THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLOUCESTER:

INCLUDING THE

CIVIL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

OF THAT ANTIENT CITY;

WITH A

Particular ACCOUNT of St. PETER's ABBEY,

AND OTHER RELIGIOUS HOUSES;

OF THE

BISHOPRICK, BISHOPS, AND DIGNITARIES

OF THE

CATHEDRAL CHURCH;

AND ALL OTHER

PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CIRENCESTER:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY S. RUDDER; SOLD ALSO BY EVANS AND HAZELL, IN GLOUCESTER.

MDCCLXXXI.


G.R III.

PREFACE,

With ſome ADDENDA.

THIS volume is part of a larger work in Folio, entituled A NEW HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE. It is offered to the public upon the preſumption that ſome perſons may wiſh to purchaſe it, who would not be at the expence of the book from whence it is taken. It is compiled in part from the papers of the late archdeacon Furney, for the uſe of which the editor is indebted to the late Mr. Rogers of Glouceſter; part is taken from Sir Robert Atkyns's account of that city; and the remainder is the reſult of the editor's own reſearch and enquiry.

What is taken from other writers he has faithfully extracted, and he claims no other merit in the compilation, than what the public ſhall pleaſe to allow him. His performance may have many imperfections, but there is one which it partakes of in common with all others of the ſame nature; treating on ſubjects that are extremely mutable, they muſt have ſuffered ſome change, even whilſt the account of them was printing: And tho' the editor has taken notice of an act of parliament having been obtained in the laſt reign, for improving the city, in virtue of which many public and private buildings were taken down; yet it is further neceſſary to inform the reader, that ſince that part of his work was printed, in virtue of an act 17 G. 3. the principal ſtreets in the city have been newly paved with a broad flat pavement, next the houſes, for the convenience of walking; the ſigns which hung acroſs the ſtreets are taken down, and many nuiſances

ſances removed; by which means it is now rendered one of the handſomeſt and moſt commodious cities in the kingdom. And the ſpirit of improvement is raiſed to ſuch a height, that the citizens, to compleat their plan, have procured another act of parliament this preſent year, 1781, entituled "*An act for erecting a new goal, and for removing certain gateways in the city of Glouceſter; and for amending the ſeveral acts paſſed for the maintenance and ſupport of the poor of the ſaid city, and lighting, paving, and regulating the ſtreets there;*" which is to be deemed a public act.

By this act, the mayor and nineteen perſons out of the aldermen and common council, to be elected by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city, together with twenty other perſons, not being members of the corporation, to be elected from and by the ſeveral pariſhes and college precinct in the city, according to the proportions herein after mentioned, and their ſucceſſors, are appointed to be commiſſioners for putting the act in execution, ſo far as relates to the intended goal, taking down the gates, and puchaſing the meſſuages, lands, and buildings neceſſary thereto. The Pariſhes of St. Owen, St. Mary de Load, the Holy Trinity, St. Catherine, St. Aldate, and the College Precinct, to elect one commiſſioner each; St. Mary de Grace, and St. John the Baptiſt, two each; St. Michael and St. Mary de Crypt, three each; and St. Nicholas, four.—All perſons ſelling ale, wine, or any ſpirituous or fermented liquors by retail, to be incapable of acting as commiſſioners. The qualifications for acting are, the actual poſſeſſion of a freehold in the city of 10*l.* a year above reprizes, except public taxes, in his own right, or that of his wife; or, leaſehold of at leaſt twenty-one years in the city, of 15*l.* a year above reſerved rents, and all charges except public taxes; or, renting a houſe, or other lands within the city, of at leaſt 20*l.* a year, and ſo rated to the poor. Acting without a qualifi-

a qualification to forfeit 50*l.* Vacancies in the commiſſioners by death, or on any refuſing to act, or being choſen into the corporation of the mayor and burgeſſes, or not reſiding within the city, to be filled up by the pariſhes where ſuch deficiencies may happen; and commiſſioners to continue for life, except in the caſes aforeſaid. Any nine of them to put this act in execution, and at all meetings to bear their own expences; to appoint a chairman or preſident, who is to have a caſting vote in diviſions when votes are equal; and all matters to be determined by a majority. The powers veſted by this act are very ample. The commiſſioners are empowered to treat with all perſons; and all owners of certain houſes, lands, &c. in their own right, or in the right of infants, femes covert, bodies corporate, or otherwiſe howſoever, are empowered to ſell the ſame, for the purpoſe of building the new goal, and rendering the paſſages more commodious. If perſons intereſted refuſe to ſell, the value of their property is to be aſcertained by a jury, and ſuch value or recompence to be paid to the perſons ſo intereſted, who are to execute good and legal conveyances of the premiſes to the commiſſioners. And in caſe the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch value or recompence ſhall be awarded, cannot make out a good title and execute ſuch conveyances, or cannot be found, or by reaſon of any diſpute depending, it ſhould be uncertain to whom ſuch recompence ought to be paid, the commiſſioners to pay it to their own treaſurer, for the uſe of the party or parties intereſted therein; and immediately all the eſtate, right, &c. to veſt in the commiſſioners; who are empowered to borrow any ſum not exceeding 2100*l.* for the purpoſes mentioned in the title of the act, on the credit of the rates, to be made by their order on the ſeveral pariſhes and precinct aforeſaid, in due proportion, to defray the intereſt, and to diſcharge the principal, within ſeven years from the time of borrowing the ſame.

'Till

'Till the new goal, with a proper place for the reſidence of the goaler, ſhall be fit for the reception of the priſoners, the ſheriff of the city (with the conſent of the ſheriff of the county of Glouceſter, and of the juſtices in their general quarter ſeſſions) may confine his priſoners in the county goal, or in any ſuch other place as any nine or more of the commiſſioners ſhall approve of.

By this act alſo, the Lower Northgate ſtreet, the lower part of the Weſtgate ſtreet, lying between the Foreign bridge and Weſtgate bridge, St. Mary's ſquare, and the Three Cocks lane, are to be paved with flat pavement next the houſes, like the principal ſtreets; and gutters and funnels are to be fixed to the houſes, to convey the water down the ſides, and to prevent its running off the eaves into the ſtreets, to the annoyance of paſſengers; all which improvements are to be completed within three years from the paſſing of this act. There is a clauſe alſo, enacting that every houſe, &c. then afterwards to be built, ſhall have a party wall from the bottom to the top between houſe and houſe, of brick or ſtone, or both, at leaſt fourteen inches thick.

It is alſo enacted, that from and after the expiration of one year from the making of this law, any perſon who ſhall kill, ſlaughter, ſcald, or dreſs any beaſt, ſwine, or other cattle, in any houſe or other building ſituate in the front of any of the four principal ſtreets, called the Eaſtgate ſtreet, Weſtgate ſtreet, Northgate ſtreet, and Southgate ſtreet; or of the Lower Northgate ſtreet, Lower Southgate ſtreet, or Barton ſtreet, or in any houſe or building adjoining any ſuch front houſe or building, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit, for the firſt offence, 10*s.* for the ſecond, 20*s.* and for every future offence 5*l.*

The markets and fairs for cattle were uſually held in ſome of the principal ſtreets, which was a public inconvenience, wherefore it is enacted, that from and after the end of one calendar month from the paſſing of this act,

act, if any perſon or perſons ſell, or expoſe or offer to ſale, any ſheep, horſe, cow, bull, ox, or other cattle, (except pigs) in either of the ſtreets laſt before mentioned, each perſon ſo offending ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit 10s.

There is alſo a clauſe providing, that if any bull-dog, or maſtiff-dog, be ſuffered to go at large without a muzzle in any of the ſtreets or open places within the city, the owner, for every ſuch offence, ſhall pay 5s. And the mayor is empowered, by public notice, to order all perſons to ſhut up their dogs, and prevent them from appearing in the ſtreets, when, and for as long a time as he ſhall think proper, on the penalty of 10s. for every offence.

To prevent nuiſances from filth and dirt in the ſtreets, it is enacted, that the ſcavengers employed to take away the ſoil found in the ſtreets, ſhall notify their coming about for that purpoſe by ringing a bell, and ſhall take, receive, and carry away in their carts or carriages, all the duſt, aſhes, ſoil, and filth collected in the ſeveral houſes within the city, which ſhall be brought out to them; and for every neglect, and for not ringing ſuch bell, to forfeit any ſum not exceeding 20s. nor leſs than 5s. to be levied by diſtreſs; for want of which, to be committed to the common goal for any time not exceeding one calendar month.

Some account is given at p. 201, of a former law providing for the lighting of the ſtreets within the city, which directed, that the lamps be lighted and kept burning from ſun ſetting to ſun riſing, from the 29th of September to the 25th of March, in every year; but that limitation being found inconvenient, it is provided by this act of 21 G. 3. that the governors and guardians of the poor may cauſe the lamps to be lighted, in dark nights, at any time in the year; and may direct them not to be lighted in moon-ſhine nights, when they ſhall judge lighting them to be unneceſſary.

The

The indigent poor of this city are of great and weighty concern. In the year 1702, they were firſt placed, by act of parliament, under the management of an incorporated ſociety, called the *Governor and guardians of the poor of the city of Glouceſter*. They are employ'd in a large workhouſe, an inſtitution deſigned to impel induſtry on the ſlothful, and to prevent the younger ſort from contracting bad habits from bad examples. Orders and regulations proceed from the governor and guardians, but the execution of them depends on the maſter within the houſe. The management of a family ſo large and multifarious, conſiſting of all characters, requires great temper, unremitting diligence, reſolute firmneſs, and integrity of heart; without which the ſame vices and profligacy will prevail there, as forced the greater part of the inhabitants thither. But theſe endowments are not always to be found in one perſon, which is the reaſon that the ends propoſed by a workhouſe are not always obtained.

The firſt law was imperfect, and two ſubſequent acts of parliament have ſince been obtained to enlarge the powers of the governor, &c. as related p. 200, which not proving altogether effectual, the following powers and proviſions are made by 21 G. 3.

1. All lands, tenements, and hereditaments, lying without the city, but which have been uſually rated to the relief of the poor of ſome pariſh within the city, and the occupiers of the ſame, ſhall, as to all matters relating to the poor, and to all expences directed by the laſt mentioned act to be defrayed by the levies for the relief of the poor, be ſubject to the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the peace for the city, and of the governor and guardians of the workhouſe there; but the ſame lands, &c. are to continue a part of the county of Glouceſter, as before the paſſing of this act.

2. To the ſum of money which the governor and guardians may certify as neceſſary to be raiſed for the relief

relief of the poor by 4 G. 3. the juſtices of the peace for the city may, by this new act, add ſuch further ſum, and order the ſame to be raiſed, as ſhall appear to them to be neceſſary for the county ſtock of the ſaid city. They have alſo full power to hear appeals againſt the aſſeſſments for the poor, to ſummon parties, and amend the rate, in reſpect to the articles appealed againſt only, without quaſhing it; or if the rate appear to them to be ſo generally unequal that it muſt neceſſarily be quaſhed, they may order a new one to be made within three days. Perſons paying to the rates, within the city, are to be deemed good witneſſes; and perſons ſummoned as witneſſes are to pay 5*l.* for not attending. By the ſame act alſo it is provided, that no baſtard that ſhall be born in the workhouſe, houſe of correction, intended new goal, bridewell, county hoſpital or infirmary, in or near the ſaid city, ſhall obtain a ſettlement within the pariſh, by reaſon of ſuch birth, but ſhall follow the ſettlement of the mother, if that can be proved; but if not, then to be entitled to ſettlement by birth.

We come now to a very important clauſe. Laws and ordinances are of little avail to a ſtate under a relaxed adminiſtration; for inſtance, What is the community the better for our good laws againſt intemperance, debauchery, and prophaneſs, ſo long as the drunkard, the bawd, and common ſwearer go unpuniſhed? So, to what good purpoſe are powers inveſted in governors and magiſtrates, unleſs carried into execution? Theſe obſervations reſpect the community at large; but may they not with equal propriety be applied to particular ſocieties? It has been ſhown, that by ſeveral acts of parliament a body of very reſpectable perſons are incorporated for the management of the poor of the city of Glouceſter; but the non-attendance of ſome of the members has frequently obſtructed that buſineſs; wherefore by the laſt recited act it is provided, that if any perſon elected to the office of guardian, go-

vernor, deputy-governor, treaſurer, or aſſiſtant of the corporation for the management of the poor, in virtue of an act 4 G. 3. ſhall, after three days notice thereof, without reaſonable cauſe, to be approved of by the majority of the ſaid corporation preſent, not being leſs than nine, refuſe or neglect from time to time to act therein, as the duty of ſuch truſt may require; every ſuch perſon ſo refuſing or neglecting, ſhall forfeit, if elected governor, 10*l.* if deputy-governor, or treaſurer, 7*l.* 10*s.* if aſſiſtant, or guardian, 5*l.* and the vacancy by refuſal or neglect, to be filled up by electing ſome other fit perſon with all convenient ſpeed. But no perſon to be compelled to ſerve either of the ſaid offices a ſecond time, within four years from the expiration of the term of his firſt ſervice, or being ſixty years of age. And by the ſame act, every guardian neglecting to attend the court of the governor, &c. of the workhouſe, in the ſaid city, being duly ſummoned, without reaſonable excuſe; or quitting the court without leave of the majority of the members preſent, forfeits, for every offence, 5*s.* to be levied by diſtreſs.

There are clauſes in this laſt act directing the recovery of penalties, and providing that diſtreſs be not deemed unlawful, nor proceedings to be quaſhed for want of form; and that miſnomers, or wrong deſcription of premiſes, prevent not the execution of the act. And that no contract, bond, warrant, judgment, or other writing relating to the execution of this act, ſhall be chargeable with any ſtamp duties whatever.

By this law, which ſeems to have been directed by wiſdom and experience, it is apparent what advantages may accrue to this city, which other places, without a like proviſion, can never attain to. And the editor was, in ſome meaſure, induced to publiſh an abſtract of it, that it might excite a ſpirit in others to apply to parliament for the improvement of their reſpective places,

places, after the laudable example of the citizens of Glouceſter.

There is, however, one great obſtacle to improvement ſtill remaining, which affects almoſt every conſiderable place in the kingdom, as well as Glouceſter: And indeed it is wonderful that it ſhould eſcape the attention of thoſe who were the chief promoters of the law beforementioned; or that it ſhould be ſo indifferent to them, as to prevent their endeavours to remove it, with other nuiſances and public inconveniences. And now, who does not ſee, that a mortmain tenure is the obſtacle alluded to, and that houſes held in truſt for charities, and by religious foundations, are inſuperable bars to improvement. It would therefore become the wiſdom of the legiſlature to authorize the taking of lands by mortmain proprietaries, in exchange for all houſes and buildings they may be poſſeſſed of in towns and cities; which houſes nobody will rebuild, becauſe a permanent intereſt, equal to the expence of doing it, cannot be obtained; ſo, to the diſgrace of the towns they ſtand in, they generally remain in the unimproved ſtate in which they were originally bequeathed, perhaps a century or two ago, by the benevolent but miſtaken donors.

CIRENCESTER,
Sept. 13, 1781.

S. RUDDER.

The following Additions and Corrections are neceſſary:

P. 105. To the chronological Account of Events, add,
In the year 1493, wheat ſold at 6*d.* the buſhel.
In 1579, the aſſizes were held at Tewkeſbury.
In 1596, wheat ſold at 12*s.* beans at 10*s.* and barley at 8*s.* the buſhel.
In 1637, the plague was at Glouceſter.
In 1687, maſs was performed in the Tholſey.

P. 151. To the Liſt of Mayors and Sheriffs, add,

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1769, John Jefferis.	Moſes Randall, Ralph Fletcher.
1770, John Webb.	Richard Crump, William Cowcher.
1, John Bailis, Tho. Branch.	Richard Webb, William Middleton.
2, Benjamin Bailis.	Henry Wintle, Guy Ellis.
3, Abra. Saunders.	Thomas Weaver, Charles Cole.
4, John Jefferis.	John Buſh, John Jefferis, jun.
5, William Crump.	Samuel Colborne, John Niblet.
6, John Webb.	William Middleton, Guy Ellis, Edwin Jeynes.
7, John Box.	Samuel Woodcock, John Bailis.
8, James Sadler, Abra. Saunders	Merrot Stephens, James Sadler, jun.
9, William Lane.	Giles Greenaway, Shadrach Charlton.
1780, John Buſh, Abra. Saunders	Samuel Colborne, Thomas Harmer.
1, Tho. Weaver nominated.	

P. 156. *r.* Right Honourable Lord North, recorder.

P. 166. To the Liſt of Repreſentatives, add,

14 G. 3.	Charles Barrow,	Geo. Auguſtus Selwyn.
20 G. 3.	The ſame,	John Webb.

P. 328. Biſhop Warburton died at his palace at Glouceſter, and there is a handſome monument for him in the cathedral, with the following inſcription:

To

To the Memory of
WILLIAM WARBURTON, D. D.
For more than xix Years BISHOP of this See.
A Prelate
Of the moſt ſublime Genius, and exquiſite Learning,
Both which Talents
He employed through a long Life,
In the Support
Of what he firmly believed,
The CHRISTIAN RELIGION.
And
Of what he eſteemed the beſt Eſtabliſhment of it,
The CHURCH of ENGLAND.
He was born at Newark upon Trent Dec. 24, 1698.
Was conſecrated BISHOP of Gloceſter Jan. 20, 1760.
Died at his Palace, in this City, June 7, 1779.
And was buried near this Place.

Beneath the entablature is the head of the biſhop in a medallion.

James York, D. D. was tranſlated to this ſee, from that of St. David's, on the death of Dr. Warburton, and in the year 1781, was tranſlated to Ely, when

Samuel Hallifax, D. D. was elected, in Sept. 1781, who is the preſent biſhop of the dioceſe.

P. 349. Upon Dr. Hurd's promotion to a biſhoprick, he was ſucceeded by James Webſter, LL. B. who is the preſent archdeacon.

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ERRATA.

Page 15, *line* 8; *for* 9 E. 2. *read* 9 E. 1.
45, *l.* 2 *of the note*; *r.* allured
71, *l.* 1; *for* 13 E. 3. *r.* 13 E. 1.
94, *l.* 10; *for* wiſhfully *r.* wiſtfully
234, *l.* 14; *for* within *r.* with
258, *l.* 26; *for* Linton *r.* Minſterworth
373, *l.* 12; *for* Trinity College *r.* King's College
392, *l.* 6; *for* SVE *r.* SVÆ.

Juſt

Juſt publiſhed, (1781) in One Volume, Folio,

A

NEW HISTORY

OF

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

COMPRISING THE

Topography, Antiquities, Curioſities, Produce, Trade, and Manufactures of that County; the Foundation-Charters and Endowments of Abbies, and other Religious Houſes; the Foundation of the Biſhoprick, &c. with a ſhort biographical Account of the Biſhops and Deans; the Names of the Patrons and Incumbents, and the antient and preſent Value of all the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices; Charters of Incorporation, and Civil Government of the ſeveral Boroughs; Deſcriptions of the principal Seats; Deſcent of the Manors; Genealogies of Families, with their Arms, Monumental Inſcriptions, &c. &c.

In the Courſe of this WORK is given

The Hiſtory of every Pariſh, Tithing, and Extra-parochial Place in the County;

ALSO THE ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVL, AND MILITARY

Hiſtory of the CITY of GLOUCESTER,

From its FIRST FOUNDATION to the PRESENT TIME.

With a Copy of DOMESDAY-BOOK for GLOUCESTERSHIRE, now firſt printed in the Language, and after the Manner of the Original.

Illuſtrated with a Map of the County, Views of Gentlemen's Seats, &c. &c.

CIRENCESTER; PRINTED AND SOLD BY S. RUDDER.

Juſt publiſhed, (1781) Price *One Shilling and Sixpence,*

THE

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WITH

Some ACCOUNT of the ABBEY and ABBATS;

AND OF THE DESCENT OF THE

MANOR and HUNDRED of CIRENCESTER,

FROM THE

CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Illuſtrated with two Copper Plates.

CIRENCESTER:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY S. RUDDER.

THE HISTORY Of the CITY and DIOCESE of GLOUCESTER.

Of the Name, Foundation, Situation, Extent, &c. *of the* CITY.

GLOUCESTER is a handſome city, the capital of the ſurrounding county, to which it gives name. It is ſituated in lat. 51° 49′ ‖, longitude 101 miles W. from London; in the midſt of the fine and extenſive vale of * Glouceſter. It ſtands

‖ But according to Sir Robert Atkyns, 51° 53′.

* This has ſometimes been called the *vale of Eveſham*, but I know not by what authority. Antiently this vale was denominated

36 miles N. E. from Briſtol, 25 S. W. from Worceſter, 32 S. from Hereford, and 26 E. from Monmouth.

The river Severn flows on the weſt ſide of it, where is a convenient key or wharf. It is the firſt port upon that river, with its proper officers, *viz.* a cuſtomer and collector, a controller, a ſearcher, a ſurveyor and two boatmen. Queen Elizabeth granted the city this privilege by her charter, dated the 20th of June in the 22d year of her reign.

The proſpect of the city, on the weſt ſide of it is delightful, being adorned with many beautiful towers and ſpires, but more eſpecially with the lofty and moſt elegant tower of the cathedral church, which, to uſe Leland's expreſſion, ſtands as a pharos to all parts around for a conſiderable diſtance.

From the middle of the city, where the four principal ſtreets meet, there is a deſcent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

The buildings are chiefly of brick, whereas formerly they were of wood. The ſtreets are well

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nated from the city of Glouceſter; for *Malmeſbury de Giſt. Pont. Aug. l.* 4. and Camden from him, ſays, this city ſtands in the *Vale of Glouceſter*. Ravelle in his *Giſt.* to the priory of Beckford, in *Mon. Ang.* ſays, Beckford is in the *Vale of Glouceſter*. In a confirmation of lands by king R. 1. to Almaric Deſpencer, Stanley is expreſsly ſaid to be in the *Vale of Glouceſter*. And Malmeſbury ſays, that Briſtol ſtands in the ſame vale.

paved,

paved, and enlightened with lamps by authority of parliament. An act paſſed 12° E. 4. to oblige the inhabitants to pave the ſtreets, and the next year, the king by his charter impowered the corporation to do it. This had before been an object of royal care, for king E. 3. in the 9th year of his reign, gave the toll of Glouceſter for ſeven years for that purpoſe; and afterwards king H. 4. in the 13th year of his reign, did the ſame for five years, as appears by the city books and writings.

The Britons called this city *Caer Gloi*, *Caer Glou*, or *Caer Gloui*; which name, after the Romans had ſubdued a great part of this iſland, was changed into *Glevum*, or *Clevum*, agreeable to the Latin idiom. This conqueſt was made in their ſecond expedition by Aulus Plautius, the prætor, under the emperor Claudius, about the 44th, 45th, or 46th year of the Chriſtian æra. Many of the Britons ſubmitted to the Roman government, and a colony was ſtationed at Glouceſter, as a convenient ſituation to curb the Silures, who gave the invaders more trouble than any other of the inhabitants of the iſland. It was called *Colonia Glevum*, as appears by an antient inſcription to be ſeen on a ſtone near the north gate at Bath. Dr. Gale has given his reading of it, which Mr. Hern, in his notes upon Leland's Itinerary, finds fault with, and ſubſtitutes the following:

DEC. COLONE GLEV.
VIXT AN. LXXXo VI.

The doctor thinks the decurio died at Bath, whither he is ſuppoſed to have gone to refreſh his forces.

When the Romans quitted this iſland, the Britons were maſters of the town for ſome time; but it was taken from them by the Saxons in the year 570, or 577. They called it Gleaucerten, Gleaucertre, Gleapanceartep, Glouceſtep, Gleuceſtep, Gleancertre. By the modern Latiniſts it is written *Glavorna*, *Glavornia*, *Glovernia*, *Gloveria*, *Gloceſtria*, *Glauceſtria*, *Gloeceſtria*, and *Glouceſtria*. By antient Engliſh writers, Gloceſtar, Glouceſtre, Glowceſter, Glouceſtyre, Gloeceſter; and now we write it Glouceſter, or, by contraction, Gloceſter, but it is pronounced Gloſter.

Varunnius and others have accounted differently for the name of this place. They would have us believe that the emperor Claudius, having here married his daughter Genuiſſa to king Arviragus, commanded the town, and caſtle, adds the maſter of St. Albans, to be § built, and ordered it to be called after his own name. Thus, according to them, have we the origin of *Claudia*, *Claudioceſtria*, *Clauceſtria*, *Claudiana civitas*, *Claudiaceſtrienſis civitas*, *Claudioceſtre*, *Clauceſtre*, *&c.* A little after this, a ſmall alteration is ſaid to have

§ They pretend that this was the city mentioned by Seneca, *in Lib. de morte Claudij*, who ſays, that the barbarians in Britain worſhiped him for a god, and built a city for his honour.

been

been made in the name, out of reſpect to one Gloius, a general, whom Claudius begat here, and was ſometime governor of Demetia, a part of South Wales. Robert of Glouceſter ſays, (*Chron. p.* 66.) that before the emperor Claudius's time 'twas a little town, and that to render it more like to Gloius's name, it was called Glouceſtre, inſtead of Clauceſtre, which was its former name.

But Dr. Plot, in his *Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire*, obſerves, that notwithſtanding the name *Claudii Caſtrum* may ſeem to favour theſe ſtories, yet in all likelihood there was never any ſuch matter; for tho' Suetonius and Dion enumerate the emperor's daughters, and ſhew to whom they were married, neither of them mentions any thing of this † Genuiſſa; which might be expected, eſpecially as the latter of theſe hiſtorians lived in Claudius's time, and bore the office of conſul. Beſides, the beſt hiſtorians agree, that ‡ Arviragus was never heard of before the time of Domitian: So that this derivation of its name, founded on ſo many fabulous ſtories, muſt be rejected.

† Bale, (*Cent.* 1. *p.* 18.) ſays, Genuiſſa was the emperor Claudius's natural daughter. Her name is ſometimes written Jeniſſa, Genniſa, and Gewiſe.

‡ Biſhop Stillingfleet mentions Arviragus (*Ant. Brit.*) as a conſiderable Britiſh prince, and an enemy at firſt to Cæſar; but he brings him down to the time of Domitian. He is otherwiſe called Armiragus, Armoger, Arivoger, or Arivog; by Hector Boetius, Protuſagus; by the Britons, Gwerydh ap Arwenydog, brother to king Guiderius, and ſon to king Cunobeline.

Ninius

Ninius advances an opinion of his own, that there were three brothers, the ſons of Glouus, great grandfather to king Vortigern, who built this town, and called it after their father's name; but this ſtory is as groundleſs as the former, for *Clevum*, or *Glevum*, with its diſtance from *Durocornovium*, or *Corinium*, now Cirenceſter, is mentioned long before that time by Antoninus, in his thirteenth journey.

Others have conjectured, that when the Romans divided Britain into five parts, the making of this town the head of *Flavia Cæſarienſis*, which was one of the five, gave riſe to the name; for, ſay ‖ they, Flavius in the Britiſh language ſounds the ſame as Glaui, which by a Britiſh pronunciation might eaſily paſs into Gloui.

But this etymology is alſo to be rejected for the better one of Minſhew, Skinner, and others, who are of opinion, that the Britons gave it the name of *Caer Glou*, or *Caer Gloyw*, which in their language ſignifies the *bright* or * *ſplendid town*, on account of its ſituation, which is on a fine emi-

‖ Gale's Antoninus, *p.* 129.

* The word *Caer*, ſignifies only a wall, fortreſs, or incloſure; which being prefixt to the names of Roman towns, becauſe fortified, has occaſioned ſeveral to ſuppoſe the genuine ſignification of it to be a town or city. We have divers camps on our mountains called *Caereu*, where we have not the leaſt ground to ſuſpect that ever any cities were founded; and in ſome places I have obſerved the church-yard wall to be called *Caer y Vynwent*. Nor does it ſeem improbable that this *Kaer* was derived originally from *Kai*, which ſignifies to ſhut up or incloſe. *Camden col.* 822.

nence

hence in the midſt of the flat and low part of the country of the *Dobuni*, and therefore it might juſtly be eſteemed fair, bright, and beautiful. Camden is of this opinion, and ſays that upon the like account, the Greeks had their *Callipolis*, *Callidromos*, *Calliſtratia*, and amongſt the Engliſh, *Brightſtow*, and *Fairford*.

The Romans, as was uſual with them, altered the termination of the Britiſh name, to make it more agreeable to their own language, and called it *Glevum*; whence, or from the Britiſh name, the Saxons called it Gleaucearcre; for wherever they found the word *Caer*, in the Britiſh names of places, they always tranſlated it by cearcre, which was of the ſame ſignification in their own language.

This is a place of conſiderable antiquity. Alfred of Beverly mentions *Kair Gloi*, i. e. *Glouceſtria*, as one of the twenty eight cities built by the Britons before the Roman invaſion. One of thoſe highways, called by the Romans *Vias Conſulares*, *Regias*, *Prætorias*, *Militares*, &c. paſſed thro' the town, from St. David's to Southampton, in Hampſhire. This was the Irminſtreet, and ſeems to have come from Newland or Dudſton, on the N. ſide of St. Mary de Cript church, along the ſchool-maſter's garden, and Mary-lane, and under the gate belonging to the ſchool, acroſs the ſouth-gate ſtreet, to the houſe directly oppoſite to the ſchool, and thence to the river Severn.

It

It is obſervable that this place is called a city, [*civitas*] when many others, at preſent much larger, are called only burghs. Alfred of Beverly ſays expreſſly, that it is a city; and Huntingdon affirms that there are more cities in England than biſhopricks, and then inſtances Glouceſter, &c. But notwithſtanding the title of *civitas*, or city, was frequently given to this place in ſeveral king's charters, pope's bulls, and other authentic records and regiſters, it cannot thence of neceſſity be inferred, that it was really ſuch. Antiently indeed there was little difference between cities and great boroughs; but afterwards a diſtinction aroſe, when cities, properly ſo called, were inveſted with particular privileges, and by particular charters made counties of themſelves. The word *Urbs*, which is often uſed when ſpeaking of this place, is of a more reſtrained ſignification than *Civitas*, and denotes a large and populous place.

This town being well ſituated to curb the Silures, was enlarged by the Roman emperors, as their occaſions and neceſſities of employing more forces required. It is ſaid to have been large and populous, when the conſul of it was ſummoned, together with other great perſons, to attend king Arthur's court, to ſolemnize his coronation.

In the year 577, according to the Saxon chronicle, when it was taken from the Britons by the Weſt Saxons, 'twas reputed one of their principal cities.

During

During the wars between the Britons and Saxons, and (after the Norman conqueſt) between the crown and the great barons, this place was thought very important, on account of its ſituation, which always gained it the favour of one party, and drew upon it the reſentment of the other; ſo that it hath experienced a great variety of fortune.

In the year 679, (as it is in *Mon. Anglic.*) Wolphere, ſon of king Penda, repaired it, having greatly ſuffered in the wars, and ſo enlarged and adorned it, as Bede informs us, that about the beginning of the eighth century, it was eſteemed one of the nobleſt cities in the kingdom. And in the year 918, it was very inſtrumental in routing and deſtroying the Daniſh army.

In § 1087, or according to ſome 1088, the greateſt part of the town was conſumed by fire, in the wars between the different parties of William Rufus and his brother Robert. And again in 1093, or according to others, 1095, William de Ewe, or Auco, with his Welch confederates,

§ Loyde, in his *Hiſtory of Wales*, ſays, that in 1087, the earls of Hereford and Shrewſbery, with the Welchmen, burnt all Worceſterſhire and Glouceſterſhire. The Saxon Chronicle mentions the commotions in that year.—Dugdale ſays, William de Auco, or Ewe, with his forces, did great miſchief in Glouceſterſhire 1 Willi Rufi; but by miſtake he calls this 1088. For the intent of this rebellion was to obtain the crown for Robert, upon his father's death, which was in 1087. But hiſtorians beginning the year at different times might occaſion this difference.

in an inſurrection to depoſe king William the Second, aſſaulted and greatly damaged the town and neighbourhood.

The town being antiently built of timber, made it extremely ſubject to fire. On the eighth ides of June, 1101, ſays Dunelm, (others will have it to be on the 11th of June, 1102) moſt of the town was burnt down; and on the 7th ides of March, 1121, *(Leland's Itin.)* or 1122, *(Antiq. Brit.)* it ſuffered the like calamity.

In the beginning of king Stephen's reign 'twas large and handſome, but ſiding with the empreſs Maud, and her adherents, greatly impoveriſhed it. And we learn by a MS. called the Glouceſter book, in the library of C. C. C. Oxon, that it was burnt on the 5th ides of May, 1150; and that again on the 17th of June, 1264, almoſt the whole town was deſtroyed by fire.

About 1487, there were 300 houſes in it fallen to decay; and an act of parliament was made 27 H. 8. to enforce the rebuilding of part of it, which had ſo good effect, that even in the ſame reign, there were ſeveral ſtreets and lanes which are now intirely demoliſhed and forgotten. But the terrible deſtruction made at the ‡ ſiege, Aug. 10th, 1643, in pulling down or burning 241 dwelling houſes and other buildings, reduced it ſo much, that it has ſcarcely yet recovered its former ſize and grandeur.

‡ Civ.

Mr.

Mr. Camden ſays of Shrewſbury, when the Normans firſt ſettled here, it was a well built and well frequented city; for it appears by Domeſday-book, that it was taxed at *7l.* 16*s.* to the king yearly. Upon which it may be obſerved, that if the extent and riches of places, hold any proportion with the tax paid to the king at that time, Glouceſter muſt have been, and it certainly was, greatly ſuperior to Shrewſbury, as appears by the following account.

In Domeſday-Book, the groſs of the borough is ſurveyed at the beginning of the county, diſtinctly from the Berton. The demeſnes of the crown are placed firſt, as follow, *viz.*

" In king Edward's time, the city of Glou-
" ceſter paid thirty-ſix pounds in money; twelve
" ſextaries [*gallons*] of honey, according to the
" meaſure of the burgh; thirty-ſix dicres of iron
" [*each of ten bars*]; a hundred iron rods drawn
" out for the nails of the king's ſhips, and ſome
" other ſmall cuſtoms in the king's hall and cham-
" ber. Now this city pays the king ſixty pounds,
" twenty in *ora*, and of money the king hath twenty.

" In the demeſne lands of the king, Rogerius
" de Berchelai holds one houſe, and one fiſhery
" in the vill, and it is out of the king's hands.
" Balduinus held it in king Edward's time.

" Oſbernus Epiſcopus [*Exon.*] holds the land
" and manſions which Edmarus held. They pay
" ten ſhillings, with other cuſtom.

" Gaufridus de Manneuile holds ſix manſions.
" In king Edward's time, theſe paid ſix ſhillings
" and eight pence, with other cuſtom.
" Willielmus Baderon, two manſions of thirty
" pence.
" Willielmus Scriba, holds one manſion of
" fifty one pence.
" Rogerius de Laci, one manſion of twenty ſix
" pence.
" Oſbernus Epiſcopus, one manſion of forty
" one pence.
" Bernerus, one manſion of fourteen pence.
" Willielmus Calvus, one manſion of twelve
" pence.
" Durandus the ſheriff, two manſions of four-
" teen pence. The ſame Durandus holds one
" manſion of twenty ſix pence, and another man-
" ſion which pays no cuſtom.
" Hadeuuinus holds one manſion which pays
" gabel, but witholds other cuſtom.
" Goſbertus, one manſion; Dunning, one
" manſion; Widardus, one manſion; Arnulfus
" the prieſt one manſion which pays gabel, and
" witholds other cuſtom.
" All theſe manſions paid royal cuſtom in the
" time of king Edward. Now king William
" hath nothing thence, nor Rotbertus his mi-
" niſter.
" Theſe manſions were in the farm of king
" Edward when he was alive, and after his death;

but

but now they are taken away from the farm and cuſtom of the king. In king Edward's time, there was demeſne of the king in the city, all his entertainment and clothing. When earl William was received to farm, he was likewiſe clothed.

" There were ſixteen houſes where the caſtle ſtands, which are now wanting, [*demoliſhed*] and in the burgh of the city, fourteen that are waſte. The number of burgages and houſes with the names of the owners, ſpecified in the above account, are twenty three, beſides ſixteen which were demoliſhed for the building of the caſtle; fourteen that were waſte; and ſome that belonged to Oſbernus, that are not numbered; but they yielded the yearly rent of ten ſhillings, which at five pence or ſix pence a houſe, the uſual rate of houſes in Glouceſter at that time, will produce twenty in number. Beſides theſe, there are mentioned in the ſame ſurvey, under the titles of ſeveral owners of lands, as *Terra S'ti Dyoniſij, &c.* about eighty two in all. Under the title *Terra S. Petri de Glouec'* it is ſaid, " In king Edward's " time Saint Peter in Glouueceſtre had from its " burgages xix. *ſol.* and v. *den.* and xvi. ſalmons. " Now it hath the ſame number of ſalmons and " l. *ſol.*" In this inſtance alſo the number of burgages is not mentioned, but according to the above calculation, we may well ſuppoſe them to be a hundred. Admitting then this calculation, the total

total of burgages and houſes taken notice of in Domeſday, are about two hundreds and fifty-five.

That Glouceſter was formerly a place of conſiderable note, may alſo be collected from its fines, tallages, aids, and fee farm rents.

In Madox's *Hiſtory of the Exchequer*, *pp.* 226, 227, 485, &c. are the following particulars. The ferm of the burgh, 16, 17, 19, 22 H. 2. was lv. *lib.* and the increment thereof v. *lib.* King Richard the Firſt, by his charter dated the 5th and 6th of May, 5° *regni*, granted to the burgeſſes to farm the whole borough, with the appurtenances, at the yearly rent of lv. *lib.* and x *lib.* increaſe of farm. King John, by his charter in the firſt year of his reign, granted it ſo to them; and 8° *regni*, § they paid c. marks for having this to farm, according to the king's charter. 2° and 9° H. 3. the old increment of the borough was v. *lib.* and the new x. *lib.* more; and that king, by his charter 6 Apr. 11° *regni*, granted it to them exactly as king John did by his.

The king, by his letters patents, dated 10 Jan. 7° E. 3. for a fine § which they paid him, and for ſome other cauſes, granted to them the borough, with its rents, free from all charges, except lxv. *lib. per ann.* And it appearing that king H. 3. granted to Ely de Rocheſter, and his heirs, v. *lib.* thereof, to be allowed, that allowance is yearly made, and

§ Civ.—Madox's Hiſt. of the Exchequer, p. 281.

the

he fee farm rent now paid is but lx. *lib. per ann.*

Glouceſter was antiently a diſtinct hundred of itſelf, and 'tis probable that it continued ſo 'till he reign of king E. 3. for before that time, ſeveral acts are expreſſly ſaid to be done in the full hundred of Glouceſter. The high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, in anſwer to the king's writ, dated 5° Mar. 9° E. 2. certified as follows: *Hundred de Glouceſter. Et D'na Margaret regina eſt Domina ejuſdem Hundred.* Hundred of Glouceſter. And the lady queen Margaret is lady of that hundred.

The perambulation or bounds of the town, which is generally walked every year, is about three miles. Thomas Styward and John de Elmore, bailiffs of the borough, *die Mercurij*, 44° E. 3. perambulated the liberties thereof; and the perambulation was then as follows, *viz.*

From the weſt-gate to the croſs in the middle of the weſt bridge, the meadows of the abbot of S. Peter's on each ſide of the bridge excepted. Then from the river Severn, within the little gate towards the eaſt, between the meadow of the archdeacon, and the garden of the Bartholomews, to Little Severn; and ſo from Little Severn to Tulliwell brooke, on which there is a bridge with iron bars. Thence from the highway to the gate of the monks garden, with the lane called Fete-lane, to Newlands, by marks and bounds, as appears by the ſtones there fixed. Thence to the ſouth-

ſouth-gate, to the limit there, the inn excepted with the houſes and lands on the other ſide Thence from Rigley ſtile, to the tenements of th abbat of S. Peter's. Thence to the lane called Se vern-ſtreet, to the key at the end of that ſtreet, th king's caſtle, and the meadows excepted, as it ap pears by the extent of the city, in the treaſury o the kings of England. And, to prevent diſpute great ſtones with C. G. cut on them, are now ſe up at the limits thereof.

The WEST-GATE-STREET

Is the modern name of the principal ſtreet, th lower part of which is called the *Iſland*, or *Betwee* the *Bridge*. It is 938 yards long, from the to of the ſtreet to the Weſt-gate. Before 6° E. 2. i was termed *Ebrug-ſtreet*, as it has been alſo i ſeveral records and evidences ſince that time. Par of it was antiently, and is now, thus called:

On the North Side.	938 yards.	On the South Side.
The *Mercer's Row*, ſometimes called *Zonaria*. The *Cofery*. The *Century*. *Craftis*, or *Craftis Lane*, called alſo *Ironmonger's Row*, *Currier's Lane*, *Trinity-Lane*, or, becauſe it joins the abbey or college, *Upper College Lane*; what was formerly within the walls, being now called the *College*:	*Butcher Row.* Lanes leading out of it, are	*Mercer's Entry*, formerly called *Love Alley* and from this alley was another alley which led from th Southgate ſtreet, tho now quite deſtroyed *The Bull Lane*, or *Goo Lane*; perhaps be cauſe it joined to th Butcher's Row.

Weſt-gate-

West-gate-ſtreet continued.

On the North Side.		On the South Side.
...tten Row, extending from near *Abbey Lane*, to near St. Nicholas church. Streets and lanes out of it are, *Grace Lane*, or *Maverdine's Lane*, ſo called from John Maverdine, who had poſſeſſions and lived there in the time of E. 1. *King Edward's Lane*, or *Lieh-Lane*, or *Peter's Lane*, or *Lower College Lane*, becauſe it leads into the abbey or college.		*The Upper Key Lane*, or *Caſtle Lane*, and beyond that,
		The Bareland, and
		The Caſtle.
		Caſtle-Lane, or *Street*, on the E. ſide, and *Marybone-Park* on the W.
...bbey-lane, or *Three-cocks-lane.*		*The Lower Key-Lane*, or *Walker's Lane*, or *Fuller's Lane.*
...rchdeacon-Lane, or Street; ſo called becauſe the archdeacon of Glouceſter had a houſe on the W. ſide thereof, and the firſt herbage of a meadow which contained 18 acres, and was, about 1473, exchanged by archdeacon Seydon with the abbey of Glouceſter for Durſley rectory, which is now united to the archdeaconry. This is alſo called *Leathern Bottle-Lane*, becauſe of an alehouſe that was in it.---- And beyond theſe,	938 yards.	
...Mary de Lode Street.		*N. B. The King's Board, Trinity Tower*, and a ſtatue of *King George*, ſtood in the middle of the ſtreet, but are taken down, of which hereafter.
...t. Oſwald's Priory, and becauſe houſes are built but on one ſide of the way, *Half Street*, which leads to		
...he Bridge-Gate.		
...Dockham, or *Dock-Lane*, becauſe large barges or trows which were made uſe of in Severn, were built near it.		
...Pewke-Lane.		

In the middle, The Weſt-Gate.

The EAST-GATE-STREET

Is 294 yards long, from the croſſing of the four principal ſtreets to the Eaſt Gate. 'Twas antiently, and is alſo now ſometimes called, the *Hailes-Gate*, or **Ailes-gate-Street*. 'Twas formerly known by the name of *Jury-Street*, or *Judaiſmus*, on account of the Jews, many of whom were ſettled here. In the reign of H. 2. they had a ſynagogue, and § crucified a boy; and in that of H. 3. their ſchool was here.

On the North Side, is | 294 yards. | On the South Side.

Sir Thomas Rich's Hoſpital.

St. Michael's Church.
Stadenham, or *Scathenam.*

In the Middle.

A Statue of King George I.
Removed in July 1767, from the middle of the Weſtgate-ſtreet, and placed here.

The Barley Market-Houſe.

The Pillory and Stocks.

The Eaſt Gate.

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* Perhaps it was called *Aileſgate-ſtreet* becauſe here was antiently a place for the reception of perſons who had ails and diſtempers. 32 H. 6. the abbey of Glouceſter had a tenement next to the wall by the corner of the lane leading to the Fryers Preachers, wherein lay many ſick and infirm people. Or it may be from *hail*, which formerly, as well as at preſent, was uſed to ſignify health, vigour and ſtrength; and as 'tis likely this was antiently eſteemed the ſtrongeſt gate in the city, and particularly mentioned, which the other parts never are, as newly erected, about the reign of king H. 3. perhaps this gate hence received its denomination, and was called by way of eminence the *Hails*, or ſtrong *Gate*.

§ Treviſa, fol. 355, has it, in the 7th of H. 2. Brompton ſays

The Upper North-gate-Street

Is 180 yards long, from the croſſing of the ſtreets to the Upper Northgate.

On the Weſt Side.

The upper part was antiently called *Cordwainer's Row.*
St. John's Church.
St. John's Lane.

180 yards

On the Eaſt Side.

St. Martyn's Place.
Graunt's Lane, or *Roſs-Lane*; or becauſe part of the New Inn, built by R. Twining, *New-Inn-Lane*; or, for the great reſort of pilgrims and perſons who undertook travelling on a religious account, and ſeem to have had proper accommodations prepared for them by the abbey, at this great inn, *Pilgrim-Lane.*
Oxbody-Lane, ſo called from an alehouſe, which is the ſign of the ox's body.
St. Aldate's Lane, which leads to St. Aldate's church, where are ſeveral houſes.
Almeſham.
Poſtern, or *Sally-Gate.*

In the Middle.

The Upper North-Gate.

For *Lower North-Gate*, ſee North Hamlets.

ſays, in 1160. In MS. Coll. it is ſaid, the Jews had a ſynagogue in or near the ſame place which is called St. Kimbro's chapel, near to the South-gate.

The

The South-Gate-Street

Is 391 yards long.

On the West Side.	391 yards.	On the East Side.
Mr. *Scriven's*, or Mr. *Longden's*, becauſe they lived at the Eaſt end of it, and had poſſeſſions in it.		*Travail-Lane*, or *St. Peter's Lane*; or becauſe the bellman or cryer lived therein, *The Bellman's Lane.*
Long Smith-Street, or *Old Smith Street*; or, becauſe the priory of Lanthony had a ſchool there, *The School-Houſe-Lane*; or becauſe the Bolt is now the chief alehouſe in it, 'tis called *The Bolt-Lane.*		*Crypt-Alley*, which was formerly called *Mary-Lane.*
Auſtin's Place.		
Sater's Lane, which leads to *The Black Fryers.*		*St. Mary-de-Crypt-School* and *Church.*
St. Kyneburg's Lane.		*Fryer's Lane*, which leads to the Grey Fryers. There was formerly a lane called *Sheep-Lane*, in St. Owen's pariſh, which extended from the Southgate Street to the walls of the Grey Fryers.
There was another lane about the time of the conqueſt, called *Shepſter's Lane*, which extended from the Southgate Street to the moat of the caſtle. But it ſeems to have been utterly deſtroyed not long after the foundation of Lanthony priory, at leaſt in or near the reign of king Henry 3.		

In the Middle.

Queen Anne's Statue.

The Wheat Market.

Scriven's Conduit.

The South-Gate.

As to the ſtreets, &c. without the walls of the city, ſee North and South Hamlets.

Probably

Probably *Pelleteria* and *Draperia*, which are mentioned as being in this town in the time of king H. 3. — *Suetaria*, 5° E. 1. — *Glovers Row*, 30° E. 3. — *Small Lane*, near *Brookſtreet*, 34° E. 3. *Sueria*, 35° E. 3. — and *Fiſhmongers Row*, 8° H. 4. were in ſome part of the ſtreets already named.

In the year 1562, the number of houſholders in this city, according to biſhop Cheiney, was 936, to which 16 more were added for St. Margaret's and St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpitals. About the year 1710, the number of houſes is reckoned at 1003; of inhabitants, 4990. In Mr. Wantner's MS. Collections, about 1714, it is ſaid that there were not leſs than 6000 ſouls within the precincts. In the year 1743, there were 1335 houſholders, and about 5585 inhabitants in Glouceſter; and in the hamlets which are within the liberties, 275 houſholders and 936 inhabitants more.

Of its Strength, Walls, Gates, Bridges, &c.

EARL Eldol, in 489, and Edmund Ironſide, in 1016, flying to this city for ſafety, protection and ſuccour, againſt their adverſaries, evidence that in thoſe times 'twas of great ſtrength. In king Stephen's reign, 'twas kept for the king, with a ſtrong garriſon. But the inhabitants of the town,

town, who ſided with the empreſs Maud, drove out the garriſon, and frequently gave vigorous aſſaults to his adherents; particularly in November 1139, when they ſent out a conſiderable army of horſe and foot to ſpoil the city of Worceſter, for refuſing to eſpouſe the empreſs's title. King John, in May 1216, fled hither for his defence, and continued here for ſome time. The parts about it that were open and undefended were frequently moleſted by war, and brought almoſt to ruin, by the great forces of Lewis, the French king's ſon. Upon king John's death, the pope's legate and the earl of Pembroke, took care to ſecure the young king, queen Iſabel his mother, his brother Richard, with his ſiſters, and great numbers of the nobility, and chief of the realm, in this place, which then was eſteemed the ſafeſt in the kingdom. One of that king's reaſons for his being here often in his long reign was, as we are told in Fuller's *Church Hiſtory*, becauſe it was the ſtrongeſt, and adhered to his intereſt. In 1326, king E. 2. retired hither, and the queen ſoon followed him, and had the gates opened to her. At this place ſhe publiſhed a proclamation, inviting him to come and reſume the government of the realm. Her army was very much increaſed by the addition of new forces, which, whilſt ſhe was here, came to her; particularly the lords of Percy and Wake, and others from the Northern parts, and from the Marches.

In

In 1473, queen Margaret, wife of king H. 6. having got together a great army at Briſtol, would fain have went thro' this town, but ſhe was refuſed by the governor; and there being no likelihood of taking it at the firſt aſſault, much leſs by laying ſiege to it in form, they reſolved to paſs the Severn at Tewkeſbury.

The walls occur in merlin's propheſy *, tho' 'tis ſaid § That they were founded, or rather perhaps regularly made round every part of the town by the ſame prince that founded thoſe at Chicheſter, who was Ciſſa, the ſecond king of the South Saxons. † King William the Conqueror, after he had ſettled the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, viſiting the weſtern ones, came to Glouceſter; and greatly liking the ſituation of this place, which he conſidered as a barrier between

* The propheſy is, An Owl ſhall build her neſt upon the walls of Gloceſter, and in her neſt ſhall be brought forth an aſs. *Thompſon's Tranſlations*, *p.* 220. Alſo p. 221. Gloceſter ſhall ſend forth a lion, and ſhall diſturb him [the Bull of Totneſs] in his cruelty in ſeveral battles. He ſhall trample him under his feet, and ſhall terrify him with open jaws. At laſt the lion ſhall quarrel with the kingdom, and get upon the backs of the nobility. A bull ſhall come into the quarrel, and ſtrike the lion with his right foot. He ſhall drive him thro' all the inns in the kingdom, but ſhall break his horns againſt the walls of Oxford. But for the authority of this propheſy ſee *Camd. Brit. coll. x.* where Geoffry of Monmouth, who tranſlated them into Latin, is charged with adding a great deal of his own invention by William of Newborough, who was a contemporary writer.

§ Mr. Hearne's Notes to A. of Beverly, from an antient MS. in the Univ. Coll. Oxon.

† MS. C.

England

England and Wales, from which it was divided by the river Severn, he therefore cauſed the north-eaſt and ſouth ſides to be fortified with embattled ſtone walls, and gates, to repel the incurſions of the turbulent Welch, who had greatly diſquieted the peace of king Edward the Confeſſor.

Sir Thomas de Bradeſtan, or Bradſton, an active perſon in thoſe days, and eminent for his military employments, was very inſtrumental in repairing and ſuſtaining them, and it appears by the city books, that, 19° E. 3. he obtained a grant of the tolls, or rather the fee-farm rent of the town for this purpoſe. Before that time, as well as ſince, a great deal was expended for murage. And particular perſons, called Murage-gatherers, accounted for the money which they received for this uſe. In the time of H. 8. according to Leland, the town was ſtrongly defended by its walls, where it was not well ſecured by the river Severn, and ſo it continued 'till the ſiege in 1643 ‖; when, from the South-gate to the North-port, or Poſtern gate, was an antient wall, well lined with earth to a conſiderable height. Thence to the North-gate was a ſlender work, raiſed upon a low ground. From the North to the Weſt-gate was no antient

‖ Corbet's Military Government, p. 41. In the 1 R. 2. the burgeſſes of Glouceſter cleanſed and enlarged the ditch under the wall of the Friars-Preachers, to the quantity of twelve feet, ſo that ſeveral elms and aſhes in the bank, and in the churchyard of St. Kyneburg, were cut down. A. 11.

defence,

defence, but a ſmall work newly raiſed, with the advantage of marſhy grounds without, and a line within, from the inner North-gate under the college wall, to the priory of S. Oſwald. From the Weſt towards the South-gate, along the river ſide, it had no more defence than the river itſelf, and the meadows being level with the town. From the caſtle to the South-port was a firm and lofty work, to command the high ground in the ſuburbs. The ditches or moats narrow, but watered round.

In 1662, the walls were demoliſhed by order of the commiſſioners appointed for the regulation of corporations.

Before the walls were taken down, four principal gates ſtood in them, denominated, as already obſerved, from their ſituation, Eaſt, Weſt, North and South, which are ſtill remaining.

The Weſt-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the eldeſt ſheriff, was built in the reign of king H. 8. *. It is a very handſome building, little impaired by time.

The Eaſt-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the younger ſheriff, is now the houſe of correction. A charity ſchool alſo was kept here 57° H. 3. In antient deeds belonging to Bartholomew's hoſpital, 'tis called The New 'Eaſt-gate.

* Leland's Itinerary, V. 3.

The North-Gate, which ſtands upon Fulbrook, is now the city priſon § for debtors and malefactors. Mr. Richard Pate, recorder of the city, bequeathed twenty marks for the repairing of the Eaſt and North-gates, provided it were done within two years after Feb. 2, 1588. The mayor and burgeſſes expended that ſum, and 40*l.* or, according to ſome MS. papers, 100 marks more, for building the houſe adjoining on the eaſt ſide of it, for the goaler's lodgings.

The South-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the mayor's wife, was ſo battered * at the ſiege, that very ſoon after it fell to the ground. In the ſame year it was rebuilt; and on it was cut in capital letters ‡ round the arch, on the one ſide, A CITY ASSAULTED BY MAN, BUT SAVED BY GOD. On the other ſide next the city, EVER REMEMBER THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1643. GIVE GOD THE GLORY.

'Tis ſaid that the arms || of the king, the prince, and the duke, were appointed to be erected here: but they were afterwards demoliſhed, and 1671, the two firſt were put up, and an inſcription was appointed to be cut thereon.

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§ In the time of king James 1. the four principal gates of the city were then made priſons for the city, and the Boothall was the place to which the burgeſſes were committed for any miſdemeanor. MS. C.

* MS. C. ‡ Dorney's Speeches. MS. C. || Civ.

This

This gate remains almoſt intire. Part of the city wall, tho' reduced to the height of eight or nine feet, runs eaſtward of this gate, and is a boundary to the lands of the late friary of Franciſcans, or Gray Friars. On the weſt ſide alſo of the ſaid gate a ſmall part of the wall remains.

There are other gates of leſs note within the city, and they are,

King Edward's Gate, a noble one, and made of freeſtone. It was built by king E. 3. and repaired by abbat Parker, but almoſt demoliſhed in the civil wars.

Lady Bell's Gate, received its name from the Lady Bell, who, with Sir Thomas Bell, her huſband, lived at the Black Friars, which from him was termed Bell's Place; and was called the Eaſt-gate of the Black Friars. 'Twas neatly arched with freeſtone, and lately fell down.

There were two other gates which led out of the city, and were in the walls thereof, but not of conſiderable note, and they were,

The Poſtern-Gate, which was in the middle between the Eaſt and the North-gates, and had, as I ſuppoſe, on the eaſt ſide of it, a kennel for the hounds belonging to the city.

The Blind-Gate *, which is ſometimes called

* Perhaps it was ſo called becauſe it was but as a poſtern, or little gate, out of the city, which had four others that were more conſpicuous; whereas *that* was reputed as a dark and blind

St. Oſwald's gate, as being near, and leading to the church and priory of that name.

Theſe gates were within the liberties of the city, tho' without the walls.

Alvin-Gate, and the Lower North-Gate, are found in the Suburbs.

Within a little time after the reſtoration, it is reported, generally, that the doors belonging to the gates, by the king's order, were pulled down, and moſt of them given to the city of Worceſter, where they now are. A great many of the large iron hooks, which were part of the hinges thereof, ſtill remain here.

Forreign Bridge §, which was antiently accounted to be over the chief arm of the Severn, was of ſeven great arches.

Cole-Bridge, which is a little below the Bartholomew's Hoſpital, conſiſts of one arch, and ſerves to drain the meads. It is likely it received its name from its ſituation, as it is very convenient for conveying coals, fuel and other things, from Severn to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

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blind paſſage thro' the walls, and no particular porter appointed to it. La Walchard, which was toward Brook-ſtreet, and is mentioned 1255 Barth. 'tis probable was this, and ſo called becauſe it is a ſhoard or break made in the wall to paſs thro'.

§ It was called Forreign Bridge from its being outward, near the weſt end of the town. Very antiently what was beyond it is ſaid to be *beyond the bridge*. And even in the reign of king H. 3. St. Bartholomew's hoſpital is mentioned as ſo ſtanding. See the word *Forinſecus*, in the *Gloſſary to Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.*

The

The Weſt-gate Bridge was built by † Nicholas Walred, clerk, in the reign of king H. 2. William Coxnel ‡, miniſter of St. Nicholas, claimed, in right of his church, 5° H. 3. forty feet of paſture on each ſide, for the repair and ſuſtaining thereof. William Fitz-Catherine gave lands to it, about that king's reign. In the time of king E. 3. the brethren of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital claimed St. Nicholas's church, with all its cuſtoms, eſpecially for the ſuſtentation of it. The priors and brethren thereof frequently repaired it, as appears by a proceſs in the King's Bench, 10° H. 7. And in divers records, that prior is called by the name of the keeper of the ſame. Dame Joan Cook, 31° H. 8. gave to the mayor and burgeſſes 5*l. per ann.* towards the keeping of this bridge and the cauſeys in repair. Alſo Sir Thomas Bell, 34° H. 8. gave 10*l. per ann.* for the ſame uſes. About the time of this reign, there were ſeveral ‖ benefactions to it. It is probable, that the acre of land in Winnals, in the pariſh of Hasfield, called formerly *Bridge-Acre*, was given for it. This bridge

† Monaſt. Anglic. v. 2. p. 456, and an antient copy now in the cuſtody of the mayor and burgeſſes.

‡ MS. of abbat Frouceſter.

‖ Sir Thomas Hill gave certain houſes and lands to Dr. Greenwood and Mr. Woodwell, with an intent that the income thereof ſhould be expended for the public benefit of this place; and a certificate of his having given ſo much for the ſupportation or maintenance of the city and bridge, was ſigned by the mayor and nine aldermen, and ſealed with the ſeal of the mayoralty and their own ſeals on it, as in Madox's Forine Angl. p. 20.

conſiſts

conſiſts of five great arches over Severn. In 1691, the water works on the ſouth ſide were begun, and here perhaps the two water-mills, erected 30° H. 6. might ſtand.

From the bridge there goes a great and lofty ** cauſey of ſtone, called, according to the name of the place at the other end of it, *Over's Cauſeway*, thrown up, thro' the low meadows, acroſs the iſle of Alney. In it are ſeveral arched bridges, ſome of one, ſome of two, and ſome of three arches, intended to draw the water off the meadows when they are overflowed. Part of it is within the liberties of the city, and is repaired by it to near the bridge. 'Twas made as it now is in the reign of king H. 8. and is about half a mile long, conſiſting of thirty-ſix arches.

PUBLIC STRUCTURES.

IN the midſt of the city ſtood the lofty and beautiful HIGH CROSS, which received its name from its ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other croſſes in various parts of the city.

** Lelands Itinerary, v. 4, and 8. Some MS. Coll. ſay, that the Weſt-Gate, and Over's Bridge of ſeven arches, were built in the reign of H. 8. That from Over's bridge, which leadeth over the rivulet Leddon, to the far end, or Foreign bridge, in the city, is half a mile at leaſt, under which continued cauſey there are thirty-ſix arches for the draining of the water.

There

There were ſeveral elegant ſtatues at full length placed upon it, in diſtinct niches, facing the ſeveral ſtreets. Weſtward ſtood thoſe of king John, and king Edw. 3. Eaſtward, king H. 3. and queen Eleanor. Northward, queen Elizabeth, and king Charles the Firſt. And Southward, the kings Richard the Second, and Richard the Third.

Leland takes notice of this building, and ſays, *The beauty of the town lies in two croſſing ſtreets, and at the place of the middle meeting is an aqueduct incallated.* The Grey Friars, in 1438, granted, that water might be brought hither from Matteſnoll, or Robin-Hood's hill, for the uſe of the city. *Civ.*

It was built in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and has been repaired ſeveral times ſince, particularly in 1550, 1635, and 1712. But by act of parliament 23° G. 2. it was taken down, becauſe, being ſituated in the centre of the four principal ſtreets, it greatly interrupted the paſſage for carriages.

‡ Several ſelds ſtood near the high croſs, and the burgeſſes, 6° Joh. paid the king 20 *ſol.* fine for amoving them. §

The TOLSEY, or TOLSEND, or TOLBOOTH, ſo called, according to Biſhop Kennett, becauſe

‡ Madox's *Hiſtory of the Exchequer*, p. 280. § R. Cole's Roll in Civ.

it

it was the place where the lord of the manor received his dues, rents, and profits of the fair or market, called *Toll*. The tolſey was antiently employ'd, as it is now, for the public affairs of the city. It formerly conſiſted only of the counſel-chamber, and the room under it, (which were erected in 1602, upon the demoliſhing of a former edifice, made in 1565) 'till 1648, when the north wall of All-Saints church was taken away, and the whole church converted into a court for the ſheriffs, and other public uſes. The chancel was turned into a ſtair caſe, leading to a room over it, and to the counſel chamber. Some lands between that church and the ſtreet were afterwards purchaſed to enlarge the place. And, in 1685, the chamber over the ſheriff's court being made into a chapel, king James the Second coming to Glouceſter, in his progreſs in 1686, there being a throne erected for him, at the city charge, attended thereat; and from him it obtained the denomination of the *King's Chapel*. But ſoon after the revolution, in 1688, moſt of the coſtly furniture thereof was burnt and deſtroyed.

By an act of parliament 23° G. 2. the old Tolſey was taken down, and rebuilt from the ground, with a handſome free-ſtone front. Here the mayor, and juſtices for the city and in-county, hold the quarter-ſeſſions, and tranſact all public buſineſs. But the trial of criminals, and all civil

civil cauſes of importance, are carried before the judges of aſſize, at the Boothall.

The KING'S BOARD *, (formerly aſſigned for the ſelling of butter and cheeſe) was built or repaired by king Richard the Second. 'Twas a magnificent market-houſe, and *is*, ſays Dr. Stukely, *of Gothick Architecture, uncommon and antient, but finely adorned.* Over the arches, and the ſides and ends of it, were many hiſtorical parts of the Holy Scripture, curiouſly carved. At each corner was a large ſtatue, and on the upper part a croſs upon a pyramid, between four effigies, and it had battlements round it. In 1572, the upper part (which was decayed) was amended, and about † 1691, was taken down, that a large ciſtern, might be erected for the conveniency of reſerving water, conveyed thither from near the Weſtgate.

The KEY occurs by that name in the reign of king Edward the Fourth, as *the lane leading to the key* does in that of king Henry the Seventh. In queen Elizabeth's time 'twas called the King's Key. In 1621, 1622, and 1713, 'was greatly repaired and enlarged. In the preſent Charter expreſs mention is made of the Old and New Key; and there was lately a pillar on the great key * made of timber,

* Civ. † MS. Col.

and the following inſcription engraven on a braſs plate, at the top of it, about two foot diameter,

1650, QUI FELICITER OPTAT CIVITATI GLEVENSI, NON UT HERCULEAM COLUMNAM, SED PERPUCILLAM. HOC PIGNUS AMORIS EST GRATITUDINIS.

In the middle are theſe arms: On a Cheveron three Roſes, and on a Canton an Ulſter, to denote they belonged to a baronet.

The BARLEY-MARKET-HOUSE*, in the Eaſt-gate-ſtreet, appointed for barley, beans, and oats, was built in 1655, or 1656. Margery Price gave 50*l.* towards it, and ſtones were taken from the churches of St. Katherine's and St. Mary de Grace, and applied for this uſe. Before this, there was one which ſtood nearer to the Eaſt-gate, many of the materials of which were applied to the building of the preſent one.

The WHEAT-MARKET-HOUSE*, in the South-gate-ſtreet, was built in 1606. Being very much battered and weakened at the ſiege, another, with a poor ſtatue of king Charles the Second, in a nich at the north end of it, was erected in 1660, and 1661.——Near it, in the midſt of the ſtreet, on a pedeſtal, incloſed with iron paliſades, is a ſtatue of queen Anne. And near to the ſouth end of this

* Civ.

market-

market-houſe, in the middle of the ſtreet alſo, is a gothic building of an octagonal form, incloſing a ciſtern for the water of an antient aqueduct from Robin-hood's-hill, which at ſtated hours is open for public uſe. On the ſouth ſide of it is an inſcription. This was erected at the charge of Alderman John Scriven, in 1636.

The STATUE of king George the Firſt, upon an ornamented pedeſtal, incloſed with iron paliſades, ſtands in the Eaſt-gate-ſtreet.

* There were many other places in the city, which formerly were very conſiderable, that now are converted into pariſh dwellings, or are quite deſtroyed, as

St. MARTYN'S PLACE *, near the ſite of the High Croſs, which king Edward the Third, in 1371, granted to the bailiffs, with an intent that a tower ſhould be there erected, and a clock placed therein. And the ſheriffs of the city were yearly charged with twelve pence, to be received of the burgeſſes for this place, and its appurtenances.

The MEAL MARKET *, joining to the eaſt end of St. John's church, which was ordered to be repaired in 1619, and about 1657, was converted into a dwelling houſe. But upon rebuilding St.

* Civ.

John's church, in 1733, or 1734, 'twas intirely demoliſhed, as being very incommodious.

Formerly there were ſeveral conduits and public wells in the city, which are now deſtroyed, and there are no viſible remains of them at this time.

By a voluntary ſubſcription of the inhabitants of this city and county, an act of parliament was obtained in the 23° G. 2. whereby certain commiſſioners were appointed, and impowered to purchaſe and pull down ſeveral buildings, both public and private; among others, the antient high croſs, as before obſerved; the king's board, or butter-market-houſe, with the tower of the demoliſhed church of the Holy Trinity, which ſtood in the middle of the weſt-gate-ſtreet, and was very incommodious to carriages. By this act, theſe buildings, with ſome dwelling houſes, were taken down, and the commiſſioners were impowered to take down others which project inconveniently into the eaſt and north-gate-ſtreets; but the ſum ſubſcribed for that purpoſe being inſufficient, they are ſtill ſtanding.

The lands extending along where the work-houſe now is, to a moat which did lead to the caſtle, and thence down to the key, with all the particulars, going to the ſame place again, were called *Mary-Bone-Park*, which, in 1635, were incloſed, and, in 1644, were built upon.

Of

Of COINAGE, MINT and MONEY.

THIS town, when antiently great places * had the liberty of coining, had then the ſame privilege. King John's grant of a mint ſeems to be no more than a confirmation of it, and 'tis very likely, that ſome of the Britiſh coins which are found here in great plenty, were made in this place. There is a ſilver coin of king Harold, the ſon of king Canutus, with this inſcription,— HAROLD REX ANGLOrum. The king had crown and ſceptre. The reverſe is,— WVLFGEAT ON (de) GLEape-ceſtef. With PAX in the middle.

In antient grants to this place, the *Monetarii* [moneyers, or coiners, who were miniſters of the mint, and made, coined and delivered out the king's money] are expreſſly mentioned, and have

* As at the council, or ſynod of Grateley, held by king Athelſtan, in 928, and alſo by the king's own order, it was appointed, that there ſhould be one mint for coining of money in all *Burghs*, as 'tis in the Saxon, which is rendered by Mr. Lambard in Latin, *oppida*, or towns; caſtles, as 'tis in Cl. Wilkins's *Councils*, vol. 1, p. 206. Great towns, as in Tindale's *Notes upon Rapin*, vol. 1. p. 114. It may thence be well concluded that a mint was in Glouceſter long before the time of king John; and that *that* king only eſtabliſhed it by his charter.

Mr. Camden, in his *Remains*, p. 185, ſays, There was in every good town one coiner, called always *Monetarius*, in the time of our antient Saxon kings. The mint, or place particularly appointed for coinage, was near Trinity church, in the year of king Henry the Second. A. 5. A. 6. A. 9.

particular

particular privileges granted to them. 'Tis probable that ſeveral of the coins, whereon are Flower de Luces, and this inſcription, AVE MARIA GRATIA PIA ET PLENA, were made in this place, ſince they are ſo frequently found here.

In 1657, a farthing was coined with this inſcription. In the middle, the arms of the city; round them, FOR NECESSARY CHANGE. On the reverſe, in the middle, C. G. round which, LUKE NOURSE MAIOR, 1657.

On another farthing, in the middle, the arms of the city; round them, THOMAS PRICE MAIOR. On the reverſe, in the middle, C. G. round which, A GLOCESTER FARTHING.

On another farthing, in the middle, the city arms; round them, THE ARMS OF GLOVCESTE^{R}. On the reverſe, in the middle,

* * *
C * G
1669.

Round it, A GLOVCESTER FARTHING.

Of COURTS.

IN this town were courts held very antiently, particularly before the reign of king John, who granted the burgeſſes a charter, by which alſo

alſo they were impowered to hold all pleas in the town for their lands, tenures, wages, juſt debts, and whatſoever was due to them there. King Edward the Second, in the ſixth year of his reign, granted them, that they might hold pleas of lands and tenures in the vill; and for the future that they might hear complaints, and puniſh offences, ſo as not to be ſubject to communicate with, or impart to foreigners, but only with their fellow burgeſſes. King Richard the Second, by his charter, in the twenty-firſt year of his reign, gave them like authority to hear and determine all cauſes, and to puniſh offenders in the town; at which time the court was held in the Guildhall

And ever ſince that king's reign the burgeſſes of the vill have had authority to hold pleas, real and perſonal, within their liberties. And 'tis expreſſly granted, before, as well as by the preſent charter §, That the mayor, &c. upon every Monday, may hold a court for this purpoſe, as the ſame uſed to be holden, time out of mind. And that the ſheriffs, for all debts, &c. may hold the Tolſey-court, from hour to hour, and from day to day, as there is occaſion.

The ſheriffs ſhall, in every month, hold a county-court, and twice in a year a law-day.

The ſuitors of this hundred, or law-day-court, were as follow †, 18° H. 7.

§ See Appendix No. 6. † Civ.

The

The earl of Glouceſter.
The archbiſhop of York.
The prior of Lanthony.
The prior of St. Bartholomew's, Glouceſter.
The prior of the Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem.
The abbat of Wynchecombe.
The abbat of Eyneſham.
The abbat of Tewxbury.
The abbat of S. Aug. in Briſtol.
The abbat of Hayles.
The earl of Hereford.
The abbat of St. Peter's of Glouceſter.
The prior of St. Oſwald's of Glouceſter.
The prior of Derehurſt.
The abbeſs of Godeſtow.
The abbat of Keyneſham.
The proctors of the ſervice of St. Mary, in the Church of St. Michael, in Glouceſter.
The abbat of Flaxley.
The abbat of Kingſwood.
The heirs of Peter Flory.

§ All theſe are mentioned, 20° and 21° of H. 7. except the abbat of Hayles, and the heirs of Peter Flory, who are then omitted.

§ In 1657, the ſuitors of this court are mentioned thus:

The earl of Hereford and Glouceſter.

Henry lord Stafford, for his honours of Hereford and Glouceſter.

The ſeveral purchaſers of the lands of the late dean and chapter of Glouceſter.

Miles Clent, gentleman, for the lands of John Jennings, being St. Oſwald's priory.

The heir of John Chamberlayne, eſq; and the heir of Richard Pate, eſq; being Edward Willoughby, eſq; for the lands lately belonging to St. Mary, and St. Oſwald, in Glouceſter.

The heirs of Thomas Bell, for the lands lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony.

After the reſtoration, inſtead of the purchaſers of the Dean and Chapter's lands, *the Dean and Chapter*, are ſuitors to this court.

In 1660 and 1688, Henry Sutton, D. D. occurs in the place of Miles Clent. October 8, 1688, John Webb, A. M. occurs, in the place of Dr. Sutton, as he does alſo in 1700. Saunders Saunders, gent. occurs in the place of Mr. Webb, as he does alſo in 1717. Since that time Saunders Saunders, gent. ſold ſeveral poſſeſſions which he had in the city, to Mr. Bridges Pateſhall, after which, his widow was reckoned ſuitor to this court.

An act of parliament was paſſed in the firſt year of king William the Third, for the erecting of a court of requeſts, or court of conſcience, for all debts under forty ſhillings, to be holden as

often as the commiſſioners ſhall think fit, before three at leaſt of them. This court being deſigned for the benefit and relief of the burgeſſes and inhabitants, the expences of proceedings are ſo moderate as not to fruſtrate the intention of it.

Beſides this court of the town, there was alſo another court, which was commonly called the *Foreign court of the honour of Glouceſter*, and was holden within the juriſdiction of the honour, but not within the liberties of the governors of the town. Maud, the wife of the laſt Gilbert de Clare, who was earl of this place, had for her dowry an aſſignment, among other things, of the *Foreign court of the honour of Glouceſter*. Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 217. And this foreign court is mentioned Clauſ. 8° E. 2. It was reſerved by earl Mylo, the founder of Lanthony priory, and his deſcendants enjoyed the ſame for many ages after him.

'Tis ſaid, that upon the death of Humphry de Bohun, Mary, his daughter, had aſſigned to her, amongſt other things, for the purparty of her father's part, the court of the honour of Hereford, holden at Glouceſter; which was worth ten ſhillings a year. And Henry of Lancaſter, her huſband, having ſworn fealty to the king, his majeſty commanded his eſcheater, by his charter, dated at Weſtminſter, the 22d day of December, 8° R. 2. to give the ſaid earl poſſeſſion thereof.

Of

Of the HONOUR *of* GLOUCESTER.

ALTHOUGH in a great many writers the *Honour* and *Title* are confuſed, and frequently put one for the other, I rather chuſe to mention them diſtinctly and ſeparately.

The honour of Glouceſter was enjoy'd by ſeveral perſons who never had any title of dignity taken from this place; whilſt others took their titles hence, but were never poſſeſſors of the lands which belonged to this barony, which was very great.

What is affirmed of land baronies *, That they were divided and ſubdivided, 'till at length they were brought to little or nothing, may truely and properly be ſaid of the honour of Glouceſter, to which, being a noble ſeigneury or lordſhip, tho' ſeveral others did originally belong, yet was it afterwards greatly reduced, as will appear by the following ſhort account of it.

Brictrick † (called alſo Brithrick) obtained it from Hailward Snow, before the conqueſt; but having incurred the hatred of Maud, William the Conqueror's queen, whom, when he was a public ambaſſador abroad, he had refuſed to marry, ſoon after the entrance of the Normans ſhe

* Madox's Bar. Ang. p. 59. † Dugdale's Bar. vol. 1. p. 406.

revenged the inſult, by procuring his impriſonment, and the confiſcation of his eſtate.

The queen, after Brictric's death, enjoy'd it, and after her death, king William the Firſt, to whom ſucceeded king William the Second, who held it for ſome time, and then granted it to

Robert Fitz Haman, or Hayman, lord of Corboil and Thorigny, in Normandy; kinſman and aſſiſtant to the Conqueror, who had very large poſſeſſions in ſeveral places. This great perſon was the firſt, I ſuppoſe, who held the honour and the title together. He was the chief actor in the conqueſt ‖ of Glamorganſhire, in 1091, and ſeated himſelf for the moſt part at Cardiff, where, ſays Camden, (col. 733) he fortified the town with walls and a caſtle, and made it both a ſeat of war and a court of juſtice. In 1102, he new built

‖ This conqueſt was made in the following manner: Jeſtyn, lord of Glamorganſhire, having been defeated in a rebellion againſt Rhees ap Tewdor, ſent Eneon, a Welch gentleman, to Robert Fitz-Haimon, who was a great baron and a gentleman of the king's privy chamber, to ſollicit him to come to his aſſiſtance, with promiſes of great rewards and emoluments; and Eneon, if he ſucceeded in his negotiation, was promiſed Jeſtyn's daughter in marriage. The propoſal was agreeable to the ſpirit of the times, and Fitz-Haimon, with twelve knights of conſiderable note and diſtinction, at the head of a large body of troops, joined thoſe of Glamorganſhire, and invaded the territories of Rhees ap Tewdor, who met them near Brecknock, and giving them battle was vanquiſhed by them, and ſlain in the action. Jeſtyn kept his engagements with the Normans very faithfully, but broke his word with Eneon, who burning with reſentment, followed the Normans who were already embarked for England, and complaining to them moſt bitterly of his maſter's perfidiouſneſs,

built the abbey of Tewkeſbury, with all its offices, and endow'd it with many lands, rents, and large poſſeſſions, and made Cranburne, in Dorſetſhire, a cell to it. In the retaking of Faleiſe, in Normandy, he was ſtruck on the temples, which deprived him of his ſenſes, but he lived a conſiderable time after; and dying, he was buried in the chapter-houſe of Tewkeſbury, in 1107; but was moved into the middle of the preſbytery in 1241. And in 1397, an admirable chapel was made by abbat Parker, on the north ſide of the chancel, and certain offices were daily celebrated for him. Round the top of the chapel was written, but now not legible, "*In iſta capella jacet D^nus Robertus Filius Hammonis, hujus loci Fundator.*" His bones now lie wrapt in fine diaper in a plain tomb above ground, in the middle of the chapel.

But 'tis probable that king Stephen ‡ took this honour away from Earl Robert, and gave it to

ouſneſs, incited them to turn their arms againſt him; upon which, partly out of regard to the man, and partly being alured by the bait he propoſed to them, of the conqueſt of the country, they all returned with him, attack'd the lord of Glamorganſhire, defeated, and ſlew him. This is the account given by Caradoc of Lancarvon; but another account ſays, that Jeſtyn refuſed to perform the covenants he had made with the Normans. However, Fitz-Haimon ſeized the country, and reſerving to himſelf ſome principal parts, and the ſeignory of the whole, gave all the reſt of that fertile province to be held as fiefs under him, by the twelve knights and ſome others who had aſſiſted him, particularly Eneon. *Lord Lyttelton's Life of H. 2. vol. 2. p. 47, 48.*

† Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 407. ‡ *Ibid.* V. 1. p. 537. Madox's Hiſt. Exchеq. p. 134. ||| Madox's Bar. Anglic. p. 77. §§ Selden's Titles of Honour.

Miles

Miles of Glouceſter, who, I think, had it but a little time before his revolt to the empreſs. Afterwards 'twas again |||| in the king's hands; for Hugh Bardolf §§ 1° R. 1. was accountable for 42*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* of the antient farm of the honour of Glouceſter; and likewiſe for 370*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* for the farm of the manors belonging to it, for three quarters of a year, before the king gave it to his brother John; and for 32*l.* for the third part of the profits ariſing from the pleas of the county for half a year. And by *Mag. Rot.* 9° R. 1. it appears, that William de Warrenna accounted for 340*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* for the ſcutage of the honour of Glouceſter, aſſiſed for the king's redemption, after his return from Aleman; of the knights of the ſaid honour, which he can find, as he ſays, in the treaſury 196*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* and of Euſtace of Grainville of the fee of one knight, by the king's writ, which he holds *in capite* of the king, as the ſaid William ſays. And he owes 143*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* which ought to be required of the knights, whoſe names are noted in the roll which the ſaid William delivered in the treaſury, when he left off to have the cuſtody of the ſaid honour. The ſame accounts for the ſame debt nothing. Alſo of Thomas de Sandford, 25 *ſol.* who went to the ſervice of the king by the ſaid writ, and he owes 145*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* which ought to be required of the aforeſaid knights, as he ſays.

|| Madox Bar. Anglic. p. 77. §§ Selden's Titles of Honour.

Robert

Robert Fitz-Haman left behind him † four daughters, *viz.* Mabel, by others called Sibil, or Maud, who afterwards married Robert Melhent; Cicily, afterwards abbeſs of Shafteſbury, in Dorſetſhire; Hawiſe, abbeſs of Wincheſter, or, as Dugdale ſays, of Wilton; and Amice, who married the earl of Britain. But among theſe four females king Henry the Firſt would not have the honour divided, and therefore gave this whole honour to his natural ſon Robert, concerning whom hereafter.

Earl Robert was ſucceeded in this honour by his ſon William, who dying, left three daughters.

John the fourth ſon of king H. 2. received this honour of his brother king Richard, as a portion with Iſabel, one of the daughters of earl William; and tho' he was afterwards divorced from her, yet he retained ** the honour to himſelf; for it is ſaid, *Mag. Rot.* 1° Joh. that William de Faleiſe and Maſter Swain, rendered an account of the honour of Glouceſter, namely, 223*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* for the ferms and iſſues of the manor of this honour, which were in the king's hands for half a year; that is to ſay, 18*l.* 10*s.* for the ferm of Bradeſtede for half a year, it having been let to ferm at that rate by the ſaid William and Maſter Suein, 78 *ſol.* ariſing by the ſale of wood, five marks for the ** aſſiſed §§ aid in the ſaid vill, 46 *ſol.* and three half-

† Dugdale's Bar. v. 1. p. 407. ** Madox Bar. Angl. p. 76.
§§ Selden's Titles of Honour.

pence

pence of the ** aſſiſed §§ rent of Peteresfield, of the ſaid ferm; five marks in toll, and other perquiſites; four marks for the tallage of the ſame vill; 8*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* for the rent aſſiſed of Mapeldereſham; 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the tallage of the ſame town, and in many other items.

* Guy de Chancels, 15° John, accounted for the ſcutage of the honour of Glouceſter, as well of the old feoffment as of the new, *viz.* for 327 knights fees and a tenth, and a twelfth part of a fee. Several of the knights fees belonging to this honour, about twenty in number, could not at preſent be found, or aſcertained.

§ John, earl of Moreton, afterwards king of England, by his charter, granted the land or manor of Briſtelton, belonging to the honour of Glouceſter, to John la Warre, to be holden by John la Warre and his heirs, of Earl John and his heirs, by the ſervice of half a knight; and the ſame grant was confirmed 8° John.

† In the ſecond year of king Henry the Third, Gilbert earl of Glouceſter was veſted with this honour, and paid 100*l.* for the relief of it.

‡ Gilbert de Rue held it 27° H. 3.
Robert Muſgroſe was ſeized of it 38° H. 3.
Nicholas Berkeley held it 47° H. 3. as did
Patronelle de La Mere in the ſame year.

** Madox Bar. Anglic. p. 76. §§ Selden's Titles of Hon.
* Madox's Hiſt. Exchеq. p. 445. Mad. Bar. Angl. p. 92. 123.
§ Madox Bar. Angl. p. 59.—† *Ibid.* p. 33.—‡ Sir R. Atkyns, p. 84.

|| King

King Henry the Third, ‖ towards the latter end of his reign, granted ſeveral manors in the counties of Southampton and Kent, belonging to the honour of Glouceſter, to the then counteſs of Glouceſter, and her ſon Gilbert de Clare. I ſuppoſe this honour, at or before the time laſt mentioned, was continually decreaſing. In the ſecond year of the reign of queen Mary, 'twas given by the queen, with other things, to the lady Urſula Stafford. And 13° Eliz. it appears that this honour was then worth but 19*s.* 11*d.* 'Tis certain, 32° H. 3. earl Gilbert de Clare, who then had this, gave to William, his brother, the inheritance of the manors of Maplederham and Petersfield in the county of Southampton, which formerly belonged to it, and that other eſtates which were part thereof have been ſince parted with.

‖ About the time of Henry the Third, amongſt the king's tenants *in capitie*, in the county of Glouceſter, 'tis ſaid, the honour of Glouceſter holds of the king, in Glouceſterſhire, twenty-ſeven knights and a half, and one fourth part of one knight.——The honour of Glouceſter. Nicholas Pointz ſeven knights and three parts. Geffry fil. Roberti ſix knights. Roger de Mayby eight knights. Roger Corbet one knight. William Camerarius one knight. Richard de Dickeſdon two knights and a half. William de Kirdif one knight. John de Sor fourteen knights. (In the roll of the charters 'tis ſaid fifteen knights) Robert de Fiſcham two knights. Robert Treham half a knight. Thomas de la Mare ten knights. Roger de Berkelegh two knights. Adam fil. Nigel the fifth part. Thomas Blundus half a knight. *Evidences extracted from the Red Book of the Exchequer, Roll* 156.

Of the EARLS of GLOUCESTER.

THERE is no earldom in the kingdom ſo antient as this of Glouceſter. Eldol, * or Edel, the Briton, by ſome called earl, by others duke and conſul, was earl of this place in the year 461; and attended king Vortigern at the treaty of peace at Ambreſbury, in Wiltſhire, to which they were invited by Hengiſt the Saxon, when it was agreed that neither party ſhould go thither armed, but the Saxons concealing long knives under their cloathes, murdered great numbers of the Britons. At this time Eldol is ſaid to have taken up a ſtake, which he found by chance, and to have laid about him with ſuch courage and effect, that he ſlew no leſs than ſeventy of them; and having broke the heads, arms, and limbs of many more, got from them into Glouceſter, his own city. Alſo, that in the bloody battle fought between Ambroſius, king of the Britons, and Hengiſt, in 489, earl Eldol charging thro' the midſt of the pagan army, took Hengiſt priſoner, and remembering his former treachery, cut off his head.

Swaine, ‡ or Suane, eldeſt ſon of Godwin, earl of Kent, was earl hereof in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and going to Jeruſalem

* Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 1.—Robert of Glouceſter ſays that earl Eldol was a ſtrong knight, and has many particulars relating to him, agreeable to Matthew Weſtminſter, p. 160.

‡ Dugdale's Bar. v. 1. p. 18.

bare-

barefooted, on penance, to expiate the murder of Beorne, his kinſman, took cold thereby, and died at Licia, in his return in the year 1053.

Some have obtruded § William Fitz Euſtace, in 1094; but it does not † appear that there ever was ſuch a man.

Robert Melhent, or Fitz Roy, ſometimes called Robert Rufus, conſul of Glouceſter. He was natural ſon of king Henry the Firſt, born of Neſta, the beautiful daughter of Rhees ap Tudor, or Theodore, prince of South Wales, and was made firſt earl after the conqueſt. For as it was not eſteemed honourable to be enriched with great poſſeſſions, without ſome title or dignity, having married Sibil, the eldeſt of the daughters of Robert Fitz Haman, he was created, in 1109, earl of this place, which was the moſt eminent of her heritage. By the writers of that time, he is called the conſul, and alſo earl of Glouceſter, and was a perſon above all others, of a great and undaunted ſpirit, never dejected by misfortunes; and who being eſteemed a prudent, learned, brave, and valiant prince ‡, ſkilled in the arts of war and

§ Lloyd, in his *Hiſtory of Wales*, p. 153, ſays, he was ſlain between Cardiff and Brecknock, by the Welchmen. He alſo affirms, that William de Albermarle was earl of this place in 1216, but does not mention any authority for theſe aſſertions.

† Camden's *Britannia*, v. 1. col. 287.

‡ All writers concur in their teſtimony of the excellent character of this nobleman, "who had no inconſiderable tincture of

peace, performed many heroic and difficult exploits with great honour, in the cauſe of his ſiſter Matilda, againſt king Stephen. As his mother was daughter to Rhees ap Teudor, the laſt king of South Wales, he derived from the affection of the Welch to her family a great intereſt there, which was ſtill increaſed by a cloſe union with two of the moſt powerful lords in thoſe parts, who were couſin-germans, and acted together in ſupport of Matilda, namely, Brian Fitz-comte and Milo Fitz-walter. The former of theſe poſſeſſed the lordſhips of Abergavenny and Overwent, in what is now the county of Monmouth; the latter enjoyed the beſt part of Brecknockſhire, in right

of learning, and was the patron of all who excelled in it; qualities rare at all times in a nobleman of his high rank, but particularly in an age when knowledge and valour were thought incompatible, and not to be able to read was a mark of nobility." *Lord Lyttelton's Life of H.* 2. *p.* 281. And in another place, "He was unqueſtionably the wiſeſt man of thoſe times; and his virtue was ſuch, that even thoſe times could not corrupt it. If when the nation was grown equally tired of Matilda and of Stephen, he had aſpired to obtain the crown for himſelf, he might very poſſibly have gained it from both; but he thought it leſs glorious to be a king, than to preſerve his fidelity and honour inviolate. He ſeems to have acted only from the pureſt and nobleſt principles of juſtice and duty, without pride, without paſſion, without any private views, or ſelfiſh ambition; and to this admirable temper of mind he joined all the addreſs and extenſive abilities, that are peculiarly neceſſary for *the head of a party*; who muſt connect and keep together great numbers of independent perſons, held by no regular bond of obedience; conciliate their different paſſions and intereſts, endure their abſurdities, ſooth their ill humour, manage their pride, and eſtabliſh an abſolute authority over them, without ſeeming to exerciſe any, but that of perſuaſion." *p.* 344.

of

of his wife, with ample poſſeſſions in Herefordſhire and Glouceſterſhire, having alſo the government of the royal caſtle of Glouceſter, and being hereditary conſtable of England. When king Stephen was taken, in 1140, he would ſurrender to none but this earl. And when the earl of Glouceſter was taken priſoner, in 1141, and by William de Ypre ſent to Rocheſter caſtle; tho' an offer was ſoon made to releaſe him for the king, he would not hearken to it without the empreſs's conſent. And at length after ſix months imprisonment, the empreſs agreed that the king and he ſhould be ſet at liberty; and this exchange, one for the other, was deemed equal.

This earl * had with his wife, beſides this whole honour, a great inheritance in Normandy, and all the land of Hamo Dapifer, his wife's uncle. Mr. Tyrrel ſays, that his father, king Henry the Firſt, by his will, made him his executor, and is ſaid to have given him 60,000 *lib.* at his death. He died at Glouceſter of a fever, on October 31, 1147, and was buried under a great jaſper ſtone in the choir of St. James's priory, in Briſtol, which he had founded upon his own demeſne lands, and endowed with lands, ornaments, poſſeſſions and liberties, and made a cell to Tewkeſbury abbey, whereof he had the abbat and twelve monks to dine with him conſtantly

* Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 534.

every

every ſunday. He built the caſtles of Briſtol and Cardiff, and of that at Briſtol, which was made of ſtone, brought from Caen in Normandy, he gave every tenth ſtone towards the erecting of St. Mary's chapel §, in St. James's priory there. He alſo founded, in 1147 †, the priory of Morgan, in Glamorganſhire, valued at its diſſolution at 181*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* or 188*l.* 14*s.* And is ſaid ‡ to have founded a priory at Cardiff, and was a great benefactor to the priories of Nethe and Great Malvern ‖, and to the abbies of Tewkeſbury and Glouceſter. After his death the empreſs's cauſe declined very much, and at length came to little, the chief ſupport being gone. This great ‖ and illuſtrious earl had the town of Briſtol, which Robert Fitz Haman, his father-in-law, held in fealty of king William the Conqueror. At his inſtance the prince, afterwards king Henry the Second, came into England, and ſtaying a conſiderable time here, the earl, his uncle, conducted him into Normandy, on his return. He left iſſue behind him, by the beforementioned Sibil, or Maud, his wife, four ſons, *viz.* William, his ſuc-

§ Annal. Teux. in Mon. Angl.

† But Mr. Camden ſays, that Morgan was founded by his ſon William. And in the Note to Tanner's *Notitia Monaſtica*, p. 713, the editor ſeems, for a reaſon there mentioned, to think, that this earl Robert only began this houſe a little before his death, and William, his ſucceſſor, finiſhed it ſome time after; tho' in the firſt edition of that *Notitia* 'tis ſaid, that Morgan was built by earl Robert, not William, as in Speed.

‡ Tanner's *Notitia Monaſt.* p. 715. ‖ Dug. Bar. V. 1. 535.

ceſſor

ceſſor in that honour; Roger, biſhop of Worceſter; Haman, and Phillip; and one daughter, named Maud.

§§ William, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him in his earldom. In his father's time, he was made governor of the caſtle of Warham; and 12° H. 2. upon levying the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knight's fees in Kent to be twenty-two and an half and a third part, and elſewhere two hundred and ſixty and a half *de veteri Feoffamento*, and thirteen and a half *de novo*. Having, with other gentlemen, oppoſed the king in behalf of young Henry, 20° H. 2. he returned to his obedience. He had a great conteſt with one Yvor, or Ivor, ſurnamed *Bâch*, a little man of ſtature, but exceedingly reſolute and couragious, who kept himſelf chiefly in the woods and mountains, of which this earl endeavoured to bereave him, or at leaſt to ſtraiten his limits. Yvor being irritated thereat, came in the night to Cardiff caſtle, with his men, and tho' the walls were high, and there were no leſs than 120 ſoldiers, beſides a large number of archers therein; he ſcaled them, and took away this earl William, with his counteſs, and their young ſon, and carrying them to the woods, refuſed to releaſe them, until he had full reſtitution of what had been wrongfully taken from him. This earl obtained the lordſhip

§§ Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 535, 536.

of

of Caerleon from Meredith ap Howell, who was lord thereof. He died † November 23, 1173, or as others, 1183, and was buried in the abbey of Keynſham, which he founded, and amply endow'd and adorn'd, next his wife Hawiſe, the daughter of Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, and a ſon called Robert, who is before mentioned. He alſo had three daughters, *viz.* Mabel, Amice, and Iſabel, or rather Aviſa. This earl was a great benefactor to the monaſteries of Bradenſtoke, Co. Wilts; Nuneaton, Co. Warwick; Tewkeſbury, Co. Glouceſter; Bermondſey, Co. Surrey; St. Auguſtine's and St. James's, Briſtol; Stanley, in Wilts; Neth, in Glamorganſhire; Lyra, in France; Dureford, in Suſſex; and the cell of Goldcliff, in Monmouthſhire. Being unwilling that his inheritance ſhould be divided amongſt females, for reaſons unknown, ſays *Rapin's Hiſtory*, being at Windeleſhore, or Windſor, on the 4th or 6th of the kalends of October, in 1176, he conſtituted for his heir,

† Annal. Teux. in Mon. Ang. ſay, That this earl William died in 1173, and his body was honourably buried, as it ought to be, in the abbey of the canons of Keynſham, near by his ſon Robert, which abbey he had founded in memory of his ſon, and endowed it with lands, ornaments, and liberties. Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 536, ſays, That upon St. Clement's night, 1173, 20 H. 2. he departed this life. Sir R. Atkyns, p. 90, ſays, that he died in 1183. And Wilkins's Counſels, V. 1. p. 486, ſay, This earl William was one of the witneſſes at the council at Weſtminſter, holden by king Henry the Second, in 1177, *regni* 23° in the firſt week of lent.

John,

John, commonly called *Sans-Terre*, or Lackland, fourth ſon to king Henry the Second, and of all his children was the chiefeſt favourite. But that king retained this honour in his own hands for many years. And, as 'tis in *Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.* and ſome other authors, in the laſt year of his reign, gave one of earl William's three daughters in marriage to his ſon John; who * had with his wife this whole earldom. He was alſo earl Moreton in Normandy, and, during the reign of his brother king Richard the Firſt, built

* But there is a great diſpute concerning the perſon who gave this earldom to John. The pipe roll, 1° R. 1. implies that king Richard the Firſt had it in his hands for ſome time before he gave it his brother. Robert of Glouceſter ſays, that king Richard gave to his brother John this earldom, and many lands in England and beyond ſea. Hoveden, p. 655, ſays, that king Richard the Firſt came into England, and gave to his brother John the earldom of Moreton, and thoſe of Cornwall, Dorſet, Somerſet, Nottingham, Derbyſhire, and Lancaſter, and the caſtles of Merleberg, and Lutegareſhale, with the foreſt and all their appurtenances; and the honours of Wallingford, Tikehill, and Hain; and the county of Glouceſter, with the daughter of the earl, whom he made immediately to be married to him; and alſo *Le Peel*, and Boleſovers; but the duke (meaning the king) retained ſome of the caſtles of the ſaid earldom. Probably king Henry the Second verbally gave this earldom, &c. to his ſon John; but the king died before earl John was legally poſſeſſed of it; for Brompton ſays, that the duke (meaning king Richard the Firſt) granted and gave to his brother John all the lands which his father gave him. He granted him alſo the daughter of the earl of Glouceſter, with that honour; and that this John married the ſaid daughter on the 4th of the kalends of September, at Marleberg. It is affirmed alſo by other hiſtorians, that at king Richard's coronation, which was on the 3d of the nones of September, John was then called the earl of Glouceſter and Moreton, and carried one of the royal ſwords before him.

the long bridge at Tewkeſbury, and gave the toll of the market there for the repair thereof. But becauſe earl John and his lady were in the third degree of conſanguinity, (for king Henry the Firſt was great grandfather to them both) Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, put all the earl's lands under an interdict; but from that interdict he appealed to the ſee of Rome. His appeal was confirmed, and he was releaſed by the Pope's legate from it. This John was afterwards king of England, and having no child by his wife, after he had reigned one year, was divorced from her, whom, after he had retained in his hands part of her inheritance, 'tis ſaid §, he ſold, with all her lands and fees, except the caſtle of Briſtol, and chaces thereto belonging, for 20,000 marks, to

Geofry de Mandeville †, earl of Eſſex, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and created him earl of Glouceſter, and gave him the county of Glouceſter. This earl Geofry, the ſame year, delivered up the cuſtody of the tower of London, which he before had, 17° Joh. He had ſeiſin of all the

§ Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 288. Madox's Hiſt. Exchеq. p. 322. Dug. Bar. v. 1. 706.

† Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 288. But Annal. Teux. in Mon. Angl. as tranſlated by Sir R. Atkyns, p. 728, miſtake in ſaying that after the divorce made by earl John, *Walter* (not Geofry) was married to her. 'Tis ſaid in Madox's Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 322. that he owed to the king 20,000 marks for marrying Iſabel, counteſs of Glouceſter, with all the lands, tenements, and fees which belonged to her, as is contained in the roll, 16° Joh.

liberties

liberties belonging to the honour of Glouceſter, of the inheritance of Iſabel his wife, as amply as William earl of Glouceſter, his father, had enjoyed them, having then the title of earl of Glouceſter. But ſoon after, ‡ adhering with the barons, who then were in arms againſt the king, he was excommunicated by the Pope, and was one of the chief of thoſe lords who would have aſſumed the whole ſway of the realm in their own power. And about that time he was killed by a Frenchman at a tournament holden at London, and left no iſſue. Iſabel, his wife, ſurvived him, and afterwards married to Hugh de Burgh, juſtice of England, who was a great benefactor to Dureford priory, Co. Suſſex. Iſabel died without iſſue by either of her huſbands, whereby the honour of Glouceſter came to her nephew,

Almerick ‖, ſon to the earl of Eureux, in Normandy, as being deſcended from Maud, another daughter of earl William, before mentioned. But he enjoy'd this earldom only for a ſhort time, and was buried at Keynſham, to which, and Dureford priory, he was a great benefactor. He died without children, whereby

‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 694, 705.

‖ Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, that this *Almaric* aſſumed the title of earl of Glouceſter, upon the divorce of king John from Iſabel. But Dugdale in his Baronage, vol. 1. p. 536, ſays, that upon the death of Elizabeth, Almaric had this earldom for a ſhort ſpace. Camden, in his Britannia, v. 1. col. 288, ſays, that this Almaric had this honour, or earldom, *conferred* upon him.

Gilbert de Clare *, ſon of Richard de Clare earl of Hertford, who married Amice, another daughter of earl William, was the firſt earl of Glouceſter and Hertford jointly. The county of Hertford § had very antiently earls that were of the family of Clare, who therefore were more commonly called earls of Clare, from Clare, their principal ſeat in the county of Suffolk. But when this family, by right of inheritance as well as by their prince's favour, came to be alſo earls of Glouceſter, they bore the two titles jointly, and were ſummoned to parliament by the names of earl of Glouceſter † and Hertford. Leland ſays, that he took thoſe two earldoms into his poſſeſſion, in 1216, and was one of the chief of thoſe barons who kept themſelves in arms againſt king John, in the ſeventeenth year of his reign, ſeizing the city of London totally in their own power, and appointing that all things ſhould be directed by twenty-five perſons, whereof he was one. He was excommunicated ‡ by Pope Inno-

* Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 211.

§ In Camden's Britannia, vol. 1. col. 360, by miſtake the Clares are called earls of Glouceſter and Hereford, inſtead of Hertford.

† If two or more baronies happened to be veſted in the ſame man, they did not conſolidate in his perſon, but he held them diſtinct, and was chargeable with a ſeparate relief for each barony; ſo it appears by the rolls, 20 H. 3. that this earl paid 100l. relief for the honour of Glouceſter; 100l. for the honour of Clare; 100l. for the honour of St. Hilary; and 50l. for the moiety of earl Giffard's honour. *Lord Lyttelton's H* 2. vol. 2. p. 214.

‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. 211. Annal. Teux. in Mon. Ang. Walſingham's *Ypodigma Neuſtra*, p. 57.

cent

cent the Third, and adhering to Lewis the French king, was taken priſoner at the battle of Lincoln, by William Mareſchal, earl of Pembroke, and carried to ſafe cuſtody at Glouceſter. But after the peace was ſettled, he married Iſabel, the third daughter, and at length coheir of that earl. He was in the expedition into Wales, 7° H. 3. and on that account had ſcutage of all his tenants by military ſervice. He was alſo one * of thoſe Engliſh noblemen who firſt invaded Ireland, and ſubdued it to the crown of England. He died at Penros, in Britanny, 14° H. 3. being then in his return from thoſe parts, leaving iſſue, by Iſabel his wife, three ſons and three daughters, Richard, William, and Gilbert; Amice, Agnes, and Iſabel; and was buried in the middle of the choir at Tewkeſbury, to which abbey he was a conſiderable benefactor. At the S. W. end of that town, on an elevated ſituation, at a place called *Holmes*, he and his ſucceſſors had an eminent caſtle, which is now deſtroyed. Leland ſpeaking of it ſays, *In the time of mind*, i. e. in memory, *ſome ruins of bottoms of walls did then appear, and now it is called Holme Hill. The time of the building of it is uncertain. It is certain that the Clares, earls of Glouceſter, eſpecially the Redde earl, lay much at Holmes.* His coat armour is, *Topaz*, 3 *Chevrons Ruby*, which may be ſeen in Tewkeſbury church, and in the

* Camd. Brit. v. 1. col. 1321, 1322, 1388.

church ..

church windows; but on the covering of the tomb of this earl is the ſame coat, with the addition in the firſt quarter, of a *Label of three points Argent, each charged with a Canton Gules.*

Richard de Clare, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him; but in regard of his minority, the guardianſhip of him, with his lands and manors, was committed to Hubert de Burgh, then Juſticiary of England. In 1227, he took up arms with many other barons, and joined prince Richard, to compel king Henry the Third to reſtore the charters to the duke of Cornwall, which he had lately annulled. In 1240, ‡ he went to the Holy Land, notwithſtanding the pope's prohibition. Upon collecting the aid for marrying the king's daughter, 29° H. 3. he paid 261 *l.* 10*s.* for 261 knights fees and a half, as alſo 43 *l.* for 43 knights fees, for the moiety of the honour of Giffard. And 38° H. 3. double as much, upon collecting the aid for making the king's eldeſt ſon knight; the ſcutage then levied being according to that proportion. In that year, ‡ upon Whitſunday, the king celebrating that feſtival at London, made him a knight, together with forty more brave young ſoldiers, for the greater honour of that ſolemnity. In 30° H. 3. ‡ he was one of thoſe peers who ſubſcribed a letter then ſent to the pope, complaining of his oppreſſions, and threatening to do themſelves

‡ Dugdale's Baronage.

juſtice

juſtice if they were not ſpeedily redreſſed. In 32° H. 3. ‡ this earl brought the Auguſtine friars firſt into England. In 34° H. 3. ‡ he travelled beyond ſea to the pope at Lyons, whence he returned about rogation week. In 39° H. 3. ‡ he was ſent by the king into Scotland, together with John Manſel, the king's ſecretary, on the behalf of the king of Scotland, and the queen, ſiſter to king Henry, then kept in reſtraint within the caſtle of Edenborough, where he behaved with great ſubtilty; for leaving his attendants at a diſtance, he got into the caſtle without any oppoſition, and ſurpriſing the guard, gave entrance to his followers, ſo that the king and queen were ſoon relieved and reſcued. In 40° H. 3. ‡ he was one of the chief perſons preſent in Weſtminſter hall with the king, when Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury, with divers other biſhops, pronounced that ſolemn curſe, with candles lighted, againſt all thoſe who ſhould henceforth violate the Great Charter, and charter of the foreſts; and the ſame year paid a debt of 640 marks, due to the king for the dowery of Eleanor, the king's ſiſter, for the lands which belonged to the earl Marſhal, of Ireland. In 41° H. 3. ‡ upon an inſurrection of the Welch, the king preparing a great power, he was made commander in chief of all the forces in the counties of Glamorgan and Pembroke, and

‡ Dugdale's Baronage.

other

other parts of South Wales. In 42° or 43° H. 3. he and his brother William had poiſon given § to them, from which he hardly eſcaped with his life, his hair, nails, and ſkin coming off, and his brother died of it. In 1258, † he was choſen by the barons, one of the twelve appointed by them for the reformation of the kingdom. In that year, ‖ he and ten more ſent to the pope concerning Sicily, and to recall Ethelmar, the biſhop elect of Wincheſter. The inſtrument for this purpoſe was ſealed with their own ſeals, inſtead of that of the whole commonalty of the kingdom. In or about this year, ** he, by the advice of the parliament then ſitting, was employ'd with ſome others of the nobility, by the appointment of the king, in the great convention of the eſtates of France met in the parliament of France, to carry king Henry the Third's reſignation of Normandy, and to compoſe all difficulties betwixt both crowns, and to treat of the moſt important affairs; and at his return, he acquainted the king

§ Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 212. 676. By Walter de Scatenay, or Scoteney, who, ſays Wykes, p. 53, was one of his knights. But Dugdale calls him the principal perſon of council with the earl of Glouceſter, and likewiſe his ſteward, as p. 676, his chief counſellor, as p. 212, and as 'tis p. 676, 'twas believed he committed this act of villainy for a great ſum of money then given him by William de Valence; ſhortly after which, having his trial by the country, and being found guilty thereof, he was drawn thro' the city of Wincheſter, and there hanged. Vid. M. Paris. M. Weſtm.

† Additions to M. Paris's Hiſt. p. 215. Annales Burton, p. 415.

‖ Ibid. ** Dugdale's Baronage vol. 1. p. 213, 715.

in

in open parliament, with what he had in charge from the French. In 1260, * being jealous of the earl of Leiceſter, who was alſo appointed one of the twelve to reform the kingdom, he endeavoured to make a party againſt him, and accuſed the prince of Wales of forming a deſign of obtaining the kingdom during his father's life time. The prince was exceedingly incenſed at him, and the quarrel might have been attended with fatal conſequences, had not the king of the Romans uſed his intereſt to end it, and appeaſe the prince his nephew. In 1261, he and the earl of Leiceſter were reconciled, and ſwearing once more to the Oxford proviſions, ſent a threatening meſſage to the king. And in the year 1262, the earl of Leiceſter retired into France, and the earl of Glouceſter died. It is reported of him §, that being in Tewkeſbury, 45° H. 3. and hearing that a Jew who had fallen into a jakes upon a Saturday, refuſed to be pulled out for the reverence he bore to that day, being his ſabbath, he prohibited any help to be afforded him on the ſunday, being the Lord's day, deluding by this means his Jewiſh niceneſs, but forgetting in the mean time chriſtian charity and godlineſs; for the ſame day the poor wretch died for want of ſuccour. Keeping his Chriſtmas at Tewkeſbury he made a feaſt there, at

* Rapin's Hiſt. v. 1. p. 334, 335, 336.
§ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213. Treviſa's Chron.

which ſixty knights were preſent. He was a great benefactor to Thorney abbey †, and died July 14, or according to the *Monaſticon*, on the 14th of the kalends of July, 1262. His bowels were buried ‡ at Canterbury, his heart in the church at Tunbridge, in Kent, where he had a caſtle, near the walls whereof he founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Auguſtine; and his body on the right hand of his father in Tewkeſbury abbey. The biſhops of Worceſter || and Landaff, twelve abbats, and a great number of barons, knights, and great men attending his funeral. His wife erected over him a very ſtately tomb, ornamented with gold and precious ſtones, the ſword and ſpurs which he wore when alive, and other valuable materials. Upon the tomb was a large image of the earl in ſilver, and the following epitaph:

* *Hic pudor Hippolyti, Paridis gena, ſenſus Ulyſſis,*
Æneæ pietas, Hectoris ira, jacet.

Which is thus tranſlated by Weaver, in his *Funeral Monuments*.

Chaſte Hippolite, and Paris faire; Ulyſſes wiſe and ſly;
Æneas kinde, fierce Hector, here jointly entombed lye.

† Mon. Anglic.
‡ Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 322.
|| Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.
* Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 213.

By

By an inquiſition after his death it appears that he held the town and court of Glouceſter. It is ſeveral times mentioned in Dugdale's *Baronage*, that this earl was poiſoned at the table of Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle, in July 1262, and with him Baldwin Redvin, earl of Devon, and ſeveral others who were of the king's houſhold.

Gilbert de Clare, ſon of the laſt earl, born the 2d of September, at Chriſt-Church, in Hants, ſucceeded his father, at the age of about ſeventeen, and was commonly called the Red, from the colour of his hair. Upon the death of his father, he repaired to the king, at Guienne, in France, to be inveſted with his father's inheritance, but the king having no friendſhip for him, was ſolicited ſome time before he would do him that juſtice; and it was not 'till after receiving a conſiderable preſent that he ſent him away ſatisfied in 1262. The next year he had livery of all his caſtles, manors, and lands in England and Ireland; but not long after, aſſociating himſelf with Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and the reſt of the mutinous barons, he was one of the framers of thoſe unreaſonable ordinances called *Proviſiones Oxonij*, whereby they did, in effect, wholly diveſt the king of his royal power, which occaſioned him ſoon after to arm. He was with the barons when the king and prince were taken priſoners

§ Dug. Bar. vol. 1, p. 213.

at the battle of Lewes. The king of Almaine, or of the Romans, in 1264, ſurrendered to him, who then commanded one part of the army for the barons, and was ſent priſoner by him to the priory of Lewes, in Suſſex. The earl obtained § ſeveral lands and poſſeſſions for himſelf, and extorted a commiſſion from the king, authorizing himſelf, with the biſhop of Chicheſter, to nominate nine perſons for the adminiſtration of public affairs for ſome time. But after this victory †, not thinking himſelf ſufficiently rewarded, and the profits and revenues, and half the money for the ranſom of priſoners taken at this battle, which by agreement he was to have had, being abſolutely refuſed him; and the earl of Leiceſter aſpiring to the crown, and the ſons of that earl growing inſolent, he quitted their party, with whom, above all the reſt of the barons, he was highly diſpleaſed; and, ‡ with ſeveral others, endeavoured to reſcue the king's perſon. He was very active in procuring liberty for prince Edward, but firſt told him plainly, that he could not promiſe his aſſiſtance unleſs he would oblige himſelf, by oath, to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to reſtore the antient laws, and to baniſh all foreigners from about the king's perſon. Prince Edward promiſed and ſwore to do it in the preſence of ſeveral barons, and then

§ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213.
† Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213. Rapin's Hiſt. v. 1, p. 339, &c.
‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 748.

took

took the command of the troops raiſed by this earl, who afterwards aſſiſted the king in the great battle of Eveſham, 49° H. 3. wherein he commanded a ſecond brigade of the royal army; and, for his ſervice, obtained a full pardon for all his former offences, and ſoon after had the caſtle of Bergavenny for ſome time. In 1267, joining with ſome diſcontented lords §, probably of the Marches, who with their men had come to him for his protection, he ſeized the city of London, and formally beſieged the pope's legate, to whom it was committed, and took the tower at that time, with an army which he raiſed in his own lands, and in Wales; but the king forgave him and his accomplices, and by the mediation of the king of the Romans was reconciled to them in a few days, the earl having engaged under the penalty of 10000 marks not to make any diſturbance for the future. The next year, it is ſaid, the king, at the inſtance of the prince, received him into his full favour and grace; whereupon he was ſigned with the ſign of the croſs, at Northampton,

§ Rapin, v. 1, p. 344, calls them diſinherited. Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 385, ſays, That he began to make head again in favour of thoſe who were diſherited. Walſingham Upod. Neuſt. p. 65, That an army being gathered by him in Wales, in favour of the Diſinherited, came to London, and John de Civele, with great force of his accomplices meeting him, he ſeized the city, the citizens favouring him. The earl by meſſengers commanded the legate, who had the tower to dwell in, without delay to deliver up the ſame. And that he might haſten to do it, the earl forbad all perſons to ſell any victuals to him.

for

for the expedition to the Holy Land. However, notwithſtanding all this, perhaps there was no perfect reconciliation betwixt him and the king 'till 1270, when demanding from prince Edward the expences and coſts which he had ſuſtained at the battle of Eveſham, wherein he had been inſtrumental in the king's reſtoration, with the livery of all his caſtles and lands which his anceſtors had enjoy'd, he obtained them about the feaſt of Pentecoſt next following; and from that time became ſo firm to the royal intereſt, that in 1272, the king, during his ſon's abſence *, appointed him governor of the realm after his death, and he faithfully executed the great truſt repoſed in him. When the king died, the earl of Glouceſter was the principal of thoſe noblemen who met at the New Temple, in London, and proclaimed prince Edward king, who was then in the Holy Land. At the king's funeral, the earls of Glouceſter and Warren, the clergy, and the people, went up to the altar, at Weſtminſter, and there ſwore fealty to the prince, as their king, by the name of Edward the Firſt. Moreover, upon his arrival in England, the earl of Glouceſter entertained him, with his whole retinue, moſt honourably for many days, in his caſtle at Tunbridge, in Kent. About the 10th of Edward the Firſt §,

* Dug. Bar. vol. 1, p. 214.

§ Walſingham's Hiſt. p. 10. Ypod. Neuſt. p. 70. Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 214, 500.

he

he had ſeveral encounters with the Welch, and near Lantilawir, or Lantilovawr, obtained a compleat victory over them; but five knights were killed on the earl's ſide, one of which was William de Valenſis, the younger, kinſman to the king. In 1285 †, ſoon after the birth of prince Edward, (afterwards king Edward the Second) the king went to Snowdon, by Weſt Wales, and came to Glamorgan, which belonged to this earl, and was received by him with the greateſt honour, at his own expence. About 13° E. 3. ‡ he was divorced from Alice de March, his wife, daughter of Guy earl of Angouleſme, to whom, being very young, he was married in his father's life time, and to whom king Henry the Third, whoſe niece ‖ ſhe was, gave 500 marks for her portion. But tho' the divorce was at her ſuit, he ſettled ſeveral poſſeſſions upon her. He gave up all his inheritance, 17° E. 1. * to the king and Joan of Acres, or Acon,

† Walſingham's Hiſt. p. 12.

‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 214. Prinne's Intolerable Uſurpations, v. 3, 344, where the poſſeſſions are mentioned, in the agreement then made between them

‖ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 213.

* Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 214, ſays, That he did it, becoming ambitious to marry in the royal line. But Dr. Holland, in his Inſertions in the text of Mr. Camden's Britannia, as mentioned by Mr. Gibſon, in his edition thereof, obſerving of this earl, that he powerfully and prudently ſway'd much in the baron's wars, as he inclined to the barons or the king, ſays, That being *obnoxious* to king Edward the Firſt, ſurrendered his lands unto him, and received them again by marrying of Joan of Acres, the king's daughter.

Acon, (ſo called from a place of that name in the Holy Land, where ſhe was born) the king's ſecond daughter, to whom he was preſently afterwards married. On the morrow preceding the kalends of May, the ſame year, the king reſtored to him all thoſe lands again, and they were then entailed. The next year, there were great diſputes between him and the earl of Hereford, concerning ſeveral of their poſſeſſions in Wales, and both earls were committed to priſon, each paying to the king a fine of 1000 marks, for an attonement. About 19° E. 1. † there having been a ditch or trench caſt up by the appointment of this earl and his lady, over the creſt of Malvern hills, Godfrey Giffard, then biſhop of Worceſter, objected to it, as encroaching upon his territories. But by the mediation of Robert Burnel, biſhop of Bath and Wells, and others, this controverſy was ended, and the following agreement was made between them, That the earl and his counteſs ſhould pay yearly to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors, a brace of bucks and a brace of does, out of their chace at Malvern, at his palace at Kemſey; and in the vacancy of the

daughter. And Sir Robert Atkyns, p. 92, ſays, That he was fallen under the king's diſpleaſure for not accompanying him in his arms in Flanders, and all his lands were ſeized to the king's uſe. He afterwards took the king's daughter for his ſecond wife, and upon this marriage all his lands were reſtored to him.

† Thomas's Survey of Worceſter Cathedral.

ſee,

ſee, the ſame to be paid to the prior and convent of Worceſter, demanding them by their attorney at the caſtle of Henley. He was a conſiderable benefactor † to Keynſham abbey, and Mr. Speed ſays he built a nunnery at Markyate, now Market-ſtreet, in Bedfordſhire, to the honour of St. Giles, 6° E. 1. Dying at his caſtle at Monmouth, on the 7th of the ides of December, 1295, he was buried in the church of Tewkeſbury next his father and grandfather, by Godefred biſhop of Worceſter, under a plain ſtone, with an inſcription on braſs round the edges, now defaced. He left iſſue by Joan of Acres, his wife, Gilbert his ſon and heir, and three daughters, Margaret, Iſabel, and Elizabeth.

Ralph de Monthermer, or Mortimer, a plain eſquire ‡, ſoon after earl Gilbert's death, clandeſtinely married Joan de Acres, and was ſent by her to her father to receive the honour of knighthood. Her huſband, the earl, being dead, ſhe in frank marriage, was infeoffed of great part of his lands. This Ralph held them for ſome time; but the king thinking Joan had much debaſed herſelf by this match, was very much incenſed at it, and

† Annal. of Teux. in Mon. Anglic. Notes to biſhop Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, p. 4.

‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 115. But in the notes to Rapin's Hiſt. v. 1. p. 386, 'tis ſaid, That he was ſervant of her firſt huſband, and that the marriage was done in 1296, with the knowledge of her father.

cauſed all her lands and caſtles to be ſeized, and her huſband to be cloſely impriſoned. But by the mediation of Anthony Beke, biſhop of Durham, he was reſtored, and afterwards beloved of the king, who, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign ‖, gave him livery of all the lands belonging to this great earldom, to hold by the ſervice of fifty knights fees, in the war of Flanders, and was ſummoned to parliament from the 28th to the 35th of E. 1. incluſive, by the title of earl of Glouceſter and Hertford; but after the death of his wife, which was 1° E. 2. he was never more ſummoned by theſe titles, but had ſubſequent ſummons, as a baron only, 'till the eighteenth year of that reign.

Gilbert de Clare, ſon of the laſt earl Gilbert and Joan of Acres, was the next who poſſeſſed this earldom, being, at his father's death, but about five years old. He, tho' in minority and in ward to the king, had his land reſtored * him; and petitioning § to have all his ſocage rents and franchiſes in the town of Glouceſter, and elſewhere, when he was about eighteen years of age they were delivered to him. Notwithſtanding Ralph de Monthermer had been ſummoned to parliament, and acknowledged as earl of Glouceſter, yet

‖ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 215, Walſingh. Hiſt. p. 36, calls him Ralph de Moynhermer, and reckons this as done in the year 1298, 25 E. 1.

* Walſingham's Hiſtory, p. 98. § Dug. Bar. p. 217.

when

when this Gilbert came of age, he claimed and obtained that title, the ſummons 2° E. 2. being directed to *the knight, nephew Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford.* In 1307, Robert Bruce †, who was crowned king of Scotland, marched againſt the earl of Glouceſter, who was at the head of another body for king Edward the Firſt, and obliged him to retreat to the caſtle of Aire, which Robert beſieged, tho' without ſucceſs. In 1311 ‡, the earls being aſſembled at Bedford, he was made by them the keeper of England. And in the fourth of Edward the Second ‖, was conſtituted guardian of the whole realm, during the king's abode in the wars with Scotland. In the diſpute between the king and the peers concerning ſome of their antient liberties and privileges, the earl of Glouceſter adhered to neither ſide, and therefore was appointed ‖ and acted as a mediator between them. He was alſo very inſtrumental in qualifying the great diſpleaſure which the king bore to divers of the nobles on the death of Piers de Gaveſton, and earneſtly endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between them, it was chiefly effected by his mediation, tho' ſeveral perſons of great dignity had before attempted it in vain. The king going to France in 1313, ap-

† Rapin's Hiſtory, vol. 1. p. 385.
‡ Stow's Chron. p. 215, 216.
‖ Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 216.
§ Mon. Malmeſbury, p. 134.

pointed him regent in his abſence. He was afterwards one of the ambaſſadors ſent into France, and was a great ſupporter of the Engliſh ſtate, and therefore much valued and eſteemed by the nobility. Ruſhing precipitately upon the Scotch army, at the battle of Bannockſburne, where he was captain of the king's vanguard, he was killed June 24, 1314, in the twenty third year of his age, being much lamented, becauſe, ſays Leland, he was a good man. The king of the Scots generouſly, and without any price or ranſom, ſent his body to king Edward, at Berwick *, which was buried on the left hand of his father, near his grandfather and great-grandfather, at Tewkeſbury, the place of his nativity, in the virgin Mary's chapel, which was near an hundred feet long, then ſtanding at the eaſt end behind the altar, but now demoliſhed, and the ſcite an orchard. It appears § that this earl was a promiſing young man, and beloved by the whole kingdom. After two years expectance of another ſon beſide John, (who died in his father's life time, and was buried in the Lady's chapel, at Tewkeſbury) to be born of Maud, his wife, daughter of John de Burgh, ſon to Richard earl of Ulſter, ſeveral manors and poſſeſſions were aſſigned to her. Thus the moſt noble earldom of Glouceſter, which was formerly

* Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.

§ Leland's Itinerary. Walſingham's Hiſtory, p. 71. And Ypodigma Neuſtriæ, p. 99.

called

called the ſecond pillar of the kingdom of England, was divided into three baronies †, and parted between this earl's three ſiſters, of whom Eleanor, the eldeſt, was married to lord Hugh Deſpencer; the ſecond, named Margaret, to Hugh de Audley, and before that, to Peter, or Piers de Gaveſton, ſometime earl of Cornwall, king Edward the Second's great favourite, much to the earl's diſpleaſure, and the king's deſire; and the third, named Elizabeth, to lord Roger de Damori, or Tamori, and before that to John de Burgo, ſon and heir of the earl of Ulſter, in Ireland. The lady Maud died 1315, and was buried on the left hand of her huſband.

Hugh Deſpencer, or Spencer‡, the younger ſon of the earl of Wincheſter, having married Eleanor before mentioned, doing his homage, had livery of her purparty of the lordſhips and lands which deſcended to her by the death of her brother; and obtained a confirmation of all thoſe royalties within the territories and lordſhips of Glamorgan

† Mon. Malmeſbur. p. 191. Walſingham's Hiſt. p. 81. Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 217.

‡ Mr. Tyrrel, in his Hiſtory, vol. 3. queſtions whether Hugh de Spencer was really earl of Glouceſter, or only called ſo by courteſy. Heylin, p. 329, and Sir R. Atkyns, p. 92, omit him among the earls hereof. But Sir Thomas de la Mare, and Dr. Brady affirm that he was earl hereof. And Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, not only reckons him among the earls of this place, but alſo ſays he is ſtiled by writers earl of Glouceſter. Sir Robert Atkyns, p. 722, ſtiles him earl hereof, and ſays, p. 93, that he was ſometimes called earl of Glouceſter in right of his wife.

and

and Morganoc, as Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, lately enjoy'd. But not content with the third part of this earldom ‖, tho' then worth 5000 marks, he endeavoured to wreſt the other two from his wife's ſiſters, whoſe property they were. He was lord Chamberlain * and chief favourite to king Edward the Second, after Gaveſton. And, together with his father, being accuſed § of ſeducing the king, and oppreſſing the ſtate, was, by the queen's order and conſent, drawn on a hurdle thro' all the ſtreets of Hereford, on St. Andrew's eve, in 1326, hanged on a gallows fifty feet high, beheaded and quartered, and his four quarters were ſent to ſeveral places in the kingdom, but his head was fixed upon London bridge. At his death he was poſſeſſed † of no leſs than fifty nine lordſhips, in ſundry counties, 28000 ſheep, 1000 oxen and ſteers, 1200 kine with their calves, 40 mares with their colts of two years, 160 draught horſes, 2000 hogs, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacons, 8 carcaſes of Martinmas beef, 600 muttons in his larder, 10 tuns of cyder, armour, plate, jewels, and ready money better than 10000 pounds, 36 ſacks of wool, and a library of books. He left iſſue by his wife, three ſons, Hugh, Edward and Gilbert. The Deſpencers arms are,

‖ Mon. Angl. v. 2. p. 223.
* Dugdale's Bar. v. 1. p. 382.
§ Ibid. vol. 1. p. 394. Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.
† Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 396.

Quarterly,

Quarterly, argent and gules, a fret or, over all a bendlet ſable, to be ſeen in the chancel windows at Tewkeſbury, and many places about the church.

Hugh de Audley, or Aldithley, the ſecond huſband of Margaret de Clare, as before obſerved, was ‡ by the favour of king Edward the Third, in the eleventh year of his reign, created earl in parliament, being in the wars againſt the Scots. Neglecting to ſerve king Edward the Second, and refuſing to come to || Glouceſter, on the third day of April, in the fourteenth year of that reign, in purſuance of the ſummons requiring him ſo to do, his caſtle at Thornbury, in this county, and his other lands, had been ſeized by the king's order; but for ſome errors in the proſecution againſt him, they were reſtored in the firſt year of the next reign. In the 13th of E. 3. he was, amonſt

‡ Camden's Britannia, v. 1. col. 288. Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 751. But Leland's Collect. v. 1 p. 250, ſays, Audeley was made earl 10° E. 3. Mon. Malmeſb. p. 247, 1335, *Rex ordinavit Comitem ad Glouceſtram.* Sir R. A. p. 92, ſays, That upon the death of earl Gilbert, this Hugh de Audley was created earl of Glouceſter in parliament, the ſecond year of king Edward the Third. But it may be what Sir R. Atkyns calls creating him earl, was only reſtoring to him in parliament thoſe poſſeſſions which had ſome time belonged to this earldom, and came to him by the death of his brother-in-law; but were taken away, or ſeized by king Edward the Second, as mentioned in Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 751. And earl Gilbert's three ſiſters were, as 'tis ſaid Mon. Malmeſb. p. 191, called *Comites*, becauſe *Comitatus Glouceſtriæ* was divided between them.

|| Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 751.

others

others, aſſigned to array all the able men of Eſſex, for the defence of the ſea coaſts there, againſt an invaſion then apprehended. The ſame year being with the king in France, and conſtituted one of the marſhals of the Engliſh army, he was in that part of it which was drawn up for battle at Vironfoſſe, and led by king Edward himſelf. The next year, being ſent into Flanders upon the king's ſervice, he was in the memorable ſea-fight before Sluyce, between the Engliſh and French. Being ambaſſador beyond ſea, 15° E. 3. he had 230 marks allowed him for his expences in that journey. The next year he was one of thoſe gentlemen who then went into Brittany upon the king's ſervice, his troops conſiſting of 100 men at arms, himſelf accounted for one, one banneret, twenty knights, ſeventy-eight eſquires, and alſo 100 archers on horſeback. And in the next year he was ſent with the earl of Lancaſter and divers other great lords into Scotland, to raiſe the ſiege of Loughmaban-Caſtle. He died 21° E. 3. leaving iſſue only one daughter, called Margaret, the wife of Ralph lord Stafford, and thus the honour of Glouceſter came to the lord Stafford's heirs ‡. 'Tis remarkable, that the firſt mention made in a charter of creation of an earl, of ſome revenue given to him out of the profits of the county, for the better ſupport of his dignity, is that expreſſly

‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 751.

men-

mentioned in the creation charter of this earl; by which he had yearly *viginti libratas reditûs de exitibus Com. Gloceſtr*, it being in lieu of the *tertium denarium de placitis Comitatûs*. Dr. Holland, in his Inſertions in the text of Mr. Camden, as publiſh'd in the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia, ſays, That this earl built a houſe at Thornbury, which the duke of Buckingham took down when he built the caſtle there. This earl Hugh was buried at Tewkeſbury, on the north ſide of the high altar. He bore *Gules, a fret or, and a bordure argent*, to be ſeen about the church where he was buried.

Thomas of Woodſtock, ſo called by reaſon of his birth there, the ſixth, or according to ſome the ſeventh, and youngeſt ſon of king Edward the Third, was conſtituted lieutenant by his father in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, during his abſence in France, upon the occaſion of an intended expedition into that kingdom. Being earl of Buckingham, he was advanced in the parliament by his nephew king Richard the Second, 9° *regni*, to the dignity of ** duke of Glouceſter, and with his title had a grant of 1000*l.* a year, to be paid out of the cuſtoms of ſeveral ports. Having mar-

** Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 169. But the ceremony of his creation was performed at Hoſlelow Lodge, in Tividale, by girding with a ſword and putting a cap with a cricle of gold upon his head. The parliament then ſitting at London, aſſenting thereto, at which time the king took his homage.

ried Eleanor, the daughter and coheireſs of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Eſſex and Northampton, he became poſſeſſed of thoſe earldoms. And 'tis generally ſaid, that his father-in-law being conſtable of England, he alſo ſucceeded him in that title. But Dugdale, in his Baronage, affirms, that in the reign of king Edward the Third, he was made conſtable of England, and others ſay, that he was ſo to continue during the king's pleaſure. In all his employments, which were very great, he merited much. In king Richard the Second's reign, he was made knight of the Garter. Knighton ſays, that in 1394, he aſſembled a parliament at Weſtminſter, in the king's name. 18° R. 2. being by indenture retained to ſerve the king in his wars of France, with 100 men at arms, whereof three to be bannerets, and eight knights, he obtained a grant to himſelf and heirs male of his body, of the fee farm rent of the town of Glouceſter, and all fines, forfeitures, and amerciaments thereto belonging. Afterwards he was by the parliament, † and alſo by commiſſion from the

† Knighton's Chron. p. 2685, 2686. This earl was the patron of and a great benefactor to the priory of Lanthony St. Mary. For in Prior Chiriton's Regiſter, marked A. 7. is a grant made in the chapter-houſe of Lanthony, dated on the 28th of September, 1394, wherein 'tis ſaid, that conſidering the various excellent things done to them and to their priory in their difficult buſineſſes, the priory not being able to repay him in tranſitory things, leſt they ſhould afford a token of ingratitude, they purely, freely, voluntarily, and with their unanimous conſent, obliged them-

the king, appointed one of the fourteen perſons to inſpect the affairs of the realm, from the time of his father's death. Thomas Arundel, archbiſhop of Canterbury, being made lord chancellor, is ſaid to have granted to this duke the government of the realm, by virtue of which he took upon him regal power. ‡ He was alſo aſſigned with other commiſſioners to depoſe the king. And being of a fierce ‖, head-ſtrong, ambitious and unquiet ſpirit, was * privately ſmothered between two feather beds, at Calais, by the privity and procurement of the king, who mortally heated him, upon Saturday next after the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, 1397. 'Tis ſaid that he made a confeſſion under his own hand, that he had arrogated too much. But perhaps this was only the ſchedule wrote by himſelf, in anſwer to his accuſation §; which ſchedule † was ſeen, and diſapproved of by the king, who was determined to deſtroy him, and

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themſelves and their ſucceſſors, to perform for all times the particulars following, *viz.* They aſſigned to him and Alinor his wife, one of their canons in prieſt orders, to celebrate the maſs of *Salus Populi*, in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in their priory; and after their death, the maſs of *Requiem*, with the prayers which are uſed in their choir for the dead, as ought to be done in anniverſaries. And the priory ſhall have the ſouls of him and of Alienor, his wife, in ſpecial memory recommended.

‡ Knighton's Chron. Tyrrel's Hiſt.

‖ Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 288.

* Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 170, 171.

§ Peck's Antiquities of Stanford, B. 12. p. 36.

† *Ibid. ibid.*

commanded the earl of Nottingham to do it, on pain of death. In the articles againſt the king for his depoſition, 'twas objected to him, That notwithſtanding he had pardoned this earl in full parliament, and by ſolemn oath, made of his own accord, in the preſence of the dukes of Lancaſter and York, and many other lords, at the duke of York's chapel, at Langley, where duke Thomas was alſo preſent; yet when he had him afterwards in his power, he cauſed him to be arreſted and impriſoned, and horribly and cruelly to be murdered; damnably incurring the guilt of perjury. This duke at his manor of Plecy ‡, or Pleſhy, in Eſſex, 17° R. 2. founded a college, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a maſter and eight ſecular prieſts, two clerks, and two choiriſters, which was valued at its diſſolution at 139*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* clear, and was buried at the church there, ‖ or in the chapel at Weſtminſter abbey *. After his death, the king gave away a great part of his lands to the dukes and earls which he made. Stowe,

‡ Biſhop Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 136.

‖ Dug. Bar. vol. 2. p. 171, ſays, That his body being embalmed was buried in the church of Pleſhey, which he had founded in honour of the Holy Trinity.

* Stow's Survey of London, B. 6. p. 14, 24, 26. In the Notes to Rapin's Hiſt. v. 3. p. 469, 'tis ſaid, That his body was brought over to England ſoon after his death. But according to ſome, that it was firſt buried at his caſtle of Wadley, in Eſſex, and removed thence to the college, founded by him, at Pleſhy, and afterwards to Weſtminſter abbey, where his tomb is ſtill to be ſeen.

p. 317, ſays, *That he was condemned to die after he was dead*; by which I ſuppoſe he means no more than what Dugdale and Camden have otherwiſe expreſſed, That he was attainted of high treaſon by act of parliament, after he was dead. Providence ſeems to have revenged this cruel murder, on the king and the duke of Aumerle; for it was not much more than two years after, that the king was depoſed from his government, and murdered in Pomfret caſtle. The duke of Aumerle, or earl of Rutland, did not die a natural death, but was afterwards ſlain in battle. Some of the perſons concerned in this fact were duly executed, and as for the reſt, ſays Dugdale, *I preſume they never returned into England, but if they did, they ſuffered accordingly* *. Thomas Mowbray then earl of Nottingham, and earl marſhal of England, but afterwards duke of Norfolk, had a principal hand in the execrable murder of the duke, and was himſelf baniſhed for life, by the very king that had cauſed the duke to be murdered, on that day twelvemonth afterwards; which may ſerve as an example among others to deter all perſons from committing murder, however they may fancy themſelves coveredand protected. The parliament prevailed with king Henry the Fourth to grant a general pardon in the firſt year of his reign, in which, however,

* Walſingham's Hiſt. p. 394. Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 129.

the

the murderers of the duke of Glouceſter were excepted.

Thomas lord Deſpencer, commonly called Thomas Deſpencer of Glamorgan and Morganog, great grandſon to Hugh Deſpencer the younger, was created earl about the 4th of October, 21° R. 2. He was one of the perſecutors of duke Thomas of Woodſtock, and of the chief of thoſe peers who formally acted at the depoſition of king R. 2.

Being attainted § by act of parliament 1° H. 4. he was firſt ignominiouſly degraded from his title, and afterwards adjudged as a traytor, and beheaded at Briſtol. The lords in parliament, with the king's aſſent, adjudged and decreed, that he, who was then preſent, ſhould loſe his dignity for himſelf and heirs, and all his caſtles, lordſhips, manors and lands granted ſince the arreſting of duke Thomas beforementioned. That he ſhould thenceforth give no liveries or cognizances, nor have any retainers, except his domeſtic ſervants.

His body was buried in the middle of the choir at Tewkeſbury, under a lamp that burned before the hoſt.

He married Conſtance, daughter of Edmund of Langley, duke of York, fifth ſon to E. 3. by whom he left one ſon, Richard, who having married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Weſtmoreland, died October 7, 1414, without iſſue,

§ Camd. Brit. v. 1. col. 288. Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 397.

and

and was alſo buried at Tewkeſbury. He had alſo two daughters, *viz.* Elizabeth and Iſabel. The firſt died an infant. Iſabel married Richard Beauchamp lord Bergavenny, and earl of Worceſter, and from her, the preſent lord Deſpencer is lineally deſcended. She afterwards married Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, by whom ſhe had iſſue alſo.

Humphry of Lancaſter, the fourth and youngeſt ſon of king Henry the Fourth, was created † duke of Glouceſter in the parliament held at Leiceſter by the king his brother, in the firſt year of his reign. And by that title, as alſo by the title of earl of Pembroke, had ſummons to the parliament held at Weſtminſter the following year. He behaved very valiantly in ſeveral encounters and battles, and was therefore, in recompence of his paſt ſervices, rewarded with large poſſeſſions. He uſed to ſtile ‡ himſelf ſon, brother, and uncle of kings, duke of Glouceſter, earl of Pembroke, and lord high chamberlain of England. He occurs as lieutenant of the kingdom, 5° and 10° H. 5, and was protector || of his nephew king Henry the Sixth, in his minority, governing the king-

† Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 198.

‡ Camd. Brit: v. 1. col. 288. Doctor Holland, (in his inſertions in Camden's Brittannia) ſays, that he had ſeen an inſtrument of his with theſe titles, Humphry, by the grace of God, ſon, brother, and uncle to kings, duke of Glouceſter, earl of Hainault, Holland, Zeeland, and Pembroke, lord of Freſland, great chamberlain of the kingdom of England, protector and defender of the ſame kingdom and church of England.

dom

dom with great prudence for twenty five years. But the king his nephew being very weak, and eaſy to be guided as thoſe about his perſon would have him, Margaret, queen to king Henry the Sixth, with his uncle the cardinal, who was alſo biſhop of Wincheſter, and ſeveral others, contrived and effected the duke's ruin. In February, 1447, he was ſummoned to parliament at St. Edmondſbury in Suffolk, and coming thither, was arreſted the firſt or ſecond day of the ſeſſions, by viſcount Beaumont, then high conſtable of England, accompanied by the duke of Buckingham and ſome others, and put into cloſe confinement, all his ſervants being taken from him, and thirty two of the chief of them ſent to divers priſons. In the night following he was found dead ‡ in his bed, without any ſigns of violence on his body, which was ſoon after ſhewn to the lords and commons, as tho' he had died with ſome ſudden diſeaſe; but people were convinced that he ſuffered by violent hands.

For his eminent virtues, knowledge and literature, he was beloved by the commons, and greatly reſpected by all men, truely deſerving the name by which he was called, *the great duke of*

‖ Stowe's Chron. p. 200.

‡ Some ſay he was ſmothered between two feather beds; others, that he underwent the ſame fate with king Edward the Second. *Rapin's Hiſtory.* Bale affirms that he was *pulvinis ſuffocatus.* And Stowe ſays, that ſeveral ſuſpected him to be ſtrargled.

Glou-

Glouceſter. As he was a true friend and patron to his country, ſo he alſo was to learned men and learning §, whereof he himſelf had a great ſhare. Bale ſays of him, that he was *Nobilitatis omnis atque eruditionis, Phœnix ſane unicus*. And Camden in his Britannia, ſpeaking of St. Edmond's-bury, ſays, " If England ever ſuffered by the loſs of any man, it was in this place; for that true father of his country, Humphry duke of Glouceſter, (a ſtrict patron of juſtice, and one who had improved his own excellent natural endowments, by a courſe of ſevere ſtudies) after he had governed the kingdom under king Henry the Sixth, for twenty five years together, with ſo great applauſe and commendation, that neither the good could find reaſon for complaints, nor the bad for calumnies, was cut off in this place by the malice of Margaret of Lorain *, who obſerving her huſband king

§ This good duke had his education at Baliol college in Oxford, and became a great proficient in learning, eſpecially in aſtronomy. He alſo began the foundation of the famous library in Oxford, over the Divinity-School there, by him alſo built, and gave to that library 129 books, procured by him at a great expence from Italy and France, valued at above 1000*l*. In 1440, he gave 126 volumes more, and in 1443 a much greater number, beſides conſiderable additions at his death. Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 311. Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 200.

* The outrage exerciſed on a prince of this character, ſo univerſally beloved and eſteemed by the people, drew upon the queen and the miniſters an almoſt univerſal hatred, which time could never efface. The queen eſpecially was publicly charged with the murder, and the reſpect due to her was not capable of bridling people's tongues. The queen's haughty carriage and partiality

king Henry the Sixth to be of a low and narrow ſpirit, ſet about this villainous contrivance, to get the management of the government into her own hands. But in the iſſue, it was the greateſt misfortune that could have befallen either her or the kingdom, for Normandy and Aquitain were preſently loſt upon it, and a moſt lamentable civil war raiſed in England." In the parliament at Weſtminſter, 33° H. 6. it was openly declared, that this duke was a true ſubject to the king. This great duke had his herald ‖, who was called *Pembroke*, whom, in 1436 he ſent to defy the duke of Burgundy. Duke Humphry was honourably buried in the choir of the abbey of St. Alban's, to which he was a great benefactor †, and a noble monument was erected for him there, a draught of which may be ſeen in Sandford's *Genealogical Hiſtory*. At one time, Sir John Beauchamp's tomb in St. Paul's cathedral was commonly miſtaken for that of the duke of Glouceſter, out of reſpect to whom, numbers of people went to view it, and ſometimes ſtaying longer than they expected, loſt their dinner, which gave riſe to the ſaying of *dining with duke Humphry*.

in diſpoſing of places, and above all, this duke's murder, had drawn upon her the hatred of the nation to ſuch a degree, that ſhe was every where talked of with very little reſpect. Rapin's Hiſtory, v. 1. pp. 570, 571, 573.

‖ Stowe's Survey of London, B. 1. p. 143.

† Particularly, he gave them Monkton priory, in the ſuburbs of Pembroke, as a cell to their abbey, 21° H. 6. Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, p. 719.

Richard

Richard Plantagenet, younger brother to king Edward the Fourth, was, ſhortly after the coronation of the king, advanced to the title of duke * of Glouceſter, and for the better ſupport of his dignity, he obtained a grant of the fee farm rent of that town, and alſo ſeveral other great and rich offices, lordſhips, honours, towns, caſtles, and manors in the counties of Dorſet, York, Oxford, Cambridge, Cornwal, Suffolk, Eſſex, Middleſex, Bedford, Northampton, Rutland, Kent, Somerſet, Wilts, Glouceſter, and other parts of England and Wales. He was made conſtable of England, and juſtice of North Wales, 9° E. 4. and in the eleventh year of that reign was appointed lord chamberlain for life. But not being ſatisfied with theſe and other poſſeſſions which he then had, endeavoured to obtain the crown immediately after his brother's death; for notwithſtanding his oath and recognition of prince Edward, ſeveral perſons have judged, that before the death of his brother, he had a deſign of mounting the throne to the prejudice of his nephews. King Edward the Fourth died April the 9th, 1483, and left his brother, the duke of Glouceſter, protector and guardian over the young king and kingdom: And on the 19th of June, in a proclamation then made at York, Richard was ſtiled brother and uncle of kings, duke of Glouceſter, defender, protector,

* Dug. Bar. v. 2. p. 165.

great chamberlain, and admiral of England. But on the 22d, the duke himſelf was proclaimed king of England, and crowned on the 6th of July following. After his coronation he went his progreſs; and before he proceeded to York, he made ſome ſtay at the city of Glouceſter, becauſe he would not be too far from London, whilſt his orders concerning his nephews were executed. His intimate friend the duke of Buckingham attended him thither, and during the king's ſtay, ſent an expreſs order to the governor of the tower to murder the two nephews. 'Tis probable that 'twas about this time that the community of Glouceſter offered the king money, which he refuſed; and it ſeems to be about the month of Auguſt, in 1483, that king Edward the Fifth and the duke of York were barbarouſly murdered by the inhuman uncle's command. This mercileſs fact was committed by ſmothering them in bed about midnight. But in 1485, he was himſelf miſerably ſlain by Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry the Seventh, in a pitch'd battle at Boſworth field, in Leiceſterſhire; finding, by ſad experience, ſays Camden, *That uſurped power is never laſting.* The ſame, however, cannot be ſaid of Richard as was of Galba, *That he had been thought fit for empire, had he not reigned*; for Galba, after he had ſettled in the empire, deceived all men's expectations; but Richard had been moſt worthy of a kingdom, had he not aſpired to it

it by wicked ways; ſo that in the opinion of the wiſe, he is to be reckoned in the number of *bad men*, but of *good princes*. *Britannia*, col. 290. When he was duke, he obtained two licences * from the king, in the 17th year of his reign, the one to found a college at Middleham in Yorkſhire, for one dean, ſix chaplains, four clerks, ſix choriſters, and a clergyman to officiate in the pariſh church; but he never finiſhed it. The other was, to found another college at Bernard's Caſtle in the county of Durham, for a dean, twelve ſecular prieſts, ten clerks, and ten choriſters, in the chapel there; but there is nothing more ſaid of it. After the battle, Richard was carried in a very ignominious manner to Leiceſter, and buried in St. Mary's chapel, belonging to the Grey Friars there.

Henry of Oatlands, the youngeſt ſon of king Charles the Firſt, was born on the 8th of July, 1640, and declared ‡ duke of Glouceſter by his royal father, and ſo always after entitled; but was not created 'till May 13, 1659, by his brother king

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* Biſhop Tanner's Notitia Monaſt. pp. 117, 697.

‡ In a ſecond petition of the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter to king Charles the Second, concerning the uniting of the two hundreds of Dudſton and King's-barton to the out county, 'tis ſaid, The third ſons of the royal family own the title, and are ſtiled dukes of Glouceſter. And in the end of it, Your petitioners and your whole kingdom are in ſo great hopes of ſeeing your majeſty and themſelves alſo happy in your royal iſſue, and your third ſon to be duke of Glouceſter.

Charles

Charles the Second, whom he accompanied into England at his reſtoration, and who alſo made him earl of Cambridge. Lord Clarendon and others, in the hiſtories of the great rebellion, have given us an account of the interview between his father and him, the day before the king was beheaded. The king then taking the duke of Glouceſter upon his knee, ſaid, *Sweetheart, now they will cut off thy father's head*; at which words, the child looked very wiſhfully upon him; *Mark, child, what I ſay; they will cut off my head, and perhaps make thee a king; but mark what I ſay, you muſt not be a king, ſo long as your brothers Charles and James are alive; for they will cut off your brothers heads as ſoon as they can catch them, and cut thy head off too at laſt; and therefore I charge you not to be made a king by them.* At which the child ſighing, ſaid, *I will be torn in pieces firſt*; which falling unexpectedly from a child ſo young, made the king rejoice exceedingly. After the king was beheaded, the duke of Glouceſter was ſent with two ſervants to Dunkirk, with a promiſe, it is ſaid, of a ſmall exhibition || for his maintenance, provided he would not come near his brother nor any of his relations. But as ſoon as he arrived on the other ſide of the water, he was received according to his birth and quality, and was attended to the princeſs of Orange at Breda, t

|| Hiſtory of England in 2 vol. 8vo, p. 325.

th

the great joy of her and all the royal family. After he had been ſome time at Breda, he was conducted to Paris by the earl of Lauderdale, to the king his brother, and to his mother the queen, and to his other relations, to whom he was as welcome as one riſen from the dead; and was very civilly treated by the king and queen-mother of France. In 1653, when the form of government was to be ſettled, it is ſaid by Mr. Whitlock, that the ſoldiers were then for a republic, the lawyers for a mixt monarchy, and many for this duke to be made king. He died of the ſmall pox, September 30, 1660, in the twentieth year of his age, being one of the king's privy council, and a knight of the garter, much lamented by his royal relations and all that knew him, as he is repreſented to have been wiſe and accompliſhed above his years, and a prince of great expectation. As to his religion, he was an invincible aſſerter of the proteſtant faith againſt all the errors of popery; to preſerve him from the temptations of which, his ſiſter had for ſome years parted with one half of her annual income that was left to her own diſpoſal. His body was buried in the royal chapel of king Henry the Seventh, at Weſtminſter, under the tomb of Mary queen of Scotland, his great grandmother, and on his coffin, of black velvet, was this inſcription, on a ſilver plate.

Depoſitum illuſtriſſimi Principis HENRICI Ducis Gloceſtriæ, Comitis Cantabrigiæ, Filij quartò geniti

Se-

Sereniſſimi Regis Caroli (piæ ſemper memoriæ) defuncti;
Et fratris ſereniſſimi Regis Caroli ejus nominis Secundi.
Qui in Aulâ Regia apud Whithall, die Jovis,
Decimo tertio die Septembris, Anno a Chriſto nato 1660,
In Domino abdormivit, Ætatis ſuæ viceſimo.

William Henry, only ſon of George prince of Denmark and the princeſs Ann his wife, afterwards queen of England, was born at Hampton Court, July 24, 1689, and on the 27th following was chriſtened by Henry biſhop of London; king William the Third, and the king of Denmark, by his proxy the earl of Dorſet, being godfathers; and the marchioneſs of Halifax, godmother. As ſoon as he was chriſtened, he was immediately declared * duke of Glouceſter by his uncle king William the Third, who was extremely fond of him. And, at a chapter of the garter, held at Kenſington January 6, 1695, was elected member thereof, having been firſt knighted by the king with a ſword of ſtate, and was inſtalled on the 24th of July following. He was a prince of a tender conſtitution, but of incomparable parts, promiſing whatever a nation could wiſh or deſire. He died in the twelfth year of his age, in the year 1700, being then the only remaining iſſue of the prince and princeſs above mentioned. His death, in a great meaſure, was occaſioned by over heating

* Hiſt. of England v. 2. 8vo pp. 501, 550. In Heylyn's Help to Hiſtory, p. 331, 'tis ſaid, That this duke William was nominated in 1689, but died before his creation, July 30, 1700.

him-

himſelf in the obſervation of his birth-day, (being Wedneſday) July 24th, which cauſed a fever, and ſoon after a dilirium, which laſted with his life.

Frederick Lewis, father to his preſent majeſty king George the Third, was created duke of Glouceſter by his royal grandfather, January the 10th, 1718, N. S.

His royal highneſs William-Henry, third ſon of his late royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales, was born November 25, 1743, N. S. and on the 17th of November, 1764, his preſent majeſty was pleaſed to grant to him and to his heirs male, the dignities of a duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, ſtiles, and titles of duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Earl of Connaught, in Ireland.

Of COUNCILS, SYNODS, ROYAL *and* GRAND ASSEMBLIES, *and* PARLIAMENTS, *at* GLOUCESTER.

WHEN Aurelius Ambroſius, king of the Britons, in 489, had oppoſed himſelf in a great battle againſt Hengiſt, at Maſebell, beyond Humber in Yorkſhire; the king and his nobility aſſembled together at Glouceſter †, to conſult

† Dr. Hutton's Antiq. Oxford, in Mr. Hearne's Textus Roſſ. P. 352. M. Weſtm.

what was to be done with their priſoner. Among others of the nobility, there were at that time of Glouceſter, three noble and renowned perſonages preſent; Edel, the earl; Eldad, the biſhop; and Eldo, the mayor or chief governor; and when the greateſt part of the company ſeemed to favour the life of Hengiſt, Eldad the biſhop ſpoke with ſuch eloquence and power, that he moved all the company to be of his opinion; and by the common conſent of all preſent, the priſoner was delivered to Eldo § the mayor, who leading him out of the city, put him to death.

In 804, Ethelrick, ſon of king Ethelmund, at the requeſt of a ſynod held here, to which he was invited, was himſelf a great benefactor to the church of St. Peter.

In 896, here was a great meeting of the Mercnamen, when Werefrid, biſhop of Worceſter, recovered ſeveral laws.

King Edgar, upon innocents-day 964, * in this royal city, as then expreſſly called, gave to the monks of Worceſter certain lands and liberties. This grant was confirmed by the king with the conſent of his princeſſes and archbiſhops; and ſigned by the king, the queen, the two archbiſhops, ſix biſhops, ſix abbats, ſix dukes, and twelve miniſters.

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§ In ſome places 'tis ſaid Eldol the earl killed him, See p. 93.

* Mon. Angl. v. 1. p. 141. Homingi Cartil. v. 2. p. 521.

In

In 1051, earl Euſtace, king Edward the Confeſſor's brother-in-law, fled for ſhelter to Glouceſter, which is called the court, where the king had abode ſome conſiderable time. Leofwine, or Leofric, earl of Mercia, and earl Styward of Northumberland, came to him hither with great forces, where he continued a good while §. And a little after the feaſt of St. Mary in September, the king appointed a general aſſembly for all the nobility to meet here, which was very full. The ſame king in 1063, kept his court here, and ſent hence a body of horſe againſt Griffin prince of South-Wales; and he is frequently mentioned as being at this place.

King William the Conqueror, every year when his affairs would permit him, kept his chriſtmas here; and to render this aſſembly the more grand, magnificent and ſumptuous, and that the ambaſſadors of foreign nations might admire the appearance of the company; he, by his royal edicts, was attended by all the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbats, earls, thanes, and knights. He wore his crown, and made a grand and delicate fare. The great men appeared in golden, or very ſplendid robes, which were called *feſtiva indumenta*, and the town found much of his entertainment and clothing, as it did for his ſucceſſors, when at this place. He was at no time more courteous,

§ Dunelm p. 184. Flor. Wigorn. pp. 117, 627.

gentle and kind than at ſuch aſſemblies, ſo that thoſe who came might ſee that his bounty equalled his riches.

It appears from the Saxon Chronicle, that Lanfrank, archbiſhop of Canterbury, held two of his councils or ſynods here, and by his conſent, and at the king's command, at one of them, Thomas archbiſhop of York conſecrated William de S. Carilefo to the biſhoprick of Durham, in the preſence of the king; archbiſhop Lanfrank, and Wolſtan, Oſbern, Giſo, and Rotbertus, at that time biſhops, aſſiſted.

In 1076, Lanfrank held his council here, when Wulketul, abbat of Croyland was depoſed.

In 1085, at chriſtmas, the king with his nobles held his court here for five days; and afterwards, the archbiſhop and clergy held a ſynod for three days, and the king's three chaplains, Maurice of Lundene, [London] William of Northfolc, [Norwich] and Redbeard of Ceaſterſcire, [now Litchfield and Coventry] were then made biſhops. *Sax. Chron.* Archbiſhop Wake's *State of the Church*, &c. p. 160.

King William Rufus uſually kept his chriſtmas here, which Brompton calls the cuſtom of his father, (p. 979) and held it with great pomp. Falling dangerouſly ſick at Alveſtan, in this county, which Dunelm calls the royal vill, in 1093, he removed in great haſte to this town, where he continued in a very weak condition during

ring lent; and here he granted the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury to Anſelm, and the biſhoprick of Lincoln to Robert Bloet, his chancellor, and lands to ſeveral monaſteries, and reſtored many rights and revenues which he had before detained. Notwithſtanding articles of peace had been concluded between this king and Malcolm king of Scotland, ſome things ſtill remained to be ſettled between them, wherefore Malcolm came to the Engliſh court in this city, and was received in a very imperious manner by Rufus. At his court held here the next year, great complaints and menaces were ſent to the king by his brother Robert's ambaſſadors, concerning the king's miſbehavour towards him. At another of his great councils held here at chriſtmas, he granted ſome poſſeſſions to the archbiſhop of York, the two archbiſhops, twelve biſhops, eight abbats, eight lords and others being preſent.

King Henry the Firſt held his court here at candlemas 1123, and ſent his letters all over England, commanding all his biſhops, abbats and thanes to come to it for the chooſing of an archbiſhop of Canterbury: William Corbeil was then nominated, and the king confirmed the election.

In 1175, on the feaſt of St. Peter and Paul, the king ſummoned hither another great council of his earls and barons, and Reſe, and other princes of Wales; when the king iſſued orders to all his ſubjects, that if any of the Welch made inſurrections

ſurrections in their countries, they ſhould unanimouſly fall upon them; and the earl of Glouceſter and the nobility were ſworn to the obſervance thereof.

In 1190, William Longchamp, the pope's legate, protector of the kingdom in king Richard the Second's abſence, and biſhop of Ely, held a ſynod here.

On the eve of St. Simon and Jude 1216, there came to Glouceſter, which was then thought the ſafeſt place in the realm, in the preſence of Walo the pope's legate, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Bath, Litchfield, and Worceſter, the earls of Cheſter, Pembroke, Ferrars, William the marſhal, John his brother, Philip of Albani, with abbats, priors, and a great company. On the morrow, the legate, with the biſhops, earls, and lords before mentioned, led prince Henry to the abbey-church with ſolemn proceſſion, where he publickly ſwore before the great altar, that he would pay due honour and reverence to God and his holy church all his life; adminiſter juſtice, obſerve good laws and cuſtoms, and aboliſh all evil ones; and that he would pay one thouſand marks yearly to the pope for his kingdoms, according to his father's grant. Theſe things being done, the biſhops of Wincheſter and Bath anointed and ſolemnly crowned him with the uſual ceremonies; after which, the biſhops, earls and lords led him, clad in royal veſtments, to the table, where all things

things being ſet in order, they dined in joyful exultation. On the morrow, the king took the homage and fealty of all preſent; and continued in this town a conſiderable time afterwards.

In 1233 or 1234, on Saturday the morrow after St. Catharine's day, being November 26, there was a provincial council holden here before the archbiſhops and biſhops; and the king ſent a writ dated at Hereford, Nov. 23, prohibiting them to treat of any thing prejudicial to his crown, ſtate and dignity.

In 1233, 17° H. 3. the king kept the feaſt of whitſuntide here, and girt with the ſword of knighthood Thomas earl of Warwick, Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and Hugh de Vere, earl of Oxford; and alſo iſſued out his writs to all who held any lands of him by knight-ſervice, commanding them to repair to him at this town, on the morrow after all-ſaints day, then next enſuing.

In 1234, on the Sunday after aſcenſion-day, a colloquium was held at this place, when the diſinherited barons were reſtored to the king's favour. [*Hody.*] The ſame year the king held his court here at chriſtmas. M. Weſtm.

In 1241 the court was here, when David ap Llewelyn prince of North-Wales came and did the king homage for the principality of Wales. Dr. Fuller has obſerved that this place was more beloved by king Henry than London itſelf, becauſe it was ſtrong and loyal, and where he was crowned, and did afterwards often reſide.

In

In 1278 or 1279 king Edward the Firſt, in the octaves of St. John Baptiſt, held a parliament in the long work-houſe of the abbey, on which ſpot is built the houſe now extending from that belonging to the deanery, on the eaſt, to the gate leading to the miller's green on the weſt; and ſummoned to it all perſons, to ſhew by what authority and titles they held their lands or claimed their privileges, according to the ſtatute of *Quo Warranto*; and to prevent the great miſchiefs, damages and diſheriſons which the people had before ſuffered thro' the default of the laws, ſeveral laws were then enacted, which ever ſince have gone by the name of the ſtatutes of Glou-ceſter.

In 1301 there was another ſtatute of *Quo Warranto* dated from this place.

Wedneſday, October the 20th, 1378, Richard the Second held a parliament here, in which were great bickerings between the temporal lords and the biſhops, each complaining of the others incroachments. It continued twenty eight days, and much buſineſs was diſpatched therein. On the day of the riſing of this parliament, November 16, Simon de Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, held a provincial council in a chamber within the abbey, and made a decree concerning the ſtipends of prieſts.

On October 20, 1407, king Henry the Fourth held a parliament here, wherein ſeveral laws were made: it continued forty four or fifty four days, and

and Mr. Prynne affirms, that the members of it huſbanded well their time for the king and kingdom's advantage.

In 1420, February 15, king Henry the Fifth held a parliament here, which was adjourned to Weſtminſter in about a fortnight's time.

R. Cole affirms in his roll, now in the cuſtody of the city, "That kyng Harry iiij held a p'liament at Glouc. the ix yere of his regne, begynnyng the ſayde p'leament at alhalontyd and ſo contynued til midwynt' next ſuyng.

Of BATTLES and SIEGES.

ONE of king Edgar's battles againſt the Danes was fought here. After the king's death, Ethelwulph † his ſon ſucceeding in 836, the Danes returning to the kingdom with greater rage and cruelty than they had in the former reign, poſſeſſed themſelves of this place, and pitching their tents here, lorded it over this part of the country, and made themſelves maſters not only of the foreſt of Dean, but likewiſe of great part of Herefordſhire.

In 978 Ethelred was crowned king, and not long after the beginning of his reign, the Danes

† Manuſcript Coll.

again entered the kingdom, and began afreſh their intermixt cruelties, burning and deſtroying moſt of the eminent cities and places in the kingdom. Amongſt the reſt, this city was the third time ravaged by them, and almoſt conſumed by fire, for they had no reſpect to places or perſons, ſacred or civil; but like a tempeſtuous hurricane, drove the whole kingdom before them, and in the end brought the country into ſervitude and ſlavery.

In 1172 ‡, Jorwerth lord of Caerleon upon Uſke gathered all his friends and forces together, and without mercy deſtroyed all the country with fire and ſword, even to the gates of Hereford and Glouceſter.

In 1263 ‖, Sir Maci de Beſile, (called alſo Matthias de Beſille) a French knight, was made ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, and conſtable of Glouceſter-caſtle by the king. But the barons being greatly diſpleaſed at it, ſet up Sir William Tracy, a knight of this country, in oppoſition to him. Sir William, as he was holding a county court, was aſſaulted by a large body of the king's forces, with Maci at their head, who took him, and after uſing him with great barbarity, led him through the town to the caſtle, and there caſt him into priſon. When the barons heard of it, Sir Roger de Clif-

‡ Lloyd's Welch Hiſtory, p. 233.

‖ R. Glouc. Cron. pp. 535, 536, 537. Cont M. Paris. Triveti Chron. M. Weſtm. Walſingham's Upod. Neuſt. Daniel's, and ſeveral other Hiſtories of England.

ford

ford and Sir John Giffard came to reſcue Sir William, and beſieged the caſtle for four days. Sir Maci, who is characteriſed to be a ſtout and bold knight, refuſed to yield it to them, and continued to defend it and the town, 'till the firſt gate leading to it was burnt, as was afterwards the wooden bridge belonging to the caſtle. Some priſoners were releaſed by the governor in expectation of their aſſiſtance, but they treacherouſly made another entrance or poſtern for the beſiegers, and thereupon Sir Maci and his men flying to the high and ſtrongeſt tower, defended themſelves as well as they could, 'till the three iron gates and locks were broken down, and he himſelf was taken; and even then with invincible courage he refuſed to ſurrender. Sir Roger de Clifford having taken the caſtle, ſent Sir Maci to the marches of Wales, where he was kept priſoner at Erdeſley-Caſtle.

Sir Roger de Clifford afterwards returned to his allegiance, and delivered the town and caſtle of Glouceſter into the king's hands; but Sir John Giffard retired to Brimpsfield, and having aſſembled many of the moſt valiant of his neighbours, there were frequent ſkirmiſhes between the garriſon of that caſtle and this of Glouceſter. The next year the town was taken * by ſome of the barons, and the following ſtratagem was uſed to accompliſh it: Sir John Giffard, who is called a knight

* R. Glouc. p. 537 et ſequentes.

of wonderful probity and courage, and Sir John de Balun, being cloathed with Welch cloaks, and riding upon two woolpacks, after the manner of chapmen or woolmongers, were let into the town at the weſt-gate. When it was unlock'd, they both leaped off their horſes, and caſting away their cloaks, appeared armed from head to foot. At this ſight the porters were ſo terrified as to deliver up the keys; and thereupon, the gates were thrown open to the forces which the two knights had procured, and were ready at hand. Prince Edward followed the barons cloſe at their heels, and having ſpeedily repaired the bridge over Severn, which they had burnt, came hither on Aſhwedneſday, and aſſaulted the town at the weſt-gate. But the barons within defended themſelves ſo well that he could not conquer them. Forces were ſent from the caſtle, which was ſtill in the king's hands, to aſſiſt the prince; but Grimbald Pauncefoot attacking them, turned them back with the loſs of ſome wounded. The prince ſeeing his condition, turned into the meadows, and was brought by a boat to the caſtle, where he ſet up his banner upon the high tower, which, when the barons ſaw, they were a little ſurprized. However on the town ſide they preſently beſieged the caſtle, which was ſtoutly defended by the garriſon. But Sir John Giffard coming from Brimpsfield, and burning the caſtle-bridge which cut off the communication with the country; and

and the prince ſeeing Robert Ferrers earl of Derby, coming againſt him with a great reinforcement, went unarmed and very privately to the barons, and upon oath granted them what they deſired, upon which they left the town. But the prince revenged himſelf on the burgeſſes, whom he put in priſon 'till they had paid 1000 *l.* for their ranſom, and then, after very ill treatment, they were ſet at liberty; but the town was miſerably deſtroyed. A little after this, the prince fortified the town, and about 1264, the earl of Leiceſter got poſſeſſion of it; when the prince, the earl of Glouceſter, and others beſieged it on the north ſide, and entering at a breach which they had made in the wall leading to St. Oſwald's gate, took it from Leiceſter.

In 1265, Robert de Ros, William de Veſti, and other knights and gentlemen, to the number of three hundred, entered the town to defend themſelves in it againſt the prince, but they were obliged to ſurrender it, and were ſuffered to depart, ſwearing not to bear arms againſt him for a month.

As ſoon as the civil war broke out in 1641, this city joined in the parliament intereſt, and to put themſelves in a poſture of defence, added one company of voluntiers to the trained bands which aſſiſted them; procured ſome pieces of ordnance from London and Briſtol; provided materials, and at a great expence raiſed its fortifications.

There-

Thereupon, the king by a letter from Oxford, dated February 12, 1642, ſent to the ſheriff and juſtices of Glouceſterſhire, prohibiting his ſubjects in that county from having any traffic or commerce with the city, 'till it ſhould return to its obedience; which letter was publickly read in the churches and chapels in the city, that all perſons might know his majeſty's pleaſure, and do their duty accordingly. Prince Rupert on the 3d of the ſame month, demanded the city for the king. Lieutenant colonel Maſſie and the principal officers returned him for anſwer, That they were reſolved with their lives and fortunes to defend the city for the uſe of the king and parliament, and would by no means ſurrender at the demand of a foreign prince: The mayor alſo ſent another meſſage, That according to his oath and allegiance, he was reſolved to keep the city on his majeſty's behalf, and would not deliver it up. Thereupon another ſummons to the ſame purpoſe was ſent by the prince, and it had a like effect.

About the middle of this month, lord Herbert, ſon of the marquis of Worceſter, general of South-Wales, with a body of about 1500 foot and 500 horſe, well armed, which he had raiſed with more expedition than was expected, came to reduce the garriſon. The horſe were put under the command of his brother lord John Somerſet, and the foot under Sir Jeremiah Bret, their

their major general. The laſt of theſe ſoon after demanded the city for the king's ſervice, but the ſummons from a Welch brigade was received with ſcorn; whereupon the Welch began to encamp at Highnam, within a mile and a half of the city. The garriſon deſerting Sudely-Caſtle and other out garriſons, made good the guard of the biſhop's palace on the Vineyard hill, and ſometimes made ſlender ſallies, for the governor had not 100 horſe, and the Welch forces were double the number of the garriſon, 'till 200 foot and dragoons from Briſtol, commanded by captain John Fiennes, came to their ſupply. However the Welch lay ſtill in their camp, and for five weeks together did not ſo much as attempt the out guards, or any conſiderable action, but expected that prince Maurice from Cirenceſter ſhould take equal care to diſtreſs the city on the other ſide, which he did to a great degree; and 'twas thought that prince Rupert would ſpeedily come to their aſſiſtance, which, on account of Briſtol, he could not poſſibly do. Mean time, colonel Maſſie (by order of Sir William Waller) immediately after the taking of Malmeſbury, drew out the garriſon forces to Highnam, and kept them to very cloſe play. But Sir William Waller, by the help of ſome flat bottom boats, croſſing the river at Frampton paſſage, and advancing towards the Welch with a light body of about 2000; the Welch, tho' their works were too ſtrong to be entered

entered by horſe and dragoons; their avenues narrow, with cannon planted in all of them; and though their number was near, if not equal to their enemy; without ſtriking a ſtroke, ſounded a parley, and ſurrendered on condition that they might receive quarter, and that the officers might have reſpect according to their quality, which was granted: So on the 24th or 25th of March, near 1300 foot and three troops of horſe were led priſoners into the city, and ſeveral of them for ſome time, were kept under ſtrict confinement in the churches of St. Mary de Load and the Holy Trinity. But many of the parliament garriſons being before filled with ſuch perſons, moſt of the common ſoldiers were, within ten days, ſent back into their own country, having taken an oath never to ſerve againſt the parliament; others that offered themſelves were entertained in the parliament's ſervice: Several of the gentlemen and officers paid a ranſom, and took the ſame oath with the ſoldiers; and the reſt were ſent to Briſtol, but delivered at the taking of that city by prince Rupert.

This defeat, tho' it ſeem'd ſo inconſiderable, with the other preparations that were rendered uſeleſs by it, lord Herbert himſelf affirmed to coſt 60,000 *l.* tho' 'tis called a muſhroom army that had not courage to defend itſelf. About this time a great deal of proviſion was laid in, and a conſiderable quantity of money provided by the city, and the king's forces frequently hovered over the hills, and

now

now and then ſkirted upon the town; but no cloſe ſiege was laid to it 'till the 10th of Auguſt following. This was then ſaid to be the only garriſon the parliament had between Briſtol and Lancaſter on the north of England, which, if the king could have taken, he would have been maſter of the Severn, and would have needed no forces in Wales.

The king did not himſelf approve the undertaking of the ſiege, but as it was a meaſure ſtrongly recommended by his friends, he came in perſon againſt the city, and about two in the afternoon ſent the following ſummons by two heralds, who would have read it openly in the ſtreet; but the mayor would not permit them to do it, ſo it was read in the Tolſey only, by Somerſet herald.

Charles Rex.

Out of our tender compaſſion to our city of Glouceſter, and that it may not receive prejudice by our army, which we cannot prevent if we be compelled to aſſault it; we are perſonally come before it to require the ſame, and are graciouſly pleaſed to let all the inhabitants of and all other perſons within that city, as well ſoldiers as others, know, that if they ſhall immediately ſubmit themſelves, and deliver this city to us, we are contented freely and abſolutely to pardon every one of them without exception; and do aſſure them in the word of a king, that they nor any of them ſhall receive the leaſt damage or prejudice by our army in their perſons or eſtates: But that we will appoint

ſuch a governor and a moderate garriſon to abide there as ſhall be both for the eaſe and ſecurity of the city and the whole county. But if they ſhall neglect this offer of grace and favour, and compel us by the power of our army to reduce that place (which by the help of God we ſhall eaſily and ſhortly be able to doe) they muſt thank themſelves for all the calamities and miſeries that ſhall befall them. To this meſſage we expect a clear and poſitive anſwer within two hours after the publiſhing hereof. And by theſe preſents do give leave to any perſons eaſily to repair to and return from us whom that city ſhall deſire to employ unto us in that buſineſſe, and we do require all the officers and ſouldiers of our army quietly to ſuffer them to paſs accordingly.

The king immediately drew a part of his troops into Tredworth field, before the town, and being attended by prince Charles, the duke of York, prince Rupert, and general Ruthen, faced the city with about 6000 horſe and foot, not above a quarter of a mile from it, and 2000 horſe on the other ſide within cannon ſhot, the main of the army being not yet come up. The Governor, with the conſent of ſeveral others, within leſs than the time preſcribed, ſent the following anſwer to the king by ſerjeant major Pudſey and Mr. Tobias Jordan; who, it is ſaid, without any circumſtance of duty or good manners, told his majeſty, That they brought an anſwer from the godly city of Glouceſter, the mayor being firſt ſatisfied in ſome ſcruples touching the oath of his mayoralty.

The

The ANSWER.

August 10, 1643.

We the inhabitants, magiſtrates, officers and ſoldiers within the garriſon of Glouceſter, unto his majeſty's gracious meſſage return this humble anſwer; that we do keep this city, according to our oaths and allegiance, to and for the uſe of his majeſty and his royal poſterity; and do accordingly conceive ourſelves wholly bound to obey the commands of his majeſty, ſigned by both houſes of parliament; and are reſolved, by God's help, to keep this city accordingly.

DE WISE, mayor §,	John Brewſter,	G. Davidſon,
Robert Maxwell,	Edw. Maſſie,	Con. Ferrer,
William Lugge,	My. Singleton,	Thomas Hill,
Thomas Pury,	John Scriven,	Nich. Webb,
Jo. Dorney,	Anth. Edwards,	John Halford,
Toby Jordan,	Hum. Mathews,	Iſaac Dobſon,
Edward Gray,	Charles Blount,	Peter Criſpe,
Rob. Backhouſe,	Ja. Harcus,	Tho. Pury, Jun.
Robert Stevenſon,	Thomas Blayney.	

His majeſty received this anſwer with great temper and mildneſs, only expreſſing a kind of wonder at their confidence, ſaying in the hearing of the meſſengers, *Waller is extinct, and Eſſex cannot come.* And indeed their reſolution was wonderful, for at that time there were not in the city

§ Reliq. Carolinæ, p. 212; but in Ruſhworth's Collections Conſtance Ferrer is ſaid to be mayor. Lord Clarendon ſays that the king ſent the ſummons on Auguſt 10, 1643, which was Wedneſday, but Dorney ſays the ſiege was laid on Thurſday, Auguſt 10, 1643, and raiſed Tueſday, September 5.

more than fourteen or fifteen hundred ſoldiers, and forty or fifty barrels of powder; they had a ſlender artillery, and their works were low and unfiniſhed.

Upon the return of the meſſengers, the governor and council of war judged it abſolutely neceſſary to pull down a few houſes, and to ſet on fire all the reſt of the ſuburbs, in which were many large, handſome houſes, well inhabited. *By burning of the ſuburbs*, (ſays Mr. Dorney in his fourth ſpeech, made October 8, 1646) *the city is a garment without ſkirts, which we were willing to part withall, leſt our enemies ſhould ſit upon them.*

The earl of Brentford, the king's general, brought all the battering cannon that could be ſpared from Oxford; and all things were made ready for the ſiege. The Rev. Mr. Chillingworth had invented, after the manner of the Romans, *teſtudines cum pluteis*, which ran upon cart-wheels, with a blind of planks, muſket proof, (each having four holes for muſketteers to fire through) placed upon the axle tree, to defend the muſketteers and thoſe that thruſt forward the engine, the fore-part of which was to ſerve for a bridge. In uſing theſe engines the wheels were to fall into the ditch, and the bridge to reſt upon the town breaſt-works, and ſo each would become a compleat bridge by which to enter the city.

Sir William Vavaſor drew all his forces to the weſt ſide, broke down all bridges, and after leaving

ing a ſtrong guard at the Vineyard, joined the Welch at Longford and Kingſholm, on the north-weſt ſide of the city, to the forces lately come from Worceſter. General Ruthen had placed his men in ſome grounds behind Lanthony, about a quarter of a mile from the town. And Sir Jacob Aſhley was quartered with a ſtrong body in ſome part of the ſuburbs on the eaſt ſide.

Many of the king's commanders were officers of the greateſt ſkill and experience, and his army was increaſed by the arrival of two regiments out of Ireland, commanded by colonel Myn and Sir William St. Leger.

The king, almoſt all the time of the ſiege, quartered at Matſon-houſe, on the eaſt.

The ſouth and ſouth-eaſt ſides of the city, tho' really they were the ſtrongeſt and beſt fortified, were repreſented to his majeſty as moſt proper to be attacked, becauſe there only the ſprings would not annoy the works of the beſiegers, and if his majeſty's troops could enter at a breach in theſe parts they would be inſtantly poſſeſſed of the higheſt ground in the city. Theſe things the garriſon were aware of, and to defend themſelves raiſed a ſconce, and ſtrengthened all their inward works with earth.

During the ſiege there were frequent aſſaults on both ſides. The king's troops endeavoured to fill up ſome part of the moat between the ſouth and weſt gates; and ſunk a mine under the eaſt-

gate,

gate, but it was countermined. In ſhort, their efforts ſeem to have been very feeble and altogether unſucceſsful. They made about 150 great ſhot againſt the wall, which ſhattered the ſtone-work conſiderably; but the garriſon drew an inward work from the ſouth ſide all along the friers orchard, ſouthward, and ſtopt all the paſſages between that and the eaſt port. They alſo threw up a ſtrong work acroſs the eaſt-gate-ſtreet, which had a large trench before it filled with water. This work they intended to have raiſed to the height of the eaves of the houſes, and to have planted cannon thereon if the ſiege had continued. And ſo indefatigable were the citizens, that the very women and children were daily employed in fetching of turf, and placing of cannon-baſkets and earth, for repairing of the fortifications during the whole ſiege, which laſted twenty ſix days.

On Monday, the 4th of September, at night, the garriſon diſcovered two fires on Wainload-hill, which was the ſignal for approaching relief, and anſwered them by lights from the college-tower. On the 5th, which was appointed for a public faſt to be kept within the city, the ſiege was raiſed.

This great event was brought about by the earl of Eſſex, who determining to relieve Glouceſter, had obtained from the committee for the militia in the city of London, two regiments of trained bands, three regiments of auxiliaries, and a regiment of horſe, with eleven pieces of cannon and three

three drakes, by way of reinforcement to his army. On the 24th of Auguſt, the earl muſtered his forces upon Hounſlow-heath, when they were 10,000 compleat; after which he took up his quarters at Colebrook, and on the 26th marched to Beconsfield, and ſo forward to Beerton, where he cloathed his army. Upon intelligence of this advance, prince Rupert, with the greateſt part of the king's horſe, drew off from before Glouceſter to oppoſe their march, whilſt the king carried on the ſiege. About Biceſter 400 of the king's troops ſkirmiſhed with a part of the parliament-army, but were forced by numbers to retire; and ſcarce a day paſſed in the whole march without ſome ſmall engagement, which obliged Eſſex's army to proceed with the greateſt order and caution. The reinforcement from London, under colonel Manwaring, joined the earl of Eſſex on the firſt of September at the general randezvous on Brackley-heath; after which the whole proceeded on their route for Glouceſter, but were attacked on the 4th, at Stow on the Would, by the prince, with about 4000 horſe, in which action the loſs on either ſide was nearly equal. On the 5th, Eſſex advancing to Preſbury-hill, drew up his army in view of the city, and diſcovered the huts in the royal camp on fire, and the ſiege raiſed as already related. The general himſelf marched to Cheltenham, but the king's troops often ſkirmiſhed with him and beat up his quarters. On the 8th

the

the whole army entered Glouceſter, and were joyfully received; and having furniſhed the city with ſome neceſſaries during their ſtay of two nights, moved to Tewkeſbury, and lay there five days, that in the mean time Glouceſter might take in more proviſions.

When the ſiege was raiſed, the city was reduced to two or three barrels of powder, and other proviſions were ſhort in proportion.

The king's army, which is ſaid to have been near 30,000, retreated in the night up Painſwick-hill. Their loſs before Glouceſter is computed to have been upwards of 1000 men, whilſt that of the garriſon did not amount to 50, of which two only were officers.

The raiſing of this ſiege gave a greater turn to the king's affairs than his enemies expected, who were then in the loweſt condition they had experienced during the war.

In an original letter wrote by biſhop Goodman, dated Chedſey, November 23, 1649, directed to the mayor and aldermen of Glouceſter, and now in the cuſtody of the corporation, 'tis ſaid, *You have better deſerved of the parliament than any city of England, not only for the enduring of a great ſiege, but indeed the turning * of the wheel, for ever after the*

* The unfortunate ſiege of this city, ſays Sir Robert Atkyns, gave a ſtand to the king's victorious army; which being raiſed as has been related, it turned the ſtate of the war, and the king could

the parliament-forces prevailed, which before they did not. And 'tis ſaid in Mr. Dorney's fourth ſpeech, *That the ſtanding out of this place in the late ſiege, made it the vertical point in this civil war; for from that time the enemies* [i. e. the king's forces] *more and more declined; inſomuch as it pleaſed that reverend judge ſerjeant Wilde, in his late charge, ſitting upon the commiſſion of oyer and terminer here, to ſtile us of this place the conſervators of the parliament of England.*

A letter of thanks, accompanied with a preſent of 1000 *l.* was ſent to colonel Maſſie as a reward

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could never after obtain ſucceſs; which confirms, that the greateſt of kings, and the beſt of men are not ſecured from the violence of the wicked. This royal family will always be honoured in the memory of good men, and muſt have been ſo throughout the Chriſtian world, had it been as proſperous as it was deſerving. King James the Firſt was the moſt learned king: King Charles the Firſt was the moſt religious king: King Charles the Second was the beſt natured king; and king James the Second was the beſt friend; which virtue was moſt eminent in his tender love to his children, and in his ſteady kindneſs to his ſervants. This ſucceſſion of kings has been oppoſed by their virtues; for peace, religion, good nature, and friendſhip ruined them. It is remarkable of this royal family, that the *witty* king was over reached by the Spaniſh ambaſſador: That the *religious* king was murdered by rebellious ſaints: The *voluptuary* was conſpired againſt by men of no religion; and the *beſt friend* was betrayed and forſaken by them whom he moſt intirely loved. It does not hence follow that this family will always be unfortunate. *Ancient and Preſent State of Gloſterſhire.* pp. 88, 89. ——— The paſſages in this note being *remarkable* will ſerve as an apology for inſerting them, to thoſe who differ in ſentiment from the learned hiſtorian; to ſuch as agree with him, I am ſatisfied none will be thought neceſſary.

for his ſervices; proper largeſſes were alſo ſent to the inferior officers, and the private men of the garriſon had a month's pay over and above their arrears, by an order of both houſes of parliament made on the 15th of September, ten days after the raiſing of the ſiege. The 5th of September was ordered by the mayor and common council to be annually obſerved as a day of thankſgiving for raiſing the ſiege. It was called *Glouceſter-holiday*, and kept accordingly 'till the reſtoration.

Many attempts were afterwards made to recover the city, but none ſucceeded. After Newbury fight, Sir William Vavaſor was ſent to Hereford with a ſtrong party, to raiſe forces in thoſe parts, and was ordered by the king to diſtreſs Glouceſter on the Welch ſide. Sir John Wintour, at his entering upon his government of Newnham, plundered the villages near the city; and about the latter end of 1643, upon intelligence of the governor's abſence, advanced with a conſiderable body of men to ſurprize it; but the governor returning, he defeated and drove them back in great confuſion.

After this, a project was formed to get the city by corrupting captain Backhouſe, one of the officers of the garriſon, in order to which lieutenant-colonel Stanford wrote him a letter §, which was carried

§ The letter is as follows: Good Robin, It is not unknown to you that once I loved you, and therefore I ſend this to adviſe you

carried by one of Backhouſe's particular friends, who told him, that if he would undertake the buſineſs he might have 5000 *l.* reward. Backhouſe ſhewed a ſeeming readineſs to engage in the affair, but imparted it to the governor, and by his advice returned a complying anſwer, deſiring that a correſpondence might be ſettled, which was done, and many letters paſſed between them.

The deſign being thus far advanced, it was thought neceſſary that lord Digby ſhould write to captain Backhouſe †, to give him a ſtronger aſ-

ſurance

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you, whilſt it is in your power, to make uſe of it, and take my word I am confident as yet you may not only have your pardon, but raiſe yourſelf a greater fortune than the condition of thoſe you ſerve *are* able to afford you. This you may gain by the delivery—you may gueſs my meaning of what place, which is not hard for you to do. You know the old ſaying, *fallere fallentem non eſt fraus.* This is the advice of him that, when you ſhall deſiſt the cauſe, will ever be

Your loving friend

Edward Stanford.

† His lordſhip's letter runs thus: Sir, You have ſo far declared your deſires to ſerve his majeſty, unto my very good friend Mr Stanford, that I think it fit you ſhould now receive ſome more authentic aſſurances of his majeſty's gracious acceptance thereof, than perhaps you will think his bare engagement to be; therefore I do hereby ſolemnly engage my word unto you, both as a miniſter of ſtate and as a gentleman, that if you ſhall perform faithfully what you promiſe there, you ſhall punctually receive, immediately after, ſuch a pardon as yourſelf ſhall deſire, and the ſum of 2000 *l.* As for the 300 *l.* which you deſire in preſent, ſuch a confidence I will have in your word, that as ſoon as ever I ſhall have received your anſwer to this, under your hand, it ſhall be forthwith paid into what place ſoever you ſhall appoint, and to what perſon. As for the particular way of effecting our

ſurance of what had been promiſed him, and to name ſeveral of the king's officers, that Backhouſe might approve of one who ſhould aſſiſt in the execution of their project. Backhouſe choſe Sir William Vavaſor: Afterwards meeting lieutenant colonel Stanford on Corſe-lawn, he received 200*l.* of him, when it was agreed between them, that on the 15th of January the king's troops ſhould advance to the weſt-gate, and Backhouſe ſhould let them in, provided they came by nine o'clock or half an hour after; and early that evening he ſent them the word, which was *Briſtol.*

As ſoon as this meſſage was diſpatched, the governor called a council of war, acquainted them with the whole plot, and ordered both the ſoldiers and citizens under arms. Four men were placed under Over-bridge, which the king's troops were

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deſign, thoſe you propoſe are very rational, but the choiſe and diſpoſition of that muſt be between you and thoſe who are to execute it; with whom, if it were poſſible, you ſhould procure a meeting at ſome unſuſpected place. I do propoſe to you your choiſe of ſeveral men, and whom of them you ſhall like beſt and think fitteſt, by reaſon of the place where his command is, to him alone and no other the buſineſs ſhall be imparted; and whether Sir William Vavaſour, commander in chief of the forces now in Glouceſterſhire; or colonel Mynne, commander of a brigade of Engliſh come out of Ireland; or colonel Waſhington, who is at Eveſham; or laſtly, whether the governor of Berkeley caſtle. As ſoon as you ſhall ſend me an anſwer, you ſhall receive ſatisfaction from him, who hopes you will ſo behave yourſelf as to make me

Oxford, this 14th of December, 1643. Your friend George Digby.

to

to paſs, with orders upon firing the firſt gun to cut a large cable, which done, the bridge would have fallen in, and cut off the retreat of the royaliſts, who, if they could not have conquered, muſt all have been cut to pieces or made priſoners. But the troops intended for this expedition moved ſo ſlowly, that when they came to Laſſington-hill, within a mile of the town, it was almoſt day break, whereupon they retreated to Newent, and Glouceſter expected them in vain.

Backhouſe endeavoured to draw them on again, but in a few days they had notice of his having diſcovered the plot, and ſo deſiſted from any further correſpondence with him.

This city was thought to be a place of ſuch conſequence to the king, that Sir William Vavaſor was afterwards reinforced to reduce it, who advanced to Painſwick with a very ſtrong brigade, which upon lord Hoptoun's defeat by Sir William Waller, was inſtantly ordered to march to Oxford; otherwiſe, it is probable that Glouceſter might have been blocked up and beſieged a ſecond time.

The city ſuffered greatly by the ſiege, as appears by the following petition:

To

To the ſupreme Authority, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and divers Hundreds of Inhabitants of the City of Gloceſter, ſheweth,

THAT *the city of* Gloceſter *being a garriſon for the parliament's ſervice, in* 1643, *and of vaſt importance to the commonwealth, upon the approach of the late king's army, to beſiege the ſaid city, it was reſolved by the governour and council of war there, That the ſaid city and garriſon could not be preſerved againſt the enemy, unleſs the whole ſuburbs of the ſaid city (which was a full third part thereof) were pulled down and demoliſhed.*

That in purſuance of the ſaid reſolve, two hundred forty and one houſes (beſides barns, ſtables, outhouſes, gardens, orchards and goods) of the ſuburbs of the ſaid city, wherein ſo many families lived, were burned, pulled down, and utterly deſtroyed, the night before the leaguer was laid to the ſaid city, by the late king's forces; whereby moſt of your petitioners were reduced to moſt miſerable poverty, and the eſtates of moſt of them much impaired, and the ſaid city, in general, very much impoveriſhed.

That it was proved upon oath, to the grand inqueſt, at an aſſizes held for the county of the ſaid city, that your petitioners loſſes, by the burning and deſtroying their ſaid houſes, amounted to the ſum of twenty ſix thouſand

thouſand pounds and upwards; as by the certificate of the grand inqueſt to the lord chief baron, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, may appear.

That your petitioners willingly ſuffered the loſs of their houſes and goods, for their affections to the parliament ſervice; and it was a great means, under God, to preſerve the ſaid city and garriſon, and by conſequence the whole country, from the power of the enemy: And your petitioners have ever ſince continued conſtantly faithful to the commonwealth, and the preſent government thereof, in the times of greateſt danger and tryal unto this day; and have always hoped, that according to the parliament's declarations, their loſſes and ruins for the commonwealth's ſervice, ſhould be repaired out of the eſtates of the commonwealth's enemies, who occaſioned the ſame.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, That their loſſes and ruins may be repaired, and their diſtreſſed families relieved, out of the eſtates of ſuch delinquents as ſhall be appointed to be ſold; or in ſuch other way as ſhall ſeem beſt to your wiſdom, Juſtice, and charity.

And they ſhall be bound to pray, &c.

In 1644, ſeveral ordinances were made for recruiting and paying the garriſon, by which the county of Glouceſter was rated to pay 1000 *l.* and the city 100 *l.* weekly; beſides, the third part of the

the cuſtoms payable upon currants was appropriated to that purpoſe *. Another ordinance was made about June, that colonel Maſſie ſhould have an eſtate of inheritance of 1000*l.* a year at leaſt, ſettled upon him by the committee of Glouceſter, out of ſome eſtates then eſteemed to be forfeited §.

Colonel Maſſie was appointed deputy-governor by the earl of Stanford, to whom the government of this garriſon was committed about 1641; but in 1643, Maſſie was made governor himſelf, and continued ſo 'till 1645, when the parliament appointed him lieutenant general of the weſt, to the great regret of the inhabitants of the place; the whole garriſon, city and county unanimouſly petitioning for his continuance among them.

On the 3d of June, the mayor, alderman Singleton, and colonel Blount had the command given to them, 'till another governor ſhould come down, or the parliament give further orders. Colonel Thomas Morgan occurs governor Auguſt 13, 1645, and December 28, 1647. As does Sir William Conſtable December 7, 1648, and December 27, 1650.

Major general Maſſie had ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral remarkable actions, and was therefore

* Civ.

§ Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, that 1000*l.* a year was voted to him out of Sir John Wintour's eſtate; and in the mean time, 200*l.* were paid him, and a penſion of 1000*l.* a year ſettled on him for life.

highly

highly eſteemed by the parliament, the army, and the city of London; but things having been carried to greater extremities than he expected, or could approve of, he withdrew himſelf from their party, and went out of the kingdom in the year 1647; but returning, was made priſoner at St. James's, (being one of the ſecluded members) whence he eſcaped January 18, 1648, and went to the prince in Holland. He afterwards formed a deſign of ſurprizing Glouceſter, which was not then a garriſon, and conferred *incog.* with his friends in that city; but the deſign took air, and was fruſtrated. This was probably in 1659, when the keys of the city were ordered to be delivered out of the poſſeſſion of captain Hill, to the mayor, on account of ſome matters imparted to the corporation.

The general lay concealed ſome time in a little houſe near Simonſhall, belonging to Mr. Veal of that place, who was a friend to the royal cauſe, and Maſſie's relation; but at length he was diſcovered, and taken there by ſome troopers, who were made drunk before they left the place. However, they put him upon a horſe before one of the men, and carried him off; but going down Nimpsfield-hill, which is very ſteep and woody, Maſſie threw himſelf from the horſe, and being a ſtout man, and his guards a little intoxicated, he made his eſcape in a dark tempeſtuous night.

Of the *GOVERNMENT* and *OFFICERS* of the *CITY*.

WHO were the governors in the time of the Britons I cannot tell, nor can I learn who they were when the Romans divided Britain into *Britannia Prima* and *Britannia Secunda*, and made the town ſubject to a preſident reſiding at London: But I conjecture that in this and all other changes which they made, the town was always under the dominion of a conſul; for 'tis ſaid *, that in the time of the Romans, and ſome time after, it was governed by perſons who had that title: And in the time of the Saxons, and ſince, it was governed by a portgreve, præfect, or provoſt §.

Morvid was conſul in king Arthur's reign, and Wulpin le Rue 5° *regis Canuti*. Wihiſide is called præfect in 1022, and Oſmund was provoſt 16° and 22° H. 2: In the reign of king John, who made it a borough to be governed by two bailiffs, and in that of king H. 3. who made it a corporation, the head officers of the town who were afterwards termed bailiffs, were generally called *præpoſiti* or *provoſti*: And though the king appointed another perſon to be provoſt of Glou-

* MS. Collections.—Mag. Brit. Ant. et Nov.—Sir R. Atkyns.
§ G. Monmouth.——Mon. Angl.——Queen Mary's *Quo Warranto*.

ceſter,

ceſter, yet it is probable this perſon did nothing more than receive the king's rents, and other payments due to him; and that 'till Henry the Third's time, there was not a regular ſucceſſion of provoſts or bailiffs here. The firſt in king Henry the Third's reign, were Thomas Felde, and John Blound or Blounte. Thoſe which occur afterwards, in the writings which I have ſeen, will be found in a liſt at the end of this chapter.

The following perſons are by charters or preſcription officers in the city.

The mayor, who is alſo the clerk of the market, and the marſhal and ſteward of the king's houſhold when his majeſty is in the city.

The high ſteward.

The recorder.

The two members of parliament.

The twelve aldermen, out of whom the mayor is choſen. That alderman which was laſt mayor is generally the coroner, and the preſident of the hoſpitals.

The town clerk.

The ſheriffs.

The common council.

The treaſurer.

The chamberlain.

The ſword-bearer.

The twelve conſtables to the four wards; *viz.* for the weſt-ward four, north-ward four, eaſt-ward two, ſouth-ward two.

The four ſerjeants at mace.
A cryer, or day-bellman.
A water bailiff.
Four porters.
A night-bellman.
A goaler.
A beadle and provoſt-marſhal.

This city has the higheſt marks of honour generally granted to magiſtracy, *viz.* ſcarlet gowns, a ſword, and cap of maintenance, and four ſerjeants at mace; but the ordinary robes are a black cloth gown, edged with velvet, and lined with velvet or fur.

The new mayor, when he is elected, wears upon his ſcarlet gown, a ſcarlet cloak or mantle, which was given by alderman Thomas Semys, in 1602; and ſerved for this purpoſe, 'till about 1738, when another was uſed in its ſtead.

The mayor hath in his cuſtody three ſwords, *viz.* one with the figure of queen Elizabeth, and E. R. 1574, and the arms of the city, as they were then, on it; another, which is covered with black velvet, and has the preſent arms of the city on it; and laſtly, that which is now uſually carried before him, and has the city-arms, and *Toby Jordan mayor*, thereon. He hath alſo the cap of maintenance, two large ſilver maces gilt, and ſeveral pieces of plate in his poſſeſſion.

The mayor hath for his hoſpitality, and for his keeping the ſword-bearer, two ſerjeants, and two port-

porters, 80 *l.* a year, beſide wheat, capons, two ſalmons, and other perquiſites.

Each of the ſheriffs hath in his cuſtody a large ſilver mace gilt; and maintains a ſerjeant at mace, and one of the porters.

A Liſt of Provoſts, Bailiffs, Mayors and Sheriffs down to the preſent Time.

1241, William le, or de, Somery or Sumery, Egeas Fiſher, or Peſſoner.
1245, William or Walter le Sumery. Roger Lenveiſe, or Danveiſe.
1248, William de Chiltenham, Herbert le Mercer.
1249, William Somery, or de Sumery. Richard Francis, or Franceys.
1252, John Simon, or Fitz Simon. Roger Lenveiſe.
1254, Luke Cornubienſis. Ege Piſcator.
1255, John Fitz Simon. William de Chiltenham.
1261, Robert Potel, or Putteley. Robert Sely, or Cely.
1262, The ſame.
1263, William de Chiltenham. Philip Speciare.
1269, John Payn. Robert le Wiſe, or Lenweyſy, or Lenveiſe.
1270, William de Chiltenham. John Cornubienſis.

Several other perſons were ſo called and enjoyed the office in or about the reign of king Henry the Third; but as the writings wherein they are mentioned are without date, the preciſe time when any of them were in this office does not appear; but they were

Helias Godman,
Richard Fitz William,
Maurice Fitz Durand, or Durant,
William Burgens,
Maurice Paumer, or Palmer,
John Tixtor.

The

The ſame,	Gilbert Seiſor, or le Taillor,
Walter Scriptor,	Thomas Oye,
The ſame,	Richard Burgens,
* Richard Burgenſis, or Burgeys,	Thomas Oye,
The ſame,	Maurice Fitz Durand,
The ſame,	Adam Croc, or Crok,
The ſame,	Thomas Ovenat,
The ſame,	David Dunning,
The ſame,	Walter Payn,
David Dunning,	Thomas Oye,
The ſame,	Walter Hoch, or Hoich,
The ſame,	Walter Pain,
John Draper,	William de Sandford, or Stanford
The ſame,	Thomas Oye,
The ſame,	Maurice Durant,
The ſame,	David Dunning,
Hugh Sciſſor, or Tailer,	Walter Kentwin.
Walter Hoy, or Hoich,	Jeffery or Walter Cutteſtich,
The ſame,	Walter Pain,
Walter Pain,	Hugh de Aula Regis, or Kingſhall, or Kingſham,
The ſame,	Richard de Cellario,
Henry Dais, (or William Dais, jun. or Thomas Die,) Stephen Cornubienſis,	
Henry Burgens,	John de Goſeditch,
John de Goſeditch, or Goſdig §,	Richard Fitz Walter Fitz Peter,
Richard de Cellario,	Egeas Fiſher,
Walter Cadomor,	Robert Calvus, or Bald,
Adam Wahile or Walenſis	John Rufus, or Red,

* This Robert Burgenſis is often called by the title of Mayor, and particularly when William Pain and Richard de Cellario were in the office of provoſt. He has alſo this name when Walter Scriptor and Thomas Oye, Walter Pain and Hugh de Kingeſhall, and David Dunning had that office. But perhaps ſome of theſe were in the reign of king John; and that then it was when Hernaldus was Prætor or Mayor here, and Henry Calvus, his fellow. This Richard Burgeys was High Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter twice in the reign of king John. But perhaps by this mayor is meant no more than ſenior; for Richard Burgeys of Glouceſter, the ſon of Richard Burgeys, is mentioned in two charters in A. 5, fol. 108. And Richard Burgeys of Glouceſter is called Antiqui, or Old, A. 5, fol. 256.

§ This ditch extending from the South-gate to the Eaſt-gate of the town, was antiently called Goſeditch.

The

Elias Palmer,	William Ruſſel,
The ſame,	Ralph de Tudenham,
Hugh le Ceinter, or Seirvant,	Alexander de la Broke,
Hernaldus,	Henry Calvus, or Bald.
William de Somery,	Stephen Cornubienſis,
The ſame,	Roger Lacrue,
The ſame,	John Innoud,
The ſame,	John Simund, or Fitz Roger, or Fitz Simund,
The ſame,	Thomas de Eveſham,
William de Chiltenham,	Roger Lenveiſe,
The ſame,	Philip Apothecary,
William, or Robert, de Chiltenham,	John Payn,
Roger Lenveiſe, or le Wiſe,	William de Chiltenham,
Richard le Blund,	Robert de Putteley,
Ralph de Andovere,	Peter Flory,
John Payn,	Robert de Honſum,
Philip Speciarius, or Leſpicer,	Robert Honſum,
The ſame,	John Pain,
Walter de Saundon,	William Choſe,
Richard Rufus,	John Ruffus,

The head officers of the town were called Bailiffs during the reign of king Edward the Firſt, and down to the firſt of king Richard the Third, and they were, as they occur in antient records, as follow:

1273,	Alexander de Bikenore,	Robert Clerk,
1274,	Robert Clark,	William Choſe,
1277,	John le Draper,	Walter Sevare,
1283,	John de Wigornia,	Ralph Putteley,
1284,	John le Draper,	Richard de Pucteler,
1287,	Walter Sevare,	William Staward,
1288,	The ſame,	James de Langeney,
1289,	Robert de Stanediſh,	
1290,	John de Gardino,	Robert de Stanediſh,

1291, Alex-

1291,	Alexander de Bikenore§,	Hugh le Clerk,
2,	John le Draper,	Walter Sevare,
3,	Hugh le Clerk,	Robert de Standiſh,
4,	Henry de, or del, Oka, or Oke,	Stephen Brown,
5,	John Lucas,	William Croc,
6,	Hugh le Clerk,	Henry le Draper,
7,	Walter Sevare,	William de Wythfield,
8,	Walter de Bikenore,	Roger le Heiberare,
9,	The ſame,	The ſame,
1300,	Roger le Heiberare,	Roger, or Robert Leſpicer,
1,	Robert de Stanediſh,	Robert Leſpicer,
2,	The ſame,	The ſame, or Apothecary,
3,	Alexander de Bikenor,	William de Riouns,
4,	William de Wythfield,	William de Hertford,
5,	John Lucas,	The ſame,
6,	John de la Cumbe, or Combe,	John Northwyche,
7,	The ſame,	The ſame,

Bailiffs in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, but without date.

Henry Draper,	John Choſe,
John Pamiar,	Alexander de Bikenore,
John Chedworth,	William de Hertford,
John Draper,	Alexander de Bikenore,
John Payn,	John le Draper,
The ſame,	John de Wigornia,
The ſame,	Alexander de Bikenore,
Alexander de Bikenore,	Germanus de Tunebrugg,
The ſame,	Robert Hauel,

§ The following were choſen to ſupply vacancies for part of a year.
10 E. 1. Alexander Bikenore, Peter Flory at Michaelmas.
18 E. 1. Hugh, called Clark, and Henry a Deane, Sunday next after Michaelmas.
1294, William Croc, John Bell occur ſometimes in this year.
1297, Walter de Bikenore occurs with Sevare October 27.
31 E. 1. Robert Apothecary, Robert de Stanediſh occur.
1306, Robert de Goldhull, William de Hartford occur in July and Auguſt.
34 E. 1. William de Withfield, Roger le Heyberare on Sunday next after St. Kenelm's.

The

	Alexander de Bikenore,	Ralph de Potel, or Putteley.
	The ſame,	Walter Sefare.
	Ralph de Potel,	John le Draper.
	John le Draper,	William, or Gylemin, Choſe.
	The ſame,	Randal, or Ralf de Hamdene.
	The ſame,	Alexander de Bikenore.
	Philip Apothecary,	John de Wigornia.
	John de Wigornia,	Robert de Sondhurſt.
	John, or Walter, de Wigornia,	Walter Sevar.
	Robert Apothecary,	Roger de Heyberer.
1308,	Walter le Spicer.	Thomas de Bernewode.
1309,	The ſame,	Peter de la Hulle.
1310,	Peter de la Hulle,	Walter Leſpicer, or Apothecary.
1,	Walter Leſpicer,	Nicholas de Honſum.
2,	Robert de Goldhull,	Robert Pope.
3,	William de Marcle,	William de Aſtone.
4,	Robert de Goldhull,	John de Northwich.
5,	Andrew de Pendock,	Owen de Wyndeſore.
6,	Andrew, or Alexander, de Pendock,	Richard de Aſtone.
7,	Stephen Brown,	John le Tanner.
8,	Andrew de Pendock,	John le Tanner.
9,	The ſame,	The ſame.
1320,	John le Tanner,	Randulph le Wheolare.
1,	Adam de la Hulle,	Walter Leſpicer.
2,	Alexander, or Andrew, Pendock,	Walter le Southern.
3,	John de Boyfield,	Roger Hewed, or Hewet.
4,	John de Chedworth,	Thomas Foxcote.
5,	John de Chedworth,	William Leſpicer.

Bailiffs from the firſt of Edward the Second, to the firſt of Richard the Third.

Walter, or William, Sevare, John Sage.

Alſo

1 E. 2. Robert Pope, and Robert de Goldhull, Friday after Epiphany.

9 E. 2. Andrew de Pendock, and Tweyn de la Bothalle, occur on St. Andrew's Day; and on the Tueſday next after, this Tweyn is called Audoen de la Bohalle.

6 E. 2.	William de Aſton, and ſometime in January.	Edmund de Baverton, or Barton,
1327, (1 & 2 E. 3.)	Edward de Leye,	Richard de Bromſhulf *.
8,	Thomas Sevare, or de Severne,	William Criſp.
9,	John de Boyfield,	Richard le Recevour.
1330,	Andrew de Pendock,	Randulph le Wheolare.
1,	Richard le Recevour,	John de Boyfield.
2,	Roger Heued,	Stephen Broun.
3,	Richard le Recevour,	Edward le Taverner.
4,	The ſame,	John le Deyer.
5,	Richard Shot,	William Bruyn, or le Gruyin.
6,	Roger Heued,	John le Walſhe.
7,	Roger de Kingſleone,	John Cluet §.
8,	William Criſp,	Robert Hendy.
9,	William Ragoun,	Henry le Draper.
1340,	Henry le Draper,	Hugh de Chew.
1,	Adam de Hope,	Nicholas Attedoure.
2,	William de Bruyn, or Gruyn,	William de Kingeſhaw.
3,	Henry le Draper,	Hugh de Chyw, or Chew.
4,	Roger de Kingſleon,	William de Kingeſhagh.
5,	The ſame,	The ſame.
6,	William de Kingeſhagh, or Kingeſhaw,	Robert le Walour.
7,	Richard Schot,	Henry le Draper.
8,	Thomas Clech,	Edmund de Chedworth.
9,	Henry le Draper,	Walter de Elmore.
1350,	William de Ledene, or Loudene,	Thomas de Monynton.
2,	William de Ledene,	Edmund de Chedworth.
3,	The ſame,	Thomas Monynton.
4,	Roger le Heiberare,	Robert Leſpicer.

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* Alſo, 2 E. 3. John King, and William de Lyndeſeye, Monday next after St. Barnabas.

6, 7 E. 3. Edward le Taverner ſometimes occurs in Broun's place, and 8, 9 E. 3. Richard de Bromſhulf occurs with Deyer.

§ Alſo, 12 E. 3. 'Tis ſaid John Cluet, and Roger de Kingſtone, were bailiffs on the Thurſday next after St. Scholaſtica's day.

16 E. 3. Walter Leſpicer, and Adam Attehull, Monday next after St. Lawrence.

30, 31 E. 3. Thomas de Monynton, and John de Haſulton, occur at the latter end of the year.

1355, Edmund

1355,	Edmund de Chedworth,	Robert de Aſton.
6,	William de Kingeſhaw,	John Cluet.
7,	Robert le Walour,	Hugh le Parker.
8.	William de Kingeſhawe,	The ſame.
9,	Thomas de Ledebiry,	Thomas de Stoke.
1360,	Hugh le Parkere,	William de Troneſbury, or Troſebury.
1,	William Crocks,	William le Heyberare.
2,	William Heyberare,	Roger Crocks.
3,	William, or Walter le Heyberare,	William Crook.
7,	Thomas de Byſeley,	John de Aulep.
8,	Thomas de Byſeley,	William Crook.
9,	Thomas Styward,	John de Elmore
1370,	The ſame,	John de Monemouth.
1,	William Heyberare,	Thomas de Byſeley.
2,	The ſame,	John Pope.
4,	Thomas Byſeley,	William Foliot.
5,	Edward le Taverner,	Nicholas, or Richard, Bridlep.
7,	William Heyberare,	Thomas Byſeley.
	John Cheverel,	Robert le Walour.
1378,	John Compton,	Robert Pope.
9,	William Crok,	John Ruſſeby.
1310,	Roger Receyvour,	Richard Aſhewell.
1,	Richard Barret,	Richard Aſhwell.
2,	Richard Barret,	William Wightfield.
3,	John Ruſby,	John Pope.
4,	William Heyberare,	William Crook.
5,	William Crok,	Roger Receyvour.
7,	John Hened,	The ſame.
9,	Robert Pope,	William Crook.
1390,	The ſame,	John Pope.
1,	John Bannebury,	Robert Pope.
2,	John Roſeby, or Riſſeby,	Thomas Pope.
3,	John Ruſby, or Biſley,	The ſame.
5,	Richard Aſhwele,	William Crook.
6,	John Need,	Robert Reſcevour.
7,	Roger Balle,	Robert Swayneſey.
1398,	William Crook,	Roger Balle.
9,	Robert But,	Simon Brok.
1400,	Richard Barret,	John, or Roger, Balle.
1,	John Byeley	Roger Balle.
2,	Robert But,	Thomas Compton.

1403,	Robert Butt,	William Brydlep.
4,	Roger Balle,	Simon Brocke.
5,	Simon Brocke,	Thomas Compton.
7,	John Pope,	Simon Brocke.
8,	Thomas Compton,	Thomas Saliſbury.
9,	Robert But,	William Brydlep.
11,	Roger Balle,	Richard Chamberlayn.
12,	Roger Balle,	William Bridlep.
13,	John, or Robert, Butte, or Balle,	Thomas More.
14,	John Spencer,	Thomas Friville.
16,	John Biſeley, ſen.	Roger Balle.
17,	Robert Gilberd,	John Derhurſt.
18,	John Streynſham,	Michael Saliſbury.
19,	Richard Chamberleyn,	Thomas Hewes.
1422,	Roger Balle,	Thomas Compton.
23,	John Biſley,	Richard Dalby.
24,	Robert Gilbert,	John Hamelyn.
25,	John Byſſeley, ſen.	Richard Dalby.
26,	Thomas Guldeford,	Henry Saliſbury.
27,	William Butteler, or Botiler,	Thomas Hewis, or Hewes.
28,	John Streynſham,	Richard Dalby.
29,	Roger Balle,	Thomas Compton.
1430,	Robert Gilbert,	Truſtan Power.
31,	John Rede,	William Olyver.
32,	Robert Gilbert,	John Steynſham.
33,	John Hamelin,	John Luke.
34,	John Streynſham,	Thomas Hughes.
36,	William Olyver,	Philip Monger.
40,	Thurſton Southern,	Walter Bauknot.
41,	William Eldesfeld,	Walter Chauntrel or Chaunterell
42,	William Oliver,	Walter Bauknot.
44,	John Luke,	John Heydon.
45,	Walter Chauntrell,	William Saunders.
46,	William Oliver,	Henry Dood.
48,	Thomas Hilley,	William Newman.
49,	William Nottingham,	Henry Dood.
1453,	William Eldersfield,	Thomas Bye.
55,	The ſame,	Richard Skyamore.
56,	Maurice Andrew,	John Kylray.
57,	Thomas Bokeland,	John Hylley.

1458, Maurice

1458,	Maurice Andrew,	John Jeolyf.
61,	John Grove,	William Francomb.
62,	Richard Barret,	Roger Balle.
63,	William Brokewood,	William Gran, or Gean.
64,	John Chauntrell,	John Pole.
65,	Roger Balle,	Simon Brocke.
66,	Nicholas Hill,	William Perkyns.
74,	John Hartland,	John Farley.
75,	John Barton,	John Caple.
76,	John Farley,	William Poole.
1477,	John Fry.	

Since the firſt of Richard the Third, the title of Bailiff hath ceaſed, and inſtead thereof were Mayors and Sheriffs, and they are as follow.

	Mayors.	Sheriffs.
1483,	John Trye.	William Francomb, John Poole.
4,	John Caple, eſq;	Robert Cuffe, or Coofe, Thomas Hart.
5,	William Framcomb.	Robert Rawlins, Philip Pridith.
6,	John Poole.	William Cole, Thomas Franeford, or Fairford.
7,	John Hilley.	James Ivie, John Elliott.
8,	William Cole, mercer	Walter Rowden, William Cooke.
9,	Robert Poole.	Thomas Aſpline, Thomas Collins.
1490,	Thomas Hart.	Ralph Graſton, John Natton.
1,	Walter Rowden, gent	Robert Rawlins, William Graſewell.
2,	William Cooke.	Philip Pridith, William Marmion.
3,	John Caple.	John Cole, Garret, or Gerard, Vanecke.
4,	William Cole.	John Cooke, Philip Greenowe.
5,	Robert Rawlins.	Thomas Studley, William Goldſmith. *

* Thomas Cook occurs ſheriff with Goldſmith 20th of April, 1495.

1406, Walter

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1406, Walter Rowden.	James Ivie, William Hanſhaw.
7, Philip Pridith.	Garret, or Gerard, Vanecke, Thomas Tayloe, or Teylowe.
8, William Cooke ‖.	John Cooke, David Vaughan.
9, Garret, or Gerard, Vaneck.	Thomas Aſpline, Thomas Lane.
1500, John Caple.	Nicholas Elliotts, Richard Rowden
1, John Cooke, ‡ brewer	William Hanſhaw, John Hawkins.
2, Walter Rowden.	Thomas Teylowe, David Vaughan
3, William Hanſhaw, bell-founder.	John Allen, jun. Thomas Hertland
4, William Cole.	John Natton, Walter Beeche.
5, Garret, or Gerard, Vanecke §.	Nicholas Elliots, Robert Plavys.
6, Thomas Telowe, or Taylowe.	John Norwood, or Morewood, William Byford.
7, John Cooke.	William Smyth, Ralph Sankey.
8, William Hanſhaw.	Richard Rowden, Robert Hawerdine.
9, William Hanſhaw.	Thomas Hertland William Jordan†
1510, John Natton.	John Hawkins, Ralph Halſey.
1, Thomas Porter*.	Ralph Sankey, William Greenow.
2, John Cook.	John Allen, jun. Thomas Oſborne
3, Thomas Teylowe.	Robert Plavys, William Haſſard.
4, Richard Rowden.	William Jordan, John Rowlins.
5, William Hanſhaw.	Ralph Halſey, John Fawkener.
6, Ralph Sankey.	William Marmion, William Matthews.
7, Thomas Hartland.	Walter Beeche, John Baſtel.
8, Robert Plavys ‖‖.	Robert Hawerdine, Adam Apowel

‖ 1498, William Cole occurs mayor the 7th and 14th of Nov. *Old Book in Cuſtody of the City.*

‡ This John Cooke and William Cooke, John Trye, John Caple, John Poole, and other Gentlemen of Glouceſter, are ſaid to be made the firſt aldermen, juſtices of the Peace, and chief burgeſſes of the town of Glouceſter, and county thereof, by king Richard the Third, in the firſt year of his Reign. And beſide his founding Crypt ſchool, gave large poſſeſſions for other pious and charitable uſes.

§ Vaneck, mayor, *ob.* and was ſucceeded by Richard Rowden in 1505.

† Thomas Porter occurs ſheriff 21ſt December, 1509.

* Thomas Hartland occurs mayor the 21ſt of December, 1511.

‖‖ William Haſſard was elected mayor in 1518, Robert Plavys dying the 24th of Auguſt.

1519, John

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1519, John Cook.	John Rawlins, Thomas Meſſenger
1520, William Hanſhaw.	John Fawkener, John Semys.
1, William Jordan.	William Haſſard, Henry Marmion.
2, Thomas Teylowe.	Thomas Oſborne, Jeffry Todde.
3, William Haſſard.	John Raſtel, Thomas Bell.
4, John Rawlyns.	William Matthews, Henry French.
5, John Fawkener, Capper.	John Chapman, John Semys.
6, Thomas Oſborne.	Adam Apowel, Robert Pool.
7, John Raſtell.	Thomas Maſſinger, Thomas Bell.
8, John Semys.	Henry Marmion, Philip Redvyn, or Redvern.
9, William Jordan.	Lewis Ap Rice, Thomas Payne.
1530, William Haſſard.	Robert Poole, Thomas Bell.
1, Thomas Maſſinger.	Maurice Vaughan, John Uggons.
2, William Matthews.	Philip Redyn, or Redvern, Ralph or Raphael Rawlyns.
3, Henry Marmion.	Lewis Ap Rice, Thomas Browne§
4, John Fawkener.	Thomas Payne, Richard Edwards.
5, John Semys.	Thomas Bell, jun. Leonard Oſborne.
6, Thomas Bell, ſen.	Raphael Rawlyns, Thomas Clowterbuck.
7, William Haſſard.	Thomas Browne Thomas Loveday
8, William Matthews.	John Uggons, John Raſtel.
9, Robert Poole.	Maurice Vaughan, William Trahern.
1540, Thomas Payne.	Richard Edwards, William Michel
1, Henry Marmion *.	John Todd, Thomas Pury.
2, John Fawkener.	Thomas Loveday, Philip Barker.
3, Thomas Bell, jun.	John Raſtel, William Haſſard.
4, Thomas Bell †, ſen.	Thomas Clowterbuck, John Sandford.
5, Thomas Clowterbuck	Edmund Allen, William Jenkins.
6, Thomas Loveday.	William Trahern, Robert Moreton

§ 21ſt of December, 1533, Brown occurs as eldeſt ſheriff; the other was Edmund Allen, jun.

* Philip Redvyn, or Redvern, ſucceeded Marmion mayor, who died the 7th of March, 1541,

† This Thomas Bell, in 1544, occurs as one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber.

1547, Raphael

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1547, Raphael Rawlyns‡.	William Mitchel, William Bonde
8, John Raſtel.	Thomas Pury, Thomas Maſſinger.
9, William Michel, draper.	John Sandford, Lewis Lyſons.
1550, Thomas Pury, mercer	William Haſſard, Henry Machen.
1, John Sandford†, draper.	Edmund Aphowel, John Aprichard
2, Thomas Payne.	Robert Morton, Robert Adams.
3, Thomas Bell, knight.	Thomas Hide, Thomas Heathe.
4, Thomas Bell, jun.	William Jenkins, William Bonde.
5, Thomas Loveday.	Henry Machen, Thomas Machen.
6, William Bonde.	Lawrence Singleton Richard Cooke
7, Robert Moreton.	John Aprichard, John Woodward‖
8, Henry Machen.	Thomas Semys, Henry King.
9, Thomas Hide, tanner	John Kerbie, Humphrey Atkins.
1560, Thomas Pury.	Thomas Maſſinger, Thomas Weekes, or Wyks.
1, William Bonde.	Lawrence Singleton, William Wyman.
2, Thomas Maſſinger.	John Woodward, William Maſſinger.
3, Lawrence Singleton, draper.	Thomas Semys, John Webly.
4, Thomas Hide.	Thomas Weekes, or Wykes, Hugh Hide.
5, Thomas Semys, clothier.	Luke Garnons, Richard Cugley.
6, John Woodward, mercer.	William Maſſinger, John Kerby.

‡ Raphael Rawlyns mayor, *ob.* 27 July, was ſucceeded by Philip Redvin, or Redvern, and this Redvyn, *alias* Clerk, mercer, made his Laſt Will the 7th of June, 1547, and thereby ordained that a yearly *obit* ſhould be kept for him, and that he ſhould be buried without the choir in St. John's Church, (Regiſt.) but died the 15th of September, 3 Edw 6. *Civit.*

† A licence under the king's ſeal, dated February 4, 1551, was granted to John Sandford of the city of Glouceſter, draper, that he, with two of his gueſts at his table, might eat fleſh and white meats during all the Lent, and all other faſting days in the year; and this licence was during his life. *Strype's Memor.* Vol. 2, p. 32. And I ſuppoſe, being an active man in the former reign, was, the 16th of January, 1 Mary, amoved from being alderman; the reaſon of his amoval is ſaid to be for certain cauſes (then) moving.

‖ John Aprichard, and Chriſtopher Moore were ſheriffs, 17th of March, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. (Regiſt.)

1567, Henry

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1567, Henry King, mercer.	John Webly, William Weale.
8, John Kerby, clothier.	William Sandford, Peter Rumney.
9, William Maſſinger, gent.	Luke Garnons Thomas Francombe
1570, Luke Garnons, draper	Thomas Lane, James Morſe.
1, Thomas Weekes, or Wykes *.	Richard Cugley, Guy Symmons.
2, Peter Rumney, clothier.	Thomas Machen, John Moor §.
3, Richard Cugley baker	John Smith, Henry Horne.
4, Thomas Francomb, merchant.	James Morſe, John Raſtal.
5, James Morſe, tanner.	John Cowdal, Richard Coxe.
6, John Kerby.	Thomas Machen, Thomas Lane.
7, Lawrence Singleton.	Guy Symmons, Lawrence Holliday
8, Thomas Semys.	John Browne, Robert Walkley.
9, Thomas Machen, mercer.	Thomas Beſt, Maurice Apowel.
1580, Thomas Lane malſter	John Cowdale, Richard Webb.
1, John Smith, brewer.	Richard Cox, Walter Merry.
2, Lawrence Holliday, mercer.	John Browne, Robert Walkley.
3, John Webley, dyer.	Robert Hobbs, Richard Ward.
4, Thomas Beſt, gent.	Richard Webb, John Taylor.
5, William Maſſinger ſen	John Ciely, Grumbald Hutchins.
6, Luke Garnons.	Walter Nurſe, Henry Haſſard.
7, John Cowdale, tanner	John Jones, John White.
8, Thomas Machen.	Richard Hands, John Newman.
9, John Browne, mercer	John Dorney, John Walkley.
1590, Richard Webb, baker afterwards brewer.	John Taylor, *alias* Cook, Grumbald Hutchins,
1, Richard Cox, malſter.	Henry Haſſard, Thomas Rich.
2. Robert Walkley, mercer.	Walter Nurſe, John Jones.
3, John Taylor,	Rowland Atkinſon, John Loathingham, or Luffingham.
4, Henry Haſſard malſter	Chriſtopher Caple, John Brewſter.

* 1571, Weekes, mayor, *ob.* Aug. 15, and was ſucceeded by Thomas Hide.
§ 1572, Moore, ſheriff, *ob.* July 29, and was ſucceeded by William Waite, who alſo dying September the 19th, following, Walter Knight ſucceeded him.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1595, Richard Webb.	Thomas Rich, John Payne.
6, Grumbald Hutchins, draper.	John Baugh, Nicholas Langford.
7, John Jones, gent.	Henry Darbye, Lawrence Wilſhire
8, Chriſtopher Caple, mercer.	John Brewſter, John Little.
9, Thomas Semys.	Thomas Barnes, John Maddock.
1600, Luke Garnons.	John Thorne, William Hill.
1, Thomas Machen.	Henry Darbye, Lawrence Wilſhire
2, Richard Cox,	Nicholas Langford Thomas Adams
3, Thomas Rich, mercer	John Browne, Thomas Kerbye.
4, Henry Haſſard.	Edmund Clements, Robert Pettifer
5, Henry Darby, baker.	Matthew Price, Nathaniel Biſhop.
6, Lawrence Wilſhire, clothier.	Richard Smith, Jeffry Beale.
7, John Baugh, mercer.	Thomas Adams, William Lock.
8, John Brewſter, furrier	Edmund Clements, Robert Pettifer
9, John Thorne, brewer	Toby Bullock, Humphry Holman.
1610, John Browne, brewer	Richard Smith, Henry Browne.
1, William Hill, mercer	Thomas Field, William Price.
2, Thomas Adams, clothier.	John Webb, John Brewſter.
3, John Taylor.	John Walton, Richard Beard.
4, Edmund Clements, mercer.	Thomas Ruſſel, Richard Hoar.
5, Richard Smith, tanner	Thomas Field, John Reynolds.
6, Matthew Price tanner	Toby Bullock, Anthony Robinſon
7, Jeffry Beale, mercer.	John Brewſter, William Lugg.
8, John Jones.	Robert Biſhop, William Singleton
9, Chriſtopher Caple.	William Bubb, William Caple.
1620, John Baugh ††.	John Deighton, John Gwilliam.
1, John Browne.	John Hayward, James Powel.
2, William Hill.	Thomas Morſe, John Scriven.
3, Edmund Clements.	Henry Redvyn, or Redverne, Peter Lugg.
4, Richard Smith.	John Deighton, Edward Michel.
5, John Jones.	John Gwilliam, John Read.
6, Matthew Price.	Thomas Hill, Thomas Pury.
7, Richard Beard mercer	Richard Keylock, Dennis Wiſe.
8, Henry Browne.	Abel Angel, John Price.

†† 1620, Baugh, mayor, *ob.* Chriſtopher Caple elected January the 9th. 1629, Anthony

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1629, Anthony Robinſon eſq	Richard Green, Nicholas Webb.
1630, William Price.	Luke Nurſe, Leonard Tarn.
1, Toby Bullock.	Richard Window, Jaſper Clutterbuck.
2, John Brewſter.	John Woodward, Henry Price.
3, John Webb.	Nathaniel Hodges, Richard Hayward, or Harwood.
4, John Browne.	Charles Hoar, Lawrence Singleton.
5, William Hill ‡‡.	Nicholas Webb, John Nelme.
6, William Lugg.	Edward Wagſtaffe, James Wood.
7, William Singleton.	Anthony Edwards, Richard Grimes |||.
8, William Caple.	John Maddock, Henry Cugley.
9, James Powel.	Richard Cugley, James Stephens.
1640, Thomas Hill.	Anthony Hathway Edmund Palmer
1, John Scriven, ironmonger.	Edmund Collet, John Wood.
2, Dennis Wiſe.	Edward Wagſtaffe, James Wood.
3, Nicholas Webb.	James Stephens, Robert Tyther.
4, Luke Nurſe.	Toby Jordan, John Edwards.
5, Lawrence Singleton.	Anthony Edwards, Walter Lane.
6, Jaſper Clutterbuck.	Thomas Prichard, Henry Ellis **.
7, John Maddock.	Thomas Pearſe, Thomas Lugg.
8, Henry Cugley.	William Clark, Richard Tayler.
9, James Stephens.	Robert Tyther, William Fowler.
1650, Anthony Edwards.	Henry Robins, Daniel Lyſons.
1, William Singleton.	John Purlewent, Thomas Witcomb.
2, William Caple.	William Ruſſel, John Singleton.
3, Thomas Pury.	Robert Hill, William Bubb.
4, Edmund Collett.	Thomas Cooke, James Comeline.
5, Dennis Wiſe.	John Purlewent, Nicholas Webb.
6, Luke Nurſe.	Jeffry Beale, John Toms.
7, Lawrence Singleton.	Thomas Witcomb, William Ruſſel.
8, Robert Tyther.	John Singleton, Richard Maſſinger
9, Toby Jordan, bookſeller.	William Scudamore, Nicholas Snell

‡‡ 1635, Hill, mayor, *ob.* Auguſt the 29th, John Browne elected Aug. 30.
||| 1637, Grimes, ſheriff, *ob.* July the 7th, John Woodward ſucceeded him July the 10th.
** 1646, Ellis, ſheriff, *ob.* and Robert Payne elected July the 6th.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1660, Robert Payne.	John Powel, Samuel Brewſter.
1, Thomas Peirce.	Thomas Yate, Thomas Price.
2, William Ruſſel furrier	Edward Tyther, Toby Longford.
3, John Powel.	Walter Harris, Clement Dowle.
4, Robert Fielding M.D.	Robert Longden, William Hodges
5, Thomas Yate.	Iſaac Williams, John Gythens.
6, Thomas Price.	Thomas Aram, Richard Stephens
7, John Woodward §.	John Rogers, John Marſton.
8, Henry Ockold †, attorney at law.	John Ewins, George Taylor.
9, John Wagſtaff.	Richard Broad, William Maſſinger
1670, Henry Fowler.	Edward Tyther, Nicholas Phelps.
1, Henry Fowler.	William Lambe, Samuel Roſe.
2, Henry Norwood, eſq;	William Jordan, John Price.
3, William Cook, eſq;	Richard Stephens, Nicholas Phelps
4, Sir Duncomb Colcheſter, knight.	John Campion, Walter Veiſey.
5, William Selwyn, eſq;	William Carſley, Nicholas Lane.
6, William Ruſſel.	John Biſhop, Richard Boſley ‡.
7, Thomas Price.	John Marſton, Samuel Roſe.
8, John Wagſtaff,	Benjamin Hyett, Thomas Mills.
9, Henry Fowler.	John Smallwood, John Rodway.
1680, John Gythens, draper	Iſaac Williams, William Phelps.
1, John Rogers, brewer and inn-holder.	John Hill, John Wilcox.
2, John Webb.	George Broad, Richard Chandler.
3, John Price.	Gyles Rodway, Joſias Randle.
4, William Lamb.	Thomas Wilcox, James Price.
5, William Jordan, apothecary.	John Chapman, Ntahaniel Cooke, *alias* Caſtle.
6, John Hill ‖.	Joſeph Phelph, Robert Punter.

1686, John

§ 1667, Woodward, mayor, *ob.* October the 30th. Anthony Arnold elected November the 4th.

† 1668, Ockold, mayor, *ob.* Robert Fielding M.D. elected Aug. the 26th.

‡ 1676, Boſley, ſheriff, *ob.* May 30. Daniel Lyſons elected June 7th.

‖ In 1686, 1687, ſeveral memorandums and diſpenſations were ſent by king James the Second to the corporation, That Hill ſhould be obliged to take no oath, but that of mayoralty, at his admiſſion into that office; That Anſelm Fowler ſhould be made a burgeſs, and elected an alderman. The mayor and aldermen ſhould not proceed to the election of officers in the city for the year enſuing 'till his farther pleaſure ſhould be known. John Hill ſhould be mayor for

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1687, John Hill.	William Reeves, Iſaac Lambard.
8, Anſelm Fowler *.	William Reeves, Thomas Longden
9, William Hodges.	Samuel Palmer, Benjamin Roſe.
1690, Sir John Guiſe baronet	Peter Haines, Thomas Webb.
1, Thomas Browne.	Samuel Lye, John Bell.
2, Robert Payne, mercer	Caple Payne, William Nicholls.
3, John Ewins.	Samuel Hayward Samuel Burroughs
4, William Taylor, ironmonger.	Thomas Edwards, William Edwards.
5, Thomas Longden, ironmonger.	Thomas Veiſey, Richard Corſnett.
6, John Hyett, mercer.	John Guillim, Edmund Gregory.
7, Gyles Rodway mercer	William Randle, Thomas Farley.
8, Thomas Wilcox.	James Furney, Thomas Field.
9, Thomas Snell.	Henry Plat, Samuel Beale.
1700, Nicholas Webb.	Richard Maſſinger, John Cowdale.
1, Thomas Webb, mercer.	Thomas Nicholls, Thomas Lewis.
2, Sir Samuel Eckley, kt.	Richard Partridge, Samuel Browne
3, Robert Payne.	Edmund Gregory, Nicholas Lane.
4, John Hyett.	Richard Coſsley, Thomas Ludlow
5, Samuel Lye, grocer.	Gabriel Harris, John White.
6, John Bell, mercer.	William Branch, John Gammond.
7, Caple Payne, mercer.	Edward Nicholls, Daniel Collerick
8, Gyles Rodway.	John King, Daniel Waſhborne.
9, Edmund Gregory, furrier.	John Rodway, Joſhua Worrel.
1710, Caple Payne.	William Haynes, Thomas Carill.
1, Samuel Hayward, grocer.	Thomas Hill, Thomas Cole §.

for 1687; William Reeves and Iſaac Lambard then ſheriffs, and no oaths ſhould be tendered to them, except thoſe of mayoralty and ſhrievalty, reſpectively. The recorder, three of the aldermen, and ten of the common council ſhould be turned out, and others admitted in their ſtead without having any oaths adminiſtered to them, except that appointed for the recorder, aldermen and common council.

* 1688, Fowler, mayor, reſigned November the 29th, William Cook ſucceeded him in the ſame year. Reeves, ſheriff, reſigned, Robert Longden ſucceeded him then as eldeſt ſheriff, and William Scudamore was then made youngeſt.

§ 1711, Cole, ſheriff, *ob.* John King elected April the 8th.

1712, James

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1712, James Furney, ironmonger.	John Watſon, Iſaac Wood,
3, Richard Green, malſter.	John Green, John Bonner.
4, Samuel Brown, malſter.	Daniel Waſhborne, John Rodway.
5, Thomas Ludlow, draper.	James Gregory, John Hayward.
6, Thomas Nicholls, plumber.	Richard Lewis, William Nicholls.
7, John Bell.	Joſhua Worrel, William Ireland †.
8, James Furney.	William Haynes, Edward Machen
9, Richard Coſsley, goldſmith.	Thomas Carill, John Motlow.
1720, John King, dyer.	Edward Stephens, Richard Coſſley, jun.
1, Gabriel Harris, bookſeller.	Iſaac Wood, John Green.
2, Daniel Waſhborne, malſter.	John Hayward, Richard Lewis.
3, John Rodway, mercer	Samuel Worrel, Thomas Rogers.
4, Richard Green.	Thomas Smyth, Richard Finch.
5, Samuel Browne.	Thomas Hill, John Bonner.
6, Thomas Ludlow,	Thomas Payne, Lawrence Crump.
7, John Selwyn, eſq;	John Small, William Bell.
8, John King.	Richard Finch, John Blackwell.
9, Thomas Carill, hoſier	William Nicholls, Thomas Bower
1730, John Small, eſq;	Richard Coſſley, Samuel Worrel.
1, William Bell.	Edward Machen, Benjamin Saunders.
2, Gabriel Harris, ſen.	Thomas Steel, Gabriel Harris, jun.
3, John Selwyn.	Edward Stephens, Michael Bailey.
4, John Hayward mercer	Thomas Smyth, Samuel Farmer.
5, Richard Lewis, goldſmith.	Lawrence Crump, John Blackwell
6, Charles Selwyn, eſq;	Benjamin Saunders, James Herbert.
7, Thomas Hill, apothecary.	Thomas Steel, John Knight.
8, William Nicholls, tanner.	James Elly, William Robins.

† 1717, Ireland, ſheriff, *ob.* Daniel Collerick elected July 4th.

1739, Edward

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1739, Edward Machen ‡.	Thomas Ratcliff, Miles Bell.
1740, Samuel Worrel.	Michael Bailey, William Bell, jun.
1, Thomas Hayward, eſq	Gabriel Harris, jun. Richard Webb.
2, Richard Finch.	Samuel Farmer, Thomas Branch,
3, Lawrence Crump, upholder.	John Heath, Joſeph Cheſton.
4, John Blackwell.	John Carrell, George Worrell.
5, Benjamin Saunders.	Jaſper Herbert, John Baylis.
6, Gabriel Harris.	John Knight, Edward Baylis.
7, Michael Baily.	William Robbins, William Aſhmeade.
8, William Bell.	William Bell, jun. Martin Lloyd.
9, Samuel Farmer.	Richard Webb, John Jefferis.
1750, Lawrence Crump.	Thomas Branch, Thomas Price.
1, Richard Roberts.	William Dimmock William Crump
2, James Herbert.	Joſeph Cheſton, Cornelius Gardiner
3, Thomas Hill.	Edward Baylis, James Wintle.
4, John Blackwell.	George Worrall, John Baylis
5, Thomas Hayward.	Martin Lloyd, Thomas Vernon.
6, Benjamin Saunders.	John Jefferis, John Webb.
7, Gabriel Harris.	Thomas Price, Daniel Quarrington
8, George Auguſtus Selwyn.	William Crump, Benjamin Baylis.
9, Joſeph Cheſton.	James Wintle, Abraham Saunders
1760, Richard Webb.	John Box, James Sadler.
1, John Baylis.	John Webb, William Lane.
2, Edward Baylis.	Daniel Quarrington, Benjamin Baylis.
3, Samuel Farmer.	Abraham Saunders, Moſes Randall
4, Thomas Branch.	Richard Crump, William Cowcher
5, George Auguſtus Selwyn.	Ralph Fletcher, Richard Webb.
6, Joſeph Cheſton.	John Box, Henry Wintle.
7, Richard Webb.	James Sadler, John Buſh.
1768, Edward Baylis.	William Lane, Thomas Weaver.

‡ 1739, Machen, mayor, *ob.* 20 September, John Hayward elected.

HIGH

HIGH STEWARDS.

The Marquis of Wincheſter occurs 5 *Mariæ* 1.

William Compton, earl of Northampton, occurs in the reign of king James the Firſt.

Sir Edward Cooke, knight, lord chief juſtice of England, and one of the king's privy council, was elected the 26th of Auguſt, 1615.

Oliver Cromwell, then lord protector, was elected on the 30th of September, 1651.

Henry Lord Cromwell, elected February 16, 1653; and in ſome accounts,

Richard Cromwell was elected and occurs in 1656.

Henry Duke of Glouceſter elected June 13, 1660.

Henry Lord Herbert, upon the duke of Glouceſter's death, elected January 14, 1660-1. He was afterwards duke of Beaufort, and being amoved, was ſucceeded by

Charles earl of Macclesfield, who was elected Auguſt 6, 1690, and upon his death

Charles Lord Durſley, afterwards earl of Berkely, was elected February 11, 1694-5.

James Earl of Berkely, upon his father's death, was elected September 28, 1710, and was alſo viſcount Durſley and baron Berkely of Berkely caſtle; and ſome years before, and 'till his death, ranger of Dean foreſt, lord lieutenant, and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Glouceſter.

Auguſtus

Auguſtus earl of Berkely, upon his father's death, was elected September 16, 1737, ſucceeding him in moſt of his titles, and upon his deceaſe in 1755,

Matthew lord Ducie was elected high ſteward in his ſtead, but his lordſhip reſigned this office in favour of

Frederick-Auguſtus earl of Berkeley, who was elected in the year 1766, and is now the high ſteward.

The High-Steward, at preſent, receiveth no ſalary; but in old papers concerning the city, it is ſaid, he receiveth for the acknowledgment of his office, five guineas yearly.

RECORDERS.

Thomas Lane, gent. was recorder in the reign of king H. 8. He was ſteward of the priory of Stanley, and manor of Standiſh, belongng to the abbey of Glouceſter; and after the diſſolution thereof, was made ſteward to the dean and chapter. He died in the reign of king H. 8. and was buried in the north-croſs-iſle of the cathedral.

Richard Morgan, ſerjeant at law, occurs 1° E. 6. and 1552, and afterwards being a judge, uttered ſeveral opprobious words againſt biſhop Hooper.

John Pollard, eſq; occurs 1553, and 1555.

Richard Pate, eſq; occurs in 1556, and was confirmed by queen Elizabeth's charter, 1561. He

was a commiſſioner to king H. 8. and E. 6. for taking a ſurvey of all religious foundations in Glouceſter, Briſtol, &c. then ſuppreſſed, and the lands belonging to them given to the crown; and he, with Thomas Chamberlayn, eſq; purchaſed of king E. 6. many of thoſe lands in this city and elſewhere. He is frequently termed of Minſterworth, where 'tis probable he ſometimes reſided; and was a good benefactor to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, and this city. He was buried in 1588, near the ſouth wall of the ſouth-croſs-iſle of the cathedral, where there is a monument erected for him, which has been of late years repaired by Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford; to whom he gave the nomination of a ſchool-maſter and uſher at Cheltenham, in this county; the hoſpital there, and ſome other benefactions. Upon the monument is the effigies of an old man in a lawyer's gown, and a boy kneeling behind him; and of a woman, with three girls behind her. Over them is this inſcription:

Richardus Pates, Arm. huic nuper Civitati a memoria, qui vixit Annos 73, et ob. 29 Oct. 1588, ſibi et conjugi, et natis ſuis, poſuit.

Quid ſtulti vitæ mortales ſtamina duci
Longa volunt miſeræ, non minus atq; malæ.
Dic quotus eſt, cujus non ſiccat cura medullas,
Cui mens non ſceleris conſcia, dic quotus eſt.
In cœlis expers curarum et criminis inſons
Vita eſt, hæc vera eſt, cætera vita necat.

Over the monument is a board or wainſcot to keep off the duſt, and upon it are theſe arms; *Argent*,

Argent, a cheveron ſable, between three pellets: In chief, three croſſes patee fitchy of the firſt. Creſt, *a lion vaire crowned, ſable and argent*; and theſe words at top: *Mihi vita Chriſtus, Chriſtus mea ſpes unica.*

William Oldiſworth, eſq; was elected 29° Eliz.

Nicholas Overbury, eſq; afterwards knight, was elected April 15, 1° Jac. 1. upon Oldiſworth's death, and confirmed in the charters of king James 1. and king Charles 1.

Sir John Bridgman, knight, chief juſtice of Cheſter, was elected March 21, 1626, upon Overbury's reſignation.

William Lenthal, eſq; maſter of the benchers of Lincoln's-inn, and reader there, was elected January 23, 13° C. 1. He was afterwards ſpeaker and one of the principal agents of the long parliament, and maſter of the rolls; and being amoved November 23, 1660, from this office,

Evan Selis, ſerjeant at law, was elected on the ſame day.

Sir William Morton, knight, ſerjeant at law, upon Selis's reſignation, was elected April 1, 1662; and died one of the juſtices of the common pleas, in 1672, and was buried in the Temple church in London.

William Gregory, eſq; elected October 3, 1672, was afterwards knighted, and made one of the barons of the exchequer; but by a mandate from the king he was amoved, and by another royal mandate dated November 21, 1687,

Charles Trinder, eſq; was appointed to ſucceed him; and by virtue of this nomination was elected December 8, 1687; but he reſigned, and thereupon

Sir John Somers, knight, was elected, Aug. 29, 1690, and was afterwards lord high chancellor of England, and baron of Eveſham.

Nicholas Lechmere, eſq; upon lord Somers's death, was elected, May 18, 1716. He was afterwards chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and baron of Eveſham; and upon his death

Thomas Windham, eſq; was elected, July 1, 1727.

Philip lord Hardwick, upon Mr. Windham's reſignation, was elected December 9, 1734. On February 21, 1736-7, his lordſhip was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain; and on April 2, 1754, his majeſty was pleaſed to advance him to the titles of viſcount Royſton, and earl of Hardwick, in the county of Glouceſter *.

On his lordſhip's death, his ſecond ſon, the honourable Charles York, eſq; was elected to this office in the year 1764, and ſince his deceaſe, which happened in 1769, the vacancy has not yet been filled up.

The recorder's fee is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

Altho' the title recorder is not in any charter of the city before that of queen Elizabeth, yet, it

* For a further account of his lordſhip, ſee the pariſh of Hardwick.

is

is certain that ſeveral perſons were ſo called, long before that charter, particularly Thomas Lane, in the time of king H. 8. Richard Morgan, 1° E. 6. and 6° E. 6.; John Pollard, eſq; 1553; John Pollard, knight, 1555; Richard Pate, eſq; 4° & 5° Phil. & Mariæ, and 1° Eliz.

TOWN or *COMMON CLERKS.*

Chriſtopher White occurs 28° H. 8. and 1557.

Humphry Ulton, May 6, 1562, 1558.

Thomas Atkins, eſq; the queen's attorney in the marches of Wales, 1563.

Richard Bird, eſq; upon Atkins's reſignation, was elected July 13, 21° Eliz.

Richard Baker, eſq; upon Bird's reſignation, elected June 20, 37° Eliz. and dying at Abergavenny October 7, 1598, was there buried.

Thomas Atkins, eſq; upon Baker's death, elected October 17, 40° Eliz. He was probably, the ſame as mentioned before; for

Henry Robins, eſq; upon the reſignation of Atkins, who is ſaid to be then very old, and weak, was elected January 18, 45° Eliz. This Robins was buried near alderman Machen's monument in the cathedral, and upon the grave-ſtone was this inſcription:

Here lyeth the body
of Henry Ro-
bins, eſq; who departed this life the 11 day
of Nov. 1613.

and

Charles Trinder, eſq; was appointed to ſucceed him; and by virtue of this nomination was elected December 8, 1687; but he reſigned, and thereupon

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Here lyeth the body
of Henry Ro-
bins, eſq; who departed this life the 11 day
of Nov. 1613.

and

and on a braſs plate on the ſame ſtone,

Cauſidicus fueram, dum me mea fata ſinebant;
Nunc mea ſtellifero cauſa peracta foro eſt.
Triſtis et indignor tu, (cui licet) argue cauſas:
O quanto mitior ſors mea, ſorte tuâ eſt.

William Lockſmith, eſq; upon Robin's death, was elected January 13, 1613.

William Guys, or Guiſe, eſq; upon Lockſmith's death, was elected Auguſt 26, 1615; and the ſame year gave to the corporation a great ſilver cup or bowl, and cover, double gilt, to remain with the mayor for the time being, for ever; which 18° C. 1. was ſold to contribute to the fortifications of the city.

John Dorney, eſq; upon Guiſe's death, elected January 11, 1640; but being amoved by the commiſſioners appointed for the regulation of corporations, was ſucceeded by

Thomas Williams eſq; elected Auguſt 15, 1662. He has the following memorial on a monument erected for him againſt the wall of the middle chancel of St. Mary de Crypt.

Memoriæ
Thomæ Williams, Armigeri,
Legum Anglicarum peritiſſimi, Medii Templi apud Londinates
Bancarii, Comitatui Glevenſi Irenarchæ regii;
Hujus Civitatis Communis Clerici, ſimul
ac Ornamenti;
Viri
Clara ſtirpe, (Williamſorum, ſc. de Guerne Knevot, in agro
Brecon) probis moribus, candido ingenio, pietate ſummâ,
Quem omnes amarunt,

adhuc

adhuc deflent,
In poſterum deſiderabunt.
Crochthruppiæ, in agro Oxon nati, Gloceſtriæ denati, juxta ſepulti,
ad tubæ ſonitum reſurrecturi.
Monumentum hoc, mœrens extruxit Elizabetha Williams,
delectiſſima conjux.
Obiit Nov. 27, Anno { Ætatis 50. / Salutis 1667.

In a ſhield are theſe arms: *Argent, a chevron between three fighting cocks gules, on a chief ſable, three ſpears heads of the firſt*; impaling, *Argent, a chevron between three ſquirrels ſeiant gules.* The creſt, *A cock gules, armed Or.* — There are memorials for ſeveral of this family in Winchcombe-church.

John Dorney, eſq; upon Williams's death, was re-elected December 23, 1667.

John Powell, eſq; upon Dorney's death, elected March 8, 1674; but being amoved, was ſucceeded by

Robert Price, eſq; who was elected September 22, 1685; but ſoon reſigned. He was afterwards baron of the exchequer, and thence removed to be juſtice of the common pleas.

John Powell, eſq; upon Price's reſignation, was re-elected July 5, 1687. Againſt the north wall in the lady's chapel, is a magnificent monument of white marble, with his effigies at length, in a judge's habit, and this inſcription for him underneath it:

H. S. E.

IOHANNES POWELL Eq; Aurat. Generoſâ & Antiquâ Gente oriundus, cum Sedem apud Herefordienſes per plurimos Anōs fixiſſet, inde ad Gloceſtrienſes jam olim Comigravit.

Nobilitatem

Nobilitatem quam à Majoribus accepit, ipſe vitâ Summâ cum Laude tranſactâ, egregie honeſtavit.

Legum Patriarum conſultiſſimus Patronus diu, poſtea per XXII Anōs continuos Collegij Iudicum in Foro Londinenſi triplicis Sodalis, Integritatis illibatæ, Induſtriæ indefeſſæ, Probitatis Fortitudiniſq; et in protegendis Inōcentibus, et in puniendis Reis Semper Conſpicuæ, nec promiſſis nec minis unquam dimovendæ Famam meruit.

IV. Vir Stlitibus Fiſci judicandis nominatus Sub Gul: III° Cal. Nov. MDCXCI.

IV. Vir Stlit. Banc. Comūn. judicand. Sub Gul. III° VII Cal. Nov. MDCXCV.

IV. Vir Stlit. Banc. Reg. judicand. Sub Reg. ANNA IX Cal. Iulij MDCCII.

VIX. ANN. LXVIII. DIES XIX. OBIIT XVII Cal. Jul. MDCCXIII.

Iohannes Snell Arm.

Teſtamento ex Aſſe Hæres, Gratitudinis Amoris et Officij ſui Monumentum hoc, Avunculo Optimo, optimeq; de ſe merito

P. C.

Niſi utile eſt quod facimus, Stulta eſt Gloria.

Over his head are theſe arms, *Party per pale azure and gules, three lioncels rampant argent.*——

On a black marble grave-ſtone underneath, is

H. S. I.

Johannes Powell, miles, qui obiit 14 Junii, An. Dom. 1713, Annoque Ætatis 69.

In cujus Memoriam, Monumentum prope edificatum eſt.

Thomas Powell, eſq; on the reſignation of his brother John Powell, was elected September 1, 1692. He was buried in the lady's chapel, but has no memorial.

John Cocks, eſq; upon Powell's death, was elected April 22, 1700.

Thomas Stephens, eſq; upon Cocks's reſignation, was elected January 19, 1719. When he died, he was principal regiſter to the biſhop of

of Glouceſter, and clerk of the peace for the county of Glouceſter; and dying at Briſtol, was buried there, under the communion-table of Little St. Auguſtine's.

Caple Payne, eſq; ſucceeded Mr. Stephens, and died in 1764, to whom

William Selwyn, eſq; ſucceeded, and is the preſent town-clerk.

The yearly ſalary is 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and ſeveral other particulars of conſiderable value.

A LIST of the REPRESENTATIVES of the City in Parliament.

N. B. The Parliaments mark'd thus (*) were held at London.
(§) —— at York.
(†) —— at Carliſle.
(‡) —— at Lincoln.
(‖) —— at Nottingham.
(**) —— at Northampton
(§§) —— at Wincheſter.
(††) —— at Cambridge.
(‡‡) —— at New Sarum.
(‖‖) —— at Glouceſter.
(§§§) —— at Oxford.
(‡‡‡) —— at Leiceſter.
(‖‖‖) —— at Reading.
And thoſe which have no mark after the date were holden —— —— at Weſtminſter.

Anno Regni.

Edw. I. 23 HEnry de Chounger, Roger de Heyberare.
26 § Richard de Bryt-hampton, Robert le Eſpicer.
30 * Robert le Eſpicer, John le Bale.

Anno Regni.			
Edw. I.	33	William de Hartford,	John de Comb.
	34	Richard le Clerk,	Richard le Blehſton.
	35 †	Andrew de Pevedock,	Thomas de Hannely.
Edw. II.	2	William Hertford,	John de Norwich.
	4	Walter le Spicer,	John Lucas.
	5 *	Walter le Spicer,	John King.
	6	William Tidderington,	William de Hertford.
	6	William de Hertford,	John le King.
	7	Walter Leſpicer,	John King.
	8	John Bury,	Thomas Copperich.
	12 §	John de Hertford,	Andrew de Pentoker.
	12 §	Walter Leſpicer,	Stephen de Maiſmor.
	15	Walter Leſpicer,	John King.
	15	Andrew Pendock,	Walter le Spicer.
	16 §	John Hertford,	Richard Kiſt.
	19	Andrew de Pendock,	John de Coveley.
	20	Andrew Pendock,	John de Coveley.
Edw. III.	1	Elias Ailberton,	John Coggeſhall.
	1 ‡	John Brayton.	John Nichfield.
	2	Thomas Copperych,	Walter le Spicer.
	4	Walter le Spicer,	Richard Fiſher.
	4	The ſame,	Edmund Beverton.
	6 §	The ſame,	Richard Coumbe.
	6	The ſame,	William Hertford.
	7 §	Robert de Goldhull,	Walter Norfolke.
	8 §	Robert de Goldhull.	Walter de Wawepoll.
	9	William Tidderington,	John Walſhe.
	9 §	Thomas Glouceſter,	Walter le Spicer.
	10 ‖	Walter le Spicer,	William Cowbrigge.
	12	The ſame,	Stephen Merciber.
	12	John de Coveleye,	Hugh de Albrighton.
	12 **	Andrew Pendock,	John de Glouceſter.
	14	William Kingſhagh,	Roger Kingſlove.
	14	Andrew Pendock,	John de Brugge.
	15	William Kingſhagh,	Robert le Valour.
	17	Andrew Pendock,	Richard Gradenſtok.
	20	Adam le Hope,	Hugh de Aylbrighton.
	21	John Duyerſay,	John Wynſton.
	22	William Bruyn,	John Wynſton.
	24	John Coles,	The ſame.
	27	Robert Broun,	Richard North.
	29	Thomas Okynton,	Nicholas Cricklade.
	31	Robert Waly,	Robert Broun.

Anno Regni.			
Edw. III.	33	William Hertford,	John Comb.
	34	Thomas Stoke,	Thomas Stiwarde.
	34	John Haleſton,	William Hibberere.
	36	William Hibberere,	Hugh Parkere.
	38	William Hibberere,	John de Monmouth.
	39	John Butte,	John Elianore.
	42	Thomas Stiward,	William de Veſtare.
	43	The ſame,	William Crooke.
	45 §§	John Heyberere,	
	46	William Heyberere,	Thomas Styward.
	47	The ſame,	John Stiward.
	50	John Auleper,	Richard Barret.
Ric. II.	1	William de Heyberere.	John Dowlop.
	2 ‖‖	John Dulep,	Richard Barret.
	3	William Heyberere,	William Nightfield.
	6	John Haſelton,	John Biſeley.
	7	William Baret,	The ſame.
	7 ‡‡	John Hed,	Robert Pope.
	8	John Compton,	John Pope.
	10	William Crook,	The ſame.
	12 ††	Stephen Pope,	The ſame.
	13	William Heyberere,	John Bannbery.
	15	Richard Aſhewell,	John Biſeley.
	16 §§	Thomas Pope,	Simon Brock.
	18	Roger Ball,	William Scevok.
	20	Thomas Pope,	Richard Barret.
	21	John Pope,	The ſame.
Hen. IV.	1	Richard Barret,	Simon Brook.
	3	William Bridley,	The ſame.
	4 ‖‖	John Biſley,	Roger Balle.
	8 ‖‖	The ſame,	The ſame.
	12	The ſame,	William Bridelep.
Hen. V.	1	John Streynſham,	John Clipſton.
	2	John Biſley,	Thomas Moore.
	3	No Return.	
	5	William Bridlep,	John Boiſley.
	6	The ſame,	John Biſley.
	7	Robert Gilbert,	The ſame.
	8	Thomas Moor,	Thomas Stevens.
	9	Robert Gilbert,	Richard Dalby.
Hen. VI.	1	The ſame,	Thomas Stevens.
	2	John Streynſham,	The ſame.
	3	Robert Gilbert,	Richard Dalby.

Anno Regni.			
Hen. VI.	4‡‡‡	Thomas Hewes,	John Beiſley, jun.
	8	Thomas Biſeley,	John Edwards.
	9	John Hamelyn,	Thomas Stevens.
	11	The ſame,	Thomas Derehurſt.
	13	Thomas Hewes,	Richard Darby.
	15	Thomas Derehurſt,	John Andrew.
	20	Thomas Stephens,	William Oliver.
	25††	Thomas Derehurſt,	Walter Chaunterell.
	27	The ſame,	John Andreaux.
	28	William Nottingham,	Henry Dod.
	29	John Andreaux,	Thomas Bokeland.
	31‖‖‖	Robert Bentham,	William Eldelsfeld.
	33	John Andreaux,	John Dodding.
	38	Nicholas Hert,	William Brokwood.
Edw. IV.	7	John Hilley,	John Try.
	12	Alexander Colly,	The ſame.
	17	Alexander Cely,	John Farley.

N. B. All the Returns are left out of the Tower from 17 Edw. 4. to 1 Edw. 6.

Edw. VI.	1	Thomas Bell, knight,	Rich. Morgan, recorder.
	6	The ſame,	The ſame.
Mariæ I.	1	Thomas Payne,	Thomas Loveday.
	1§§§	The ſame,	The ſame.
P. & M.	1 & 2	Thomas Bell, knight,	William Maſſinger.
	2 & 3	Arthur Porter, eſq;	The ſame.
	4 & 5	Richard Pate, eſq;	Thomas Paine, gent.
Eliz.	1	The ſame,	Nicholas Arnold, kt.
	5	The ſame,	The ſame.
	13	William Maſſinger gent.	Thomas Atkins, gent.
	14	Tho. Semys, alderman,	Thomas Atkins, the queen's attorney in her council, in the marches of Wales.
	27	Luke Garnons, eſq;	Thomas Atkins, gent.
	28	Richard Pate, recorder,	Thomas Atkins, eſq;
	31	Luke Garnons, alderm.	Thomas Atkins, eſq;
	35	Richard Birde, eſq;	The ſame.
	39	William Oldiſworth eſq;	Luke Garnons, eſq;
	43	The ſame,	The ſame.
Jac. I.	1	Nich. Overbury recorder	John Jones, eſq; alderm.
	12	The ſame,	Chriſtopher Caple, ald.
	18	John Browne, eſq; ald.	Anthony Robinſon, gent

21 John

Anno Regni.			
	21	John Browne, esq; ald.	The same.
Car. I.	1	Christ. Caple, esq; ald.	John Browne, esq;
	1	The same,	The same.
	3	John Browne, esq;	John Hanbury, esq;
Car. I.	15	William Singleton,	Henry Brett, esq;
	16	Thomas Pury, alderman	Henry Brett, esq; is mentioned as member of the city, who went to Oxford; and John Lenthall, in 1640, is said to be in his stead probably on the parliament side.
Commonwealth Parliaments.	1654	William Lenthall, esq; master of the rolls,	Thomas Pury, sen. alderman.
	1656	General John Desborough,	Thomas Pury, jun.
	1659	James Stephens,	Lawrence Singleton, ald.
	1660	Edward Massey,	James Stephens.
Car. II.	12	Edward Massey, esq;	James Stephens, esq:
	13	Edward Massey, kt.	Evan Seys, serjeant at law
	31	William Cook, esq;	The same.
	31	Charles Barkley, kt.	The same.
	32§§§	Charles lord Dursley,	Charles Somerset, lord Herbert.
Jac. II.	1	John Wagstaffe, esq;	John Powell, esq;
Will. III. M. II.	1	Duncomb Colchester kt.	William Cook, esq;
	2	William Trye, esq;	The same.
Will. III.	7	The same,	Robert Payne, gent.
	10	William Rich, baronet,	William Selwyn, esq;
	12	John Bridgman, esq;	The same.
	13	James lord Dursley,	John Hanbury, esq;
Annæ	1	Right Honourable John Howe, esq; *	William Trye, esq;
	4	John Hanbury, esq;	William Cook, esq;

* In the Honourable John Howe's place, John Hanbury, esq; was elected.

§ In the place of William Cook, esq; deceased, Francis Wyndham, esq; was elected.

Anno Regni.			
Annæ	7	Thomas Webb, eſq;	William Cook, eſq; §
	9	Thomas Webb, eſq;	John Blanch, eſq;
	12	John Snell, eſq;	Charles Cox, eſq;
Geo. I.	1	The ſame,	The ſame.
Geo. I.	9	Charles Hyett, eſq;	John Snell, eſq; and upon his death, John Howe, eſq; was elected. He was afterwards created baron of Chedworth, in this county, by king G. 2.
Geo. II.	1	Benjamin Bathurſt, eſq;	John Selwyn, eſq;
	8	John Selwyn, eſq;	Benjamin Bathurſt, eſq;
	15	The ſame,	The ſame.
	21	The ſame,	The ſame.
	28	Charles Barrow,	Geo. Auguſtus Selwyn.
Geo. III.	1	The ſame,	The ſame.
	8	The ſame,	The ſame.

It was uſually to aſſeſs the burgeſſes of the city for the wages of the burgeſſes in parliament, who were allowed two *ſol. per diem* each for every day that he ſat. Six days were appointed for their going to and returning from parliament every ſeſſions; and ſix ſhillings were then paid to the ſerjeant for his fee.

The election of members of parliament for this city is now very popular and tumultuous; but formerly it ſeems to have been otherwiſe, for in the indenture * for this borough, fixed to the writ of 28° H. 6. and ſealed with the ſeals of the bailiffs, and of the high ſheriff of this county, 'tis ſaid as follows:

* Prine's Brev. Parl. Red. page 662.

Bur-

Burgeſſes elected, { William Nottingham, Henry Dodd.

The electors of the ſaid burgeſſes.

Thomas Hulley,	Walter Bauknot,	Thomas Barbour,
William Newman,	William Benſon,	William Shepiſtouk,
Thomas Biſley,	Thomas Heſt,	Richard Bunbury,
William Eldresfeld,	Thomas Bye,	John Coteler.

The number of burgeſſes, or freemen, that might vote in 1741, living

Within the city, about 950,
Out of the city, about 950,

In all — 1900,

In 1623 the inhabitants of the county of the city endeavoured in parliament to have a knight for their in-ſhire, which the city oppoſed, and occaſioned a proper clauſe to be inſerted in the city charter.

Of the LIBERTIES, PRIVILEGES, *and* CUSTOMS *of the* CITY; *of the* TWELVE COMPANIES *in the* CORPORATION, *the* CITY ARMS, *its* TRADES, MANUFACTURES, *&c.*

IN the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, this place was an antient borough, whoſe inhabitants were ſtiled the burgeſſes of the town of Glou-

Glouceſter, and ſo they continued to be, 'till king John, by his letters patents, incorporated them; and indeed they were ſo called in the charters of king Henry the Second and Richard the Firſt.

King Henry the Second granted to his burgeſſes of Glouceſter the ſame cuſtoms and liberties, through his whole land, of toll and all other things, as the better citizens of London, and they of Weſtminſter enjoyed, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt.

King Richard the Firſt, on the 5th of May, in the 5th year of his reign, granted them the borough with its appurtenances, already mentioned page 84.

And king John granted them, *inter alia*, That they ſhould be quit of toll, laſtage, pontage and ſtallage, in and out of fair, and thro' all the ſea-ports belonging to the king on this ſide and beyond the ſeas, the liberties of the city of London reſerved.—That the burgeſſes may elect two diſcreet burgeſſes to be bailiffs, who may not be amoved from their bailiwick, called alſo *præpoſitura*, as long as they behave well, but by the common council of the borough; and four coroners, to keep the pleas of the crown there.

King Henry the Third confirms his father's grants, [p. 84] and granted to them further, that they ſhould have for ever all their preſcribed liberties, and that if there were any particulars formerly granted to them which they did not then fully exerciſe, they might fully uſe the ſame.

The kings Edward the * Second and Third confirmed the former grants, and the latter added, That they ſhould be quit of murage, keyage, paviage, gildage, &c. thro' the kingdom.

King Richard the Second alſo confirmed them, and further granted them the chattels of outlaws, felons and fugitives, and deodands; all iſſues, fines, redemptions and amerciaments of all the burgeſſes; and all pleas real and perſonal within the vill, to be held in Gild-hall, with power and authority, as juſtices, to hear and determine all offences committed in the vill, except felony, which they were not to determine without ſpecial licence from the king,: That they might take recognizances according to the ſtatute of Acton Burnel, and attach the body and goods of all perſons within the vill, except thoſe of the abbat of St. Peter, his ſucceſſors, tenants and ſervants.

King Henry the Fourth, Dec. 4, *regni* 1°; king Henry the Fifth, Feb. 5, *regni* 2°; king Henry the Sixth, Oct. 26. *regni* 2°; and king Edward the Fourth, May 5, *regni* 2°, confirmed all former grants to them; as did alſo

King Richard the Third, Sept. 2, *regni* 1°; and added, That 45*l.* of the fee-farm rent ſhould be abated; that on Monday next after Michaelmas then enſuing, a mayor ſhould be elected, and that

* The original charter of king Edward the Second, is not now in the cuſtody of the city, but is confirmed by *Inſpeximus*.

they be henceforth incorporated by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes of the town of Glouceſter, and by that name to plead or be impleaded; that they of the corporation might chooſe twelve aldermen to act as the aldermen of London do; that the hundreds of Dudſton and King's-Barton ſhould be diſtinct and ſeparate from the county of Glouceſter, and from the Monday aforeſaid to be called the county of the town of Glouceſter; and that from and after that time the bailiffs of the town ſhould alſo execute the office of ſheriffs, and be ſworn as ſuch before the mayor, who ſhould, under the ſeal of his office, certify their names in chancery when ſworn; that the ſheriffs ſhould hold a county-court, and all precepts within the town and hundreds aforeſaid ſhould be executed by them; and that the mayor ſhould be elected by the twelve aldermen, and twelve of the moſt diſcreet burgeſſes. That there ſhould be four ſerjeants at mace, two whereof to wait upon the mayor, and two upon the ſheriffs. The mayor to be clerk of the market, and ſteward and marſhal of the king's houſhold, and the king's eſcheator. But that the town of Tewkeſbury ſhould be exempted from tolls in Glouceſter.

King Henry the Seventh confirmed all former grants and privileges, except the abatement of 45 *l.* out of the fee-farm rent; and the mayor and burgeſſes petitioning for the ſaid abatement, on account of 300 houſes being decayed and other great charges,

charges, he granted them an abatement of 5*l.* for ever.

King Henry the Eighth alſo confirmed them, and September 3, *regni* 33° erecting a biſhoprick here, by a particular clauſe in his charter, ordered that the whole town be thenceforth and for ever a city, to be called the § city of Glouceſter.

King Edward the Sixth, March 1, *regni* 5° confirmed the former grants as his father had done.

Queen Elizabeth, February 21, *regni* 3°, alſo confirmed them, and added, that Richard Pates, eſq; ſhould be recorder of the city during the pleaſure of the mayor and burgeſſes, to execute his office by himſelf, or by his deputy, to be called the town-clerk. That the mayor, recorder, and aldermen be juſtices of the peace within the city, and no other juſtice of the peace to intermeddle therein. That the mayor and burgeſſes, or the majority of them, might chooſe a recorder, and tax the inhabitants for the ſafety, neceſſity, or profit of the city; with ſeveral other particulars.

King James the Firſt granted, that they ſhould have a common ſeal; that the mayor and burgeſſes might elect ſheriffs, eſcheators, coroners, bailiffs, chamberlains, conſtables, ſerjeants at mace, and other inferior officers, as have been accuſtomed, with many other particulars.

§ See the ſaid Charter in Appendix, No. 2.

King Charles the Firſt granted, among other things, that they might elect and increaſe the number of the common council as they thought proper; that on the Monday next after Michaelmas the twenty-four electors ſhall chooſe an alderman to be mayor, another to be coroner, two of the common council to be ſheriffs, and four of the common council to be ſtewards, all which ſhould take their perſonal oaths. The mayor and burgeſſes to elect a town-clerk, and other officers as formerly.

By an ordinance of parliament, which was made April 3, 1648, all former letters patents, and charters of liberties, tolls, &c. granted to the city, were confirmed under the great ſeal of England.

On Monday after Michaelmas 1671, in the morning, eight of the aldermen, the oldeſt ſheriffs, and others of the common council to make up the number twenty-four, aſſembled at Gild-hall, and there elected officers for the year enſuing. In the afternoon of the ſame day, the mayor, who was not at the election, came to the Gild-hall to elect, and being told that the election was made in the morning, he, one of the aldermen, and ſixteen of the council, proteſted againſt it, as being contrary to the charter of the city, upon which the charter was thought to be forfeited, and was ſurrendered.

It has been remarked, that of all the charters of corporations which the king took into his hands, that of this city, upon the pretence beforementioned, was the firſt.

Upon proper application, however, king Charles the Second, April 18, 24° *regni*, granted them another, dated at Weſtminſter, which is the preſent * one, wherein their former privileges are confirmed; but it coſt the corporation 679*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* to procure it.

By this charter the corporation muſt conſiſt of thirty members at leaſt, but cannot exceed forty; of which the mayor and aldermen are twelve, and the reſt are the common council.

There are twelve companies in the corporation, who attend on the mayor, with their ſtreamers, upon ſolemn occaſions, *viz.*

1. Mercers, under which are alſo included apothecaries, grocers, and chandlers.

2. Weavers, who, 24° H. 7. were ſtiled the warden and ſtewards of the fraternity of St. Anne, and continued proctors of St. Anne's ſervice in St. Michael's church 'till its diſſolution; and were afterwards ſo very conſiderable, that when Thomas Machen was mayor, 44° Eliz. a writing or agreement, in behalf of their journeymen was then made, and approved by two juſtices of aſſize, at their being in this city.

3. Tanners.

4. Butchers.

5. Bakers.

* See Appendix No. 1.

6. Smiths

6. Smiths and hammer-men, among which are alſo ironmongers, cutlers, ſadlers and glaziers.

7. Joiners and coopers.

8. Shoemakers.

9. Metalmen; to which belong goldſmiths, braziers, pewterers, and pin-makers.

10. Taylors.

11. Barbers.

12. Glovers.

Beſides theſe there were formerly the companies of cappers and furriers, ſhearmen and dyers, which became united 21° Eliz. and were quite decayed in 1634; of cooks and innholders, which became united 24° Eliz. and with their companies attended the mayor upon ſolemn occaſions in 1629; of clothiers, of haberdaſhers, and of brewers.

Borough Engliſh, whereby lands and eſtates deſcend to the youngeſt ſon, and are forfeited to the king for felony but for a year and a day, was an antient cuſtom and privilege, enjoyed by the town and ſome part of the county of Glouceſter, and confirmed by a ſtatute made 17° E. 2. And tho' 'tis now loſt through diſuſe, and not claimed, in any part of the county; the uſage, was preſerved in the city, as appears by an inquiſition taken before the mayor as eſcheator, and affirmed upon oath 28° Eliz.

Every ſon of a burgeſs is free-born, and as ſuch is intituled to his freedom.

Each

Each burgeſs has free common all the year in the Town-ham, and in Portham after the hay is moved and carried away, which were purchaſed of the abbey of St Peter's 21° H. 3. Alſo in Oxleaſe, Meanham, and Little-meadow, after the firſt veſture is taken off. And about June or July yearly, ſome of the corporation are choſen to be officers of the commons.

On the 14th of February. 43° E. 3. the abbey of St. Peter's * granted, that the bailiffs and better ſort of the burgeſſes of Glouceſter, might fiſh in their ſmall fiſhery in the ſevern at and near to Glouceſter, at all times at their pleaſure; but the common fiſhers, who catch fiſh to ſell, ſhould pay one penny a year to the kitchener of the abbey. The mayor has now this fiſhery, and a ſmall acknowledgement is paid for it.

A writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the city 1ſt and 2d Ph. and M. to prove their right to their ſeveral liberties; and upon their anſwer, all the former grants were confirmed. Another *Quo Warranto* was alſo brought againſt it 15° Jac. 1. and thereupon a *Non Pros.* was obtained.

The town had a kind of market as long ſince as the reign of king John, who commanded that all perſons coming hither with their wares might

* The original grant in the cuſtody of the city,

peace-

peaceably, and without moleſtation, come, ſtay, or depart hence. But the markets, as they now are, were granted by king Henry the Third, weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday, of which the mayor is clerk.

King Edward the Third, in 1356, granted a fair, yearly to be holden on the eve and feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, with five days immediately ſucceeding. King James the Firſt granted one upon the 25th of March, with two days ſucceeding; and another on the 17th of November, and two days after. Barton fair, which is on September 17, was obtained in or about 5° Edw. 4. by St. Peter's abbey, to whom the manor and farm of that name did formerly belong; but after the diſſolution, king Henry the Eighth, September 11, 34° *regni*, in conſideration of 493*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* granted to the corporation ſome part of the lands of the manor, which they now enjoy, and ſeveral other particulars which were ſoon granted away.

The matters relating to tolls may be learnt from the various charters and other records ſtill remaining in the city treaſury, particularly that in the 32d year of Edward the Firſt, the bailiffs of the town paid to the king 100*l.* for the tolls of the borough. And that, 35° Edw. 1. an agreement was made between Worceſter and Glouceſter, that the burgeſſes ſhould each be toll-free to the other. And in the reigns of king Rich. 2. H. 4. H. 5. H. 6. Edw. 4. H. 8. and Edw. 6. certain fines were

were paid to the bailiffs in the earlier times, and afterwards to the ſheriffs of the town, by ſuch as were not free of it. In 1629, fines were paid for the ſame; and by a decree made in the ſtar-chamber, in the reign of Charles the Second, they were ratified and confirmed. In 1589, Mr. Pain and others had ſeveral diſputes with the corporation of the city, concerning the market-overt here, and the right of ſelling and taking toll at any time was determined in the queen's court of the marches, in behalf of the corporation of the city.

The chief employment of the town in and before the reign of king William the Conqueror, was making and forging of iron; and in the times of king Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth, 'twas eminent for its iron manufacture. The ore was brought from Robin-Hood's hill, at the diſtance of about two miles from the city, where it is ſaid to have been found in great abundance.

Here was a ſtreet antiently called Smith-ſtreet*, moſtly inhabited by perſons employ'd in the iron-works, on which account I preſume it had its name; but there were many furnaces and forges

* In king Henry the Third's time there was a place in ſmith-ſtreet called Colſtall, M. S. *Frouc.* Perhaps the ſmiths put their coles here. It was generally afterwards called the Bareland; becauſe it was bare or waſte ground, not built upon, next to the bridge, and the way into the caſtle.

in other parts of the city. Theſe engines were then worked by hand, which, ſince the buſineſs has been carried on in a larger way, are moved by water; and the town then loſt that manufacture which could no longer be carried on there but under great diſadvantages.

Some have been of opinion that this city had formerly a greater ſhare of the foreign trade of the nation than it now enjoys, and urge, that ſeveral benefactions have been expreſſly given to the merchant inhabitants; but probably, at that time, every conſiderable ſhopkeeper was called merchant, as is the caſe at preſent in Scotland, and ſome other parts of the kingdom. However, without determining this matter, it is certain, that ſoon after the conqueſt the Jews, who ſubſiſted intirely on trade and uſury, and were a ſort of wandering merchants, reſided here; but what was the nature of their trade in this place I have not been able to diſcover any further with certainty. At preſent the foreign imports of the city are confirmed to the ſole article of wines, which are in good repute.

The cloathing buſineſs, was formerly very eminent here, and Brook-ſtreet, ſituate upon Fullbrook, was the place of habitation for ſuch as were concerned in that manufacture. As lately as the year 1629, here was a company of clothiers, who with the other companies attended the mayor on ſolemn occaſions.

Cap-

Cap-making was alſo a very conſiderable trade here, and employ'd a great many hands, but that, as well as the clothing, has long ſince deſerted the city.

In the year 1626, at the decline of the clothing trade, that the poor inhabitants might not be deſtitute of employment, John Tilſley, to his great honour, brought hither the art of pinmaking §, which was ſo properly encouraged and promoted, that it ſoon grew to be conſiderable, and has been gradually increaſing ever ſince. In 1712, this trade is ſaid to have returned 80*l.* a week; but in 1744 the wages in this branch amounted to about the ſame ſum, excluſive of materials, and together made a return of about 300*l.* a week. At preſent the manufacture returns about 20,000*l. per ann.* from London, beſides a very extenſive trade with the country.

This place had very antiently its proper ſignature. On an old ſeal in the time of king Edward the Third, which is ſtill uſed for recognizances, on each ſide of that king's head is a horſe-ſhoe, one horſe-nail near it, and three below it, two and one; with the like number above it, placed in

§ Pins were firſt made in England in the year 1543, before which the ladies uſed ſkewers, or rather, I ſuppoſe, the prickles of thorns, curiouſly ſcraped, trimmed and dried; which the poor women in Wales call *pin draen*, and have ſerved with them for the purpoſe of pins 'till lately, if they do not even at this time.

the ſame order. And it is affirmed, that king Richard the Third, when he made this a mayor town, gave it his ſword and cap of maintenance; accordingly we find the following arms on the ſouth ſide of the gate leading into Crypt-ſchool, which was built by alderman Cooke, who died 1529, viz. *A ſword erect, with a cap of maintenance on the point, on each ſide an horſe-ſhoe and three horſe-nails at length in the baſe.*

On another old ſeal, uſed in the reign of king Henry the Third, and in the 38th year of Edward the Third, is *a caſtle*, which appears to have had battlements from the turrets at each corner. And on another antient one in the middle is *a caſtle, with a turret on each ſide*, and round it this inſcription, SIGILLUM BURGENSIUM DE GILDA MERCATORUM GLOUC.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the city uſed a ſeal which had, in the middle, *a ſword in bend, the pomel in baſe, between ſix horſeſhoes, and ten horſe-nails*; and round it, SIGILLUM MAJORALITATIS GLOUC.

Chriſtopher Barker, eſq; garter principal king at arms, October 18, 1538, granted * to the city of Glouceſter the following arms, viz. *Vert, a pale or, a ſword azure beſanted, the hilt and pomel gules; upon the point a cap of maintenance purple, lined ermine; upon the field two horſe-ſhoes argent, pierced ſable, between ſix horſe-nails in triangle. On a*

* Mr. Chancellor Furney, in his papers, whence this account is taken, ſays, the original grant is in my cuſtody.

chief,

chief, party per pale, or and purple, a boar's head coupee argent; in his mouth a quince apple gules between two roſes. Theſe arms were uſed on the city ſeal from the time they were granted 'till 1652; but part of the time, with this addition, *viz.* Over the arms, 1564, and on each ſide, *two maces, the one ſurmounted of the other*; which arms are upon ſeveral grave-ſtones, &c. in the churches within the city, over thoſe who had ſerved the office of mayor.

The preſent arms of the city aſſigned by Sir Edward Biſh, garter principal king at arms, Auguſt 14, 1652, are, *Or, three cheverons gules, between ten torteauxes* 3, 3, 3, *and* 1; which are now uſed upon the city-ſeal, and the ſeal of mayoralty. At the ſame time he adorned the coat with two ſupporters, viz. *On both the dexter and ſiniſter ſides, A lion rampant gules, each holding in his dexter gamb a broad-ſword erect proper*; and added this creſt, viz. *Out of a mural coronet iſſuant a lion gardant gules, holding in his dexter gamb a broad-ſword erect proper; in the ſiniſter gamb a trowel, and ſtanding upon a ſcrole, with this motto,* FIDES INVICTA TRIUMPHAT. Three cheveronels, were the arms of the Clares, earls of Glouceſter, and it is ſaid in a manuſcript concerning the city affairs, that Gilbert, one of thoſe earls, gave them to the town. The torteauxes are part of the arms of the ſee of Worceſter, out of which this dioceſe was taken.

Of

Of the BIRTHS, DEATHS, *and* BURIALS *of eminent* PERSONS.

BENEDICT, who wrote the life of St. Dubricius, archbiſhop of Caerleon, printed by Mr. Wharton, was a monk of St. Peter's abbey, and lived about the year 1120.

Oſbern, commonly called Oſbernus Claudianus, Oſbern of Glouceſter, flouriſhed about the year 1140, and was alſo a monk of that abbey. He is ſaid to have been inſtructed, from his tender years, by the beſt maſters of eloquence, and in good arts; to have been a man more pure and elegant in the latin tongue than any perſon in his time. He was alſo ſkilled in philoſophy, and ſo excellent a divine, that he was worthy to be compared with the antients. The abbey obtained great honour on account of him, who was truly great and illuſtrious, and he inſtructed the monks in learning. He ſpent a great deal of time in writing books, which was eſteemed the chief ornament to the abbey; and 'twas apparent from his productions, that he uſed the moſt excellent philoſophers and divines, both greek and latin. He was very dear to and beloved by his abbat Hameline for his great learning, and was intimate with one Nicholas, who ſeems to have been afterwards abbat of St. Albans, whom he calls a man of ſound doctrine and excellent knowledge. Some of his works

works were wrote by way of dialogue, and ſome of them in a continued ſtile: ſome of them he dedicated to Gilbert, biſhop of Hereford, who was his laſt abbat; others to Hameline, who ſucceeded him. King Henry the Eighth took all his works from the abbey library, and placed them in the royal one at London; among which was one dedicated to Hameline, called *Panormia*, being a kind of vocabulary or dictionary.

Robert of Glouceſter, who received his name from being a monk of this place, flouriſhed about 1263, and wrote a hiſtory of Britain from Brute to ſome time in the reign of king Henry the Third, in the beſt verſe his times would afford. It is printed in black letter by Mr. Hearne, in two volumes octavo, 1724; and as his language, on account of the great diſtance between the time when he wrote and the preſent, is unintelligible to the readers of this age, without an interpreter; therefore the editor publiſhed a gloſſary to it.

John Raſtel, D.D. who died about 1600; Richard Caple, M.A. who was buried September 21, 1646; and John Corbet, B.D. who died 26th of December, 1680, were natives of this city, and very remarkable in the times in which they lived.

King Arviragus, (mentioned p. 82,) died about the year of Chriſt 74, in the 31ſt year of his reign, and was buried in a temple here, which he had dedicated in honour of the emperor Claudius, and wherein he ſacrificed every month.

Gildas

Gildas Cambrius, in the ſame age with Martial, Horace, Silius, Statius, Stella, Juvenal, and ſeveral others, and adjudged inferior to none of them, ſeems to be the ſon of ſome nobleman. Being inſtructed in greek and latin by the beſt maſters, was a great proficient in thoſe languages. He was alſo the moſt excellent mathematician, rhetorician, hiſtorian, and poet of the age; and died here with king Arviragus, to whom he was dear, and at whoſe intreaty he compoſed ſeveral works. He flouriſhed in the year 60.

King Lucius, who was truely a good man, and commended by his people, died and was buried here, on the 3d day of December, about the 12th year of his government. A monk of the abbey beſtowed theſe verſes on him inſtead of an epitaph:

Lucius in tenebris prius indola qui coluiſti,
Es merito celebris, ex quo baptiſma ſubiſti.
Cæleſtis medici merito curam meruiſti,
Omine fælici lotus baptiſmate Chriſti,

Prinne's Uſurp. v. 1. p. 38.

Concerning king Oſric, queen Kyneburg, queen Eadburg, and queen Eva, ſee an account of the abbey of St Peter's.

Prince Ethelred and his princeſs Alfled, ſometimes called Æthelfleda, and Elfleda, the founders of St. Oſwald's priory, are reported to have been buried in the eaſt porch of St. Peter's church; and afterwards, when the foundations were dug up,

up, to make room for a new one, their bodies were found intire; and 'tis ſaid their looks were then as graceful as when alive. He died in 908; ſhe in 920. Huntingdon made the following verſes in praiſe of this warlike lady:

O Elfleda potens, ô terror virgo virorum,
Victrix naturæ, nomine digna viri.
Tu quoque ſplendidior fieres, natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri,
Te mutare decet, ſed ſolam, nomina ſexus,
Tu regina potens, rexq; trophæa parans,
Jam nec Cæſarei tantum meruere triumphi.
Cæſare ſplendidior, virgo, virago, vale.

Which Peck *, in his *Antiquities of Stanford*, thus tranſlates:

O potent Elfleda! maid! men's terror!
You who did conquer nature's ſelf, worthy
The name of man! more beauteous nature form'd
A woman: But your valour ſhall ſecure
Man's higher name. For name you only need,
Not ſex, to change; unconquerable queen,
King rather, who ſuch trophies have obtain'd!
O virgin, and virago both, farewel!

* There are ſome variations in theſe verſes publiſhed by Peck, and alſo by Lloyd, in his *Hiſtory of Wales*. In the third line, inſtead of *fieres*, they have it *fecit*. For *ſolam* in the fifth line, they have *ſolum*; and in the ſeventh line, Lloyd has *mirere triumphas*, inſtead of *meruere triumphi*.

No Cæſar yet ſuch triumphs hath deſerv'd
As you, than any of the Cæſars more renown'd.

King Athelſtan died here 6° Kal. Nov. 940 or 941; but was buried at Malmeſbury, Co. Wilts.

Matthias, brother of Jeffry Ridel, the king's chief juſtice, who was abbat of Peterborough, died and was buried here about the year 1104 or 1105. Perhaps the ſtone at the north-eaſt end of the body of the cathedral church lying upon the ground, on the ſouth of Mr. Blackleech's monument, whereon was carved an abbat with his paſtoral ſtaff, and which was lately taken away, was deſigned for his memorial.

Duke Robert Curtois, or Shorthoſe, eldeſt ſon of king William the Firſt, after a long impriſonment of twenty ſeven years, at Cardiff caſtle, was honourably buried by the king's order, in the middle of the choir of the conventual church here, in the year 1134, and had a grave-ſtone over him, upon which was a croſs, now lately taken away. Over the grave-ſtone was his image in armour, carved in Iriſh oak, lying at length, croſs legged, to denote his having been in the holy war, with a ducal coronet on him, and a wire-lattice over the whole to preſerve it. This monument was made long ſince he was buried, and continued intire 'till 1641, when the ſoldiers broke it in pieces; but Sir Humphry Tracy, of Stanway, in this county, bought the pieces, and laid

laid them up 'till the reſtoration, and then at his own charge cauſed the tomb to be repaired and beautified; a noble repreſentation of which is publiſhed in *Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory*. This duke was a conſiderable benefactor to the abbey, and his brother king Henry the Firſt gave large poſſeſſions to it on his account.

Richard Fitz Giſlebert, a noble and amiable perſon, being killed by the Welch, was brought hither and buried 17° Kal. Maij, 1136.

Pain, a noble knight of great valour, being earneſtly in purſuit of the Welch, was mortally wounded, and brought hither to be buried.

Geofry Falebote, a ſtout and courageous knight, was killed by thoſe who lay in ambuſcade for the earl of Glouceſter, in his journey to Bath from this place; and being conveyed hither in September 1140, was here buried.

Aldred archbiſhop of York, concerning whom ſee St. Peter's abbey, is thought to have been buried in the cathedral, and the ſhelf-monument on the ſouth ſide of the choir, is generally ſuppoſed to have been erected for him.

Ralph de Maydeſton, biſhop of Hereford, reſigned that ſee in the year 1239, and retiring to St. Peter's abbey, took upon him the monaſtic habit, and was buried in the abbey church. *Willis*.

On the north ſide of the choir lies the unhappy king Edward the Second, who was very barbarouſly murdered at Berkeley caſtle, September 22,

1327, and brought hither by the abbat of St. Peter's. The common tradition is, that he was drawn by ſtags; for which reaſon there are ſeveral paintings of them round the pillars at each end of his tomb. After his body had been viewed by ſeveral perſons who were appointed for that purpoſe, tho' it was done by them only privately and ſuperficially, he was ſolemnly received by the town and monaſteries, and was decently, but privately, and without any funeral pomp *, buried by the abbey, to which he had been a great benefactor §. His ſon king Edward the Third † erected a fine monument of alabaſter with his portraiture on it, a crown on his head, a ſceptre in his right hand, and a globe or mound in his left; and founded a chantry in the place where he was buried. There is a noble repreſentation of this monument in *Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory*. 'Tis ſaid that miracles ‡ were wrought for him; and that therefore king Richard the Second propoſed to tranſlate him to ſome more honourable place: But of this ſtory every one may believe his proportion. Wolſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, kept the anniverſary || of this king's death, perſonally at Glou-

* It is affirmed in a MS. now in my cuſtody, that the expences of this king's funeral amounted to no more than nineteen ſhillings and ſome odd pence.

§ MS. Chron.

† Barnes's life of this king.

‡ Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. l. 4, p. 110.

|| MS. Frauc. Appendix to Thomas's Survey of Worceſter Cathedral, pp. 112, 113.

ceſter,

ceſter, at the deſire of king Edward the Third.

The monument erected for the king was repaired in 1737 by Oriel college, who cauſed this inſcription [E. II. 1327] to be painted on the pillar at the eaſt end, ſeven ſtags on the eaſt pillar, and ſix ſtags on the pillar at the weſt end; incloſed it with iron rails, and put three plates on them. On that at the eaſt end is, *Hoc fundatoris ſui monumentum, ſitu vetuſtatis deformatum, inſtaurari curaverunt Præpoſ. et Soc. Coll. Oriel, Oxon.* A. D. 1737. On the next, The arms of king Edward the Second, with a crown over them. On the third, The arms of Oriel college. This repair coſt the college forty pounds.

The following perſons, according to Leland, were buried in the abbey chapter houſe, and moſt of them had inſcriptions for them written on the walls.

Roger de Lacy, earl of Hereford.

Walter de Lacy *.

Roger, earl of Hereford.

Roger the ſon of Milo, earl of Hereford, took upon him a religious habit in this abbey, and died in 1154.

* He gave his lands at Dean to the monks of this abbey, and being founder of the church of St. Peter in Hereford, when that work was almoſt finiſhed, climbing up a ladder there, he fell down, and being killed by the fall, 6 Kal. Apr. 1084, was buried in the chapter-houſe at Glouceſter. And Emeline his wife gave to the church of Glouceſter for the health of his ſoul, five hides of land at Dunteſbourne. His ſon Walter was a monk of the abbey. Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 95.

Richard

Richard Strongbow, ſon of Gilbert earl of Pembroke, who was inſtrumental in ſubduing Ireland, died upon the nones of April, in 1176.

Paganus de Cadurcis, or Chaworth, in the reign of king Henry the Third, who married Gundred, the daughter of William Brewere, a great baron of that time.

Adam de Cadurcis, or Chaworth.

Bernard of New Market, or Newmarch.

Philip de Foye, knight.

Hugh de Portu.

Elias Giffard.

The lady Strongbow, counteſs of Pembroke, was buried in abbat Parker's chapel, where, in making a tomb for him, they found a croſs wrapped in a bull's hide.

Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Warwick, and Arundel, and one of the twelve who governed the realm in the time of king Henry the Third, lies on the ſouth-ſide of the cathedral, behind the choir, with his wife. Over them is now to be ſeen an antient ſtone mural monument, with their particulars on it.

As to what is ſaid of king Edmund Ironſide's dying and being buried here, by Knighton; of Richard, the youngeſt ſon of king William the Firſt, being buried here in 1080, by the *Memorial of Glouceſter*; of a tomb near the altar erected for Iſabel, queen to king Edward the Second, by Sir Robert Atkyns; much credit cannot be given to any of theſe relations.

Further

Further accounts of burials and monumental inſcriptions may be ſeen under the following heads, *Government and Officers*, *St. Peter's Abbey*, *Biſhops*, *Deans*, *&c.* and in the hiſtory of the ſeveral pariſh-churches within the city, to which the reader is referred.

Of the *PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, WORKHOUSE, &c.*

THERE was a grammar-ſchool in old Smith-ſtreet, on this account called the School-houſe lane, given, as appears by the *Monaſticon*, by king Henry the Second to the priory of Lanthony; the maſters whereof antiently received 40 *den. per* quarter, or 2 *ſol.* for each child. But 11° H. 4. only 12 *den.* In 1535, this houſe lay void. The priory had let it for 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a year, and it is ſaid in *R. Cole's Roll* to have been ſometime in the holding of Sir William Chaplain, the ſchoolmaſter, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. 'Tis very probable that one Haymo, a ſecular prieſt, whom Bale calls Haymo Gloceſtrius, was maſter of this ſchool about 1160, for he was a native of, and chief ſchoolmaſter at Glouceſter, and accounted the moſt learned man of his time. Roger occurs rector of the ſchools in Glouceſter, September 29, 1209. Andrew Horne, who was very

very ſtudious in the antiquities of this place, and compiled an excellent work intituled, *The Chronicle of Gloſter*, flouriſhed in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, and Bale expreſſly ſays he was a ſcholar of this place.

The free grammar-ſchool of St. Mary de Crypt, ſtanding upon the weſt part of St. Mary's church-yard, was, in purſuance of the laſt will of alderman John Cook, dated May 11, 1528, erected by his widow Joan Cook, who is ſaid in an old book in the cuſtody of the city, to have taken the ring and mantle after her huſband's death, and thereupon became a lady. She, on the 11th of January, 31° H. 8. by indenture of three parts, between herſelf, the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, and the bailiffs and citizens of Worceſter, veſted in the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, her manor, meſſuages and lands, &c. in Poddeſmede, Hempſtede, Elmore, Bageworth and Bentley, with the county of the ſaid town of Glouceſter; lands and tenements in Brockworth, Stonehouſe, Ebley, Oxlinch, Standyſh, Weſtbury, and Claxhill, *Com. Glouc.* to provide, with the rents of Poddeſmede, Hempſtede, and Elmore, an honeſt and well learned ſchoolmaſter, for this ſchool, to be choſen by the mayor, recorder, and two ſenior aldermen; the maſter to receive a yearly ſtipend of ten pounds, if a prieſt, and nine pounds, if a layman. The mayor, recorder, the two ſenior aldermen, the

the two ſheriffs, the town-clerk, the four ſtewards, the ſword-bearer, the four ſerjeants at mace, and the five porters of the gates covenant herein to ſurvey the ſchool once every year between Eaſter and Whitſuntide, and cauſe the neceſſary reparations to be made. For the trouble of doing which, the mayor is to have 4 *s.* the recorder 3 *s.* 4 *d.* each alderman 2 *s.* each ſheriff 20 *d.* the town-clerk 16 *d.* each of the ſtewards and the ſword-bearer 12 *d.* every ſerjeant 8 *d.* and each porter 4 *d.*

The rents of the lands and tenements in Glouceſter, Badgeworth, Bentham, and Brockworth are to pay to the poor people of the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew 3 *s.* 4 *d.* weekly in money, and the overplus to repair this ſchool-houſe. The rents of the lands and tenements in Stonehouſe, Ebley, Oxlinch, Standiſh, Weſtbury, and Claxhill, to the yearly value of 5 *l.* are to be laid out on the Weſt-bridge and cauſey, between Glouceſter and Over.

Alderman Lawrence Wilſhire, in 1611, gave 100 *l.* for the eſtabliſhment of an uſher in the ſchool; and George Townſend, eſq; in 1683, gave two perpetual exhibitions for the maintenance of two ſcholars at Pembroke college, in Oxford, for eight years, to be elected by the mayor, ſix ſenior aldermen, and the chief ſchoolmaſter.

The rents of the eſtate given by the lady Cook being greatly advanced, the maſter now receives 30 *l.* yearly, and the uſher 16 *l.* The bailiffs,

aldermen, and chamberlains of the city of Worceſter, being the capital burgeſſes of that city, are appointed by the founder as truſtees, to ſee that the mayor and burgeſſes of this city do as is required of them; and have a ſmall annuity for ſo doing; and the corporation of Glouceſter is to pay them 10*l.* for their neglect in performing the conditions required of them. There have been ſeveral viſitations made by the capital burgeſſes. September 12, 1728, Mr. Weſton, the mayor, with four aldermen, &c. of Worceſter, after twenty years abſence, made their viſitation, and inſpected the accounts of what was given to this ſchool, and St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, by the lady Cook.

Mr. William Maſſinger, to whom with ſeveral other perſons many feoffments had been made by alderman John Cook, for the purpoſes beforementioned, endeavoured to get all the lands and premiſſes for his own uſe; but by a decree in chancery, made February 12, 5° E. 6. and exemplified the 7th of May following, Maſſinger was obliged to deliver up to the corporation all the evidences, &c. belonging thereto.

MASTERS of CRYPT-SCHOOL.

John Diſtele occurs Nov. 4, 1547, as do
Thomas Bowland 4° Ed. 6.

Nicholas Oldiſworth, rector of St. Michael's, 6° E. 6.

Richard

Richard Hewis, 1° Mar. 1.

After this there was a vacancy for a conſiderable time, ſeveral perſons aſſiſting in this office.

Hugh Walker occurs 5° Mar. 1. and 17° Eliz.

Gregory Downehall, or Downer, 20° Eliz. 1576.

Edmund Cugley, 21° Eliz.

Alexander Belſhire, 23° Eliz.

Henry Aiſgill, afterwards prebendary, (*See prebendaries*) occurs 25° and 27° Eliz.

William Grove, 31, 40° Eliz. I believe he reſigned in 1598, when he made the city lecture. (*See St. Mary de Crypt.*)

—— Floyde, amoved Aug. 20, 9° Jac. 1.

John Bird occurs 4° Car. 1. amoved May 18, 1641, and thereupon

John Beedle, M. A. was elected the 25th of May following. See his character in A. Wood's *Hiſt. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* l. 2. Upon his removal

James Allen, M. A. uſher of the ſchool, was elected in October, 1645.

John Cooper, confirmed in July, 1647.

Thomas Bevan, ſaid to be elected 1652, upon Cooper's reſignation; but

Nicholas Tailer occurs May 18, in the ſame year.

William Rawlins, B. A. elected July, 1653.

Francis Stedman, B. A. elected Aug. 1654.

Abraham Heague, uſher, elected October 1658, upon whoſe death

John Grubb, M. A. was elected October, 1696, and lies buried in the middle chancel of St. Mary

de Crypt, under a ſtone with an * inſcription upon it.

William King, elected May, 1697, and upon his death

Philip Collier, B. A. elected June 16, 1711; licenſed June 25, 1711, amoved May 12, 1719, and thereupon

Richard Furney, M. A. was elected, and upon his reſignation

Daniel Bond, B. A. the uſher hereof, was elected March 25, 1724, and was alſo vicar of Leigh.

USHERS.

Edward Barwell, elected September 22, 1613, and occurs afterwards incumbent of the pariſh-church adjoining.

Jonathan Bullocke, elected July 15, 1628, upon Barwell's reſignation, and occurs afterwards incumbent of the pariſh-church adjoining. He reſigned September 18, 1633, whereupon

Robert Bird at the ſame time became elected, and was amoved September 19, 1629.

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* H. S. I. Johannes Grubb, A. M. natus apud Acton Burnell, in agro Salopienſi, Anno Domini 1645. Cujus variam in linguis notitiam, et fœlicem in erudiendis pueris induſtriam, grata adhuc memoriâ, teſtatur Oxonium. Ibi enim, Ædi Chriſti initiatus, artes excoluit; pueroſq; ad eaſdem mox excolendas accurate formavit. Huc demum unanimi omnium conſenſu accitus, eandem ſuſcepit provinciam; quam fœliciter adeo abſolvit, ut mihi optandum ſit, niſi ut diutius nobis interfuiſſet: Fuit enim propter feſtivam ingenii ſuavitatem, ſimplicem morum candorem, præcipuam erga cognatos, benevolentiam omnibus, deſideratiſſimus. Obiit 2° die Aprilis, A. D. 1697, Ætatis ſuæ 51.

A vacancy

A vacancy for ſome time, 'till

John Corbet, B. A. was elected Feb. 8, 1640, and occurs afterwards incumbent of the pariſh-church adjoining, and one of the city lecturers. See his character in A. Wood's *Hiſt. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.*

John Allen, M. A. elected July 8, 1643.

Thomas Smith elected June 8, 1648, and upon his reſignation

Abraham Heague, elected March 24, 1652, and upon his being made maſter,

Iſaac Heague was elected October 10, 1656; afterwards rector of Huntley. He reſigned, and

William Wood became elected Nov. 16, 1668.

Oliver Gregory, B. A. was elected March 26. 1670, and being removed to be maſter of the college-ſchool,

Thomas Tippett, October 3, 1673, was elected; afterwards rector of Knoll-Parva, co. Wilts, and prebendary of Sarum, He reſigned to become uſher of the college-ſchool, and thereupon

Thomas Merret was elected January 14, 26° Car. 2. He was likewiſe perpetual curate of Barnwood, and dying, was ſucceeded by

Daniel Bond, B. A. elected March 3, 1708.

John Gegg was elected March 25, 1724, upon Bond's reſignation,

Henry Church, upon Gegg's reſignation, was elected June 19, 1727, and being inſtituted rector of St. Michael's in this city, left this place.

James

James Comeline, upon Church's reſignation, was elected March 25, 1733; and being inſtituted vicar of Haresfield left this place.

Thomas Gardiner, upon Comeline's reſignation, was elected June 24, 1737.

Charity-ſchool and *Work-houſe.*

Timothy Nourſe, eſq; was the founder of this charity, towards which he gave 100*l. per ann.* for ever, which has been applied to the ſupport of it. In the firſt ſeſſion of parliament 1° *Annæ*, 1702, an act was paſſed for incorporating the mayor, three aldermen, and twenty-four others, to be called the governors, deputy-governors, and guardians of the poor of the city of Glouceſter, for the better providing for, and ſetting to work the poor of the ſaid city; which act was to take effect from the 7th day of April then next following.

Sometime after this, the corporation of the city granted to Mr. Francis Yate a leaſe of part of the eaſt-gate for the poor-ſchool, and alſo the old horſe-pool there, at a ſmall rent.

In the *Account of Charity-ſchools in England*, in the years 1707, and 1709, particular mention is made of this having been opened at Glouceſter, with ſubſcriptions ſufficient for the ſupport of ſixty children, with a fair allowance for the maſter and miſtreſs. And in that of 1711, 'tis ſaid, that eighty-five children were taught in this ſchool, and that ſeventy boys were cloathed the laſt chriſtmas.

Alderman

Alderman John Hyett died Feb. 27, 1711, and gave 100 *l.* to this ſchool, and ordered by his will, if his ſon Joſeph ſhould die before the age of twenty-one years, 1000 *l.* more for building a new charity-ſchool and work-houſe, and 400 *l.* for a ſtipend for the maſter. This Joſeph Hyett died in 1713, in the twenty-firſt year of his age, and left a further ſum of 1500 *l.* for the ſupport and maintenance of this charity.

Sir John Powell alſo gave 20 *l.* Mr. William Allen 20 *l.* and Mrs. Dorothy Cocks 20 *l. per ann.* which are all applied to this uſe. And the corporation of the city, deſirous of promoting a charity which promiſed ſo fair for the general good, granted a leaſe of the New-Bear Inn, which was large and commodious, for forty-one years, to the governor and guardians, reſerving a chief-rent of 40 *s. per ann.* renewable every fourteen years at a fine certain of 37 *l.* 10 *s.* for the erecting of a work-houſe for all the pariſhes belonging to the city, the fitting up of which coſt about 600 *l.*

In the year 1727, an act was obtained for repealing part of the former act, and appointing a governor, a deputy-governor, a treaſurer, and ſix ſpecial aſſiſtants, who were to continue in their office for two years. The mayor, five ſenior aldermen, the biſhop, the dean, the chancellor, the arch-deacon, the ſub-dean, and the treaſurer, all reſpectively for the time being; and thirty-one perſons to be choſen out of the ſeveral pa-

riſhes

riſhes in the city, and the precincts of the college, were to be, and to continue in their office for ſix years, and with thoſe before-mentioned, and ſome few others ſince dead, to be incorporated by the name of the *Governor and Guardians of the poor of the city of Glouceſter*.

But the powers of the governors and guardians were ſo circumſcribed by the fore-mentioned acts, that, together with the intereſt of the ſeveral ſums that had been given to the charity, they could not raiſe money ſufficient for the maintenance of the poor, on account of their great increaſe, and the dearneſs of proviſions; ſo that they not only ſpent ſome of the principal money, but contracted a debt of 830*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* and were obliged, about May, 1757, to ſhut up the work-houſe, and ſend the poor to their reſpective pariſhes. But in the year 1764, another act of parliament was procured, by which the mayor, the five ſenior aldermen, the right reverend the biſhop, the reverend the dean, the worſhipful the chancellor, the reverend the archdeacon, and the reverend the ſub-dean and treaſurer of the cathedral church of Glouceſter for the time being; the ſurviving truſtees of Mr. Nourſe's will; and ſuch as have been, and ſhall be elected to ſucceed them; thirty-one perſons to be choſen out of the pariſhes in the city, and precincts of the cathedral, together with ſuch as ſhall be elected guardians on account of their donations to the poor, ſhall

be

be one body politick and corporate, by the name aforeſaid, with power to make bye-laws. The laſt mentioned thirty one perſons to continue in their office only one year, unleſs re-elected.

Theſe guardians, or any nine or more of this corporation, ſhall meet annually on the ſecond Thurſday in June, or within ſeven days afterwards, and elect by vote out of themſelves, one governor, one deputy governor, one receiver or treaſurer, and ſix ſpecial aſſiſtants, who ſhall continue in their office for one whole year, and until ſuch time as others ſhall be choſen to ſucceed them.

The guardians are to aſcertain what money will be neceſſary for the maintenance of the poor, which muſt be certified to the mayor, and levied by the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the reſpective pariſhes, &c. which ſums may exceed by one third part what the reſpective pariſhes paid in any one year of the five laſt preceeding the paſſing of this act. They are alſo empowered to aſcertain what further ſums of money are neceſſary to be raiſed by each pariſh, to diſcharge the expences of this act, and to pay the ſaid debt of 830*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* and for replacing the principal money ſpent as aforeſaid, and alſo for erecting of lamps to inlighten the city from the 29th of September to the 21ſt of March annually.

Benefactors and *Benefactions.*

John Fawkener, alderman, and thrice mayor of this city, by his will, dated September 18, 1545, beſides 50*l.* bequeathed by him for the repairing the highways and bridges near this city, gave to the mayor and burgeſſes all his lands and tenements, which were very conſiderable here, and at Wotton and other places in this neighbourhood.

Sir Thomas Bell, beſides the 10*l. per ann.* and other charities and gifts, (ſee bridges) gave to the poor and priſons about the city, 6*l.* 10*s. per ann.*

Rowland Atkinſon, ſometime ſheriff of this city, by his will dated November 20, 1600, gave to the mayor and burgeſſes all his poſſeſſions in the city, which were eight houſes.

William Holliday, a native of this city, and afterwards an alderman of London, by his will, dated December 16, 1623, gave 500*l.* wherewith, by the direction of his relict, afterwards counteſs of Warwick, lands were purchaſed of the clear yearly value of 30*l*; which money is now expended in apprenticing out ſix boys yearly, according to the direction of the lord keeper in 1628.

Leonard Tarne, alderman of this city, by his will, dated November 3, 1632, gave 4*l.* a year iſſuing out of Monk-leighton, near this city, to be diſtributed to 40 poor people, half yearly.

Sarah Browne, by her will dated October 8, 1643,

1643, gave ſeveral houſes in this city, worth 20*l.* a year, for apprenticing out three boys, who are to have 4*l.* a piece.

John Powel, alderman of this city, December 13, 1649, gave 100*l.* with the intereſt of which one boy is annually placed out apprentice.

John Morris gave 10*l.* that 13*s.* 4*d.* as the intereſt of it, ſhould be yearly beſtowed on the poor.

Joan Goldſtone, by her will, dated September 8, 1578, gave 20*l.* to remain as a perpetual ſtock for the proviſion of fewel for the poor.

Dame Eleanor Fettiplace, in 1625, gave 40*l.* for a ſtock for them; and now 70*l.* is allowed for a ſtock to provide them with coal, at 10*s.* a ton.

The following ſums of money were given to the city, to be diſpoſed of as the wills and deeds of the donors direct, *viz.*

Thomas Glouceſter, eſq; in 1446, gave 500 marks.

Sir Thomas White, Lord mayor of London, in 1554, gave to twenty three places *, whereof Glouceſter is one, 100*l.* *per ann.* clear, to be lent for

* This donation of 100*l.* clear, and 4*l.* more to be paid on St. Bartholomew's day yearly, at Merchant-taylors hall in London, by the corporation of Briſtol, is to be diſpoſed of to the undermentioned places as they ſucceed each other in the following table:

1577 York	1579 Reading	1581 Glouceſter
1578 Canterbury	1580 Merchant Tayl.	1582 Worceſter
		1583 Exeter.

ten years to poor clothiers, and to continue in the ſame order of ſucceſſion for ever. Glouceſter began to receive it in 1581, ſo that 900 *l.* has already been paid to this city at nine payments.

John Haydon, *alias* Holden, alderman, and one of the ſheriffs of London, deceaſing in the year of his office, 1583, gave to this city 100 *l.* to be lent to poor young tradeſmen, at the rate of 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per ann.* which was to be diſpoſed of for the relief of priſoners and poor people. *Stow.*

Gregory Wilſhire, 27° Eliz. gave 100 *l.*

Thomas Poulton, in the year 1608, gave 60 *l.*

Alderman Thomas Machen, in the year 1614, gave 100 *l.*

Alderman Fettiplace gave 100 *l.*

Mr. Giles Cox, in 1620, gave 100 *l.*

Henry Ellis, in 1647, gave 50 *l.*

John Langley, 1657, gave 20 *l.*

Mr. Willis gave 10 *l.*

Sarah Wright, in 1669, gave 10 *l.*

Biſhop Frampton gave 20 *l.*

Several donations were but for terms, and upon conditions, which have long ſince expired; particularly thoſe of Mr. Richard Pates, the recorder,

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1583 Exeter	1589 Wincheſter	1595 Bath
1584 Saliſbury	1590 Oxenford	1596 Derby
1585 Weſt Cheſter	1591 Hereford Eaſt	1597 Ipſwich
1586 Norwich	1592 Cambridge	1598 Colcheſter
1587 Southampton	1593 Shrewſbury	1599 New Caſtle.
1588 Lincoln	1594 Lynn	

Mr.

Mr. Robert Pettifer, alderman Jaſper Clutterbuck, and alderman Thomas Pury.

Some are quite loſt, as Iſabel Wytherington's 2*l. per ann.* notwithſtanding ſeveral of the poſſeſſions did, for many generations before, belong to this corporation.

'Tis very probable that the city derived many of the poſſeſſions it now enjoys from the gifts of Robert Banks, and alderman William Jordan, in 1545; of Alice Barker, in 1562; of William Golſton, in 1569; of William Saunders, in 1570; of Agnes Nevowe, 37° Eliz. and ſome others. Theſe poſſeſſions, together with the rents of aſſize, langable or ground rents for purpreſtures or incroachments; what the corporation have purchaſed, and what have been granted to, and given them by the crown and other perſons, from time to time, with other accidental advantages and acquiſitions, have rendered them a very wealthy body; inſomuch that the revenues which are in the diſpoſal of the magiſtracy, including thoſe which ſupport the government of the city, and the charitable uſes, were eſtimated to be worth 60000 *l.* more than half a century ago, and have, ſince that time, been very conſiderably improved.

Of

Of Saint PETER's ABBEY, and the ABBATS, &c. of that MONASTERY.

WULPHERE, the firſt chriſtian king of Mercia, is ſaid to have begun, and Ethelred his brother and ſucceſſor, who was afterwards monk and abbat of Bardney, to have carried on, and finiſhed, a monaſtery here, to the honour of St. Peter, about the year of Chriſt 680[a], 681[b], or 682[c], chiefly by the care of Oſric, ſometimes called[d] Oſhere, Oſtric, or Hoſtric, his nephew, and at that time his viceroy of the Wiccij, but afterwards king of Northumberland. Oſric having received from the king[e] the vill of Glouceſter, with

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[a] Tanner's Not. Monaſt. p. 137. [b] M. S. Chron. Rot. Cap. Collect. Cl. Wharton in Bibl. Lambeth. Leland Itin. V. 4. &c. [c] 681, 682, Cl. Willis Hiſt. of Mit. Parl. Abbeys, p. 110. [d] Dug. Bar. V. 1, p. 3. Leland's Collect. V. 1, p. 240.

[e] In MS. Frouc. V. 1, is king Æthelred's gift to Oſric in 671. In MS. 'tis ſaid king Ulpher or Wolpher, in 672, laid the foundation of the monaſtery, and dying, left the finiſhing thereof to his brother Æthelred, his ſucceſſor in the kingdom of Mercia, having appointed him to take care of that work. Leland in his Itinerary, V. 4, ſays, that Oſric built it with licence. And he is ever reputed to be the founder of this great nunnery, and was eſteemed as ſuch, as appears by the inſcription for him mentioned in this account. According to ſome, there was a monaſtery here before

with ſeveral lands, and a large ſum of money, to [f] found and endow this monaſtery, faithfully diſcharged the truſt repoſed in him, and by the advice of Boſil, firſt biſhop of Worceſter, taking in nuns [g], made his own ſiſter Kyneburg, or Kenburg, the wife [h] of Alred, king of Northumberland, the firſt abbeſs. Juſt after her conſecration, he veſted all the lands which he had received, with very great addition to them, in the monaſtery, to which he alſo granted many conſiderable privileges. Kyneburg continued in her office twenty-nine years; and dying, was buried in St. Petronille's chapel, where her brother Oſric, who died 729, was firſt interred, but he was afterwards removed into that of Our Lady; and in abbat Parker's time, was laid under a fair monument of free-ſtone, upon which were his arms, on the north ſide of the high altar; at the foot of which againſt the wall the following inſcription is now

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before the nunnery erected by Oſric; for ſeveral ſcholars upon the interdict made againſt the Pelagians for their hereſy, fled to the monaſtery here; but 'tis likely the firſt that was endowed here was founded by him.

[f] Rot. Cap. King Burgred's Charter in MS. Frouc. 1. Mon. Anglic. p. 108, 993.

[g] Dr. Tanner thinks it probable, that this monaſtery at firſt received religious of both ſexes, under the government of an abbeſs.

[h] And doubtleſs wife before that to one of the king's of Mercia; for abbat Malvern, in his account of the abbey, and Willis in Hiſt. Mit. Abb. p. 112, ſay expreſsly, that the three queens which preſided over this nunnery, were queens of Mercia. Mon. Anglic. p. 108, 109, 933. Collect. Cl. Wharton.

remaining:

remaining: *Oſricus Rex, primus fundator hujus Monaſterii*, 681.

Eadburg [i], or Eilburg, who had been wife of Wolphere, king of Mercia, was conſecrated to ſucceed Kyneburg; and governing the nunnery prudently and religiouſly for twenty-five years, was buried by Wilfrid, biſhop of Worceſter, next to her predeceſſor. After her came

Eva, ſometime wife of Ethelred, king of the Mercians; or of Wolphere, ſon of king Penda; who, after ſhe had increaſed the income of the monaſtery, and procured the confirmation of former donations in many ſynods, died in the thirty-third [k] year of her government, *anno* 768 [l]; and was buried next her predeceſſor. With her died the office of abbeſs; for afterwards, in the wars between king Egbert and the king of Mercia, the nuns were raviſhed and forced to depart, and the monaſtery became deſolate, and continued ſo 'till [m] 821; when Beornulph, or Bernulph, king of Mercia, repaired it, and beſtowed part of the poſſeſſions towards the maintenance of ſecular prieſts, whom he had here inſtituted.

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[i] Mon. Angl. p. 109, 993.

[k] The *Memor of Glouc.* ſays, ſhe died in the 30th year of her government, which is agreeable to abbat Malvern's account.

[l] After the ſhort continuance of 87 years, or of 88, according to Leland, V. 4, p. 6.

[m] Mon. Angl. V. 1, p. 993. Willis, p. 110. Biſhop Tanner ſays it continued ſo 50 years.

King

King Burgred, in the year [n] 862, confirmed to theſe the lands which the kings Ethelred, Ethelbald, Offa, and Kenwolf, and other perſons had given: and by the conſent of his great council exempted the monaſtery, with its appurtenances and dependents, from all ſecular ſervice. But in the year [o] 1022, king Canute, at the inſtigation of Wolſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, having turned out the ſeculars, made them give place to monks of the order of Saint Benedict.

The governor and inhabitants of Glouceſter were ſo averſe to monks at firſt, that Wolphin or Ulfine le Rue [p], or Lehue, who was then conſul, or chief governor, and a lord of great puiſſance, ſlew ſeven of them, not far from the town, in 1033; but the pope ſoon afterwards obliged him to attone for his offence by giving Churcham and Highnam for the maintenance of ſeven monks in Saint Peter's abbey. The eſtabliſhment of the monks was not fully compleated 'till [q] Aldred, biſhop of Worceſter, afterwards archbiſhop of York, in 1058, pulling down the decayed old church, which ſtood near the infirmary, built a fine new one at ſome diſtance from it, nearer the walls of the town, dedicated it to St. Peter, and

[n] MS. Frouc. Part 1. Autograph. in my cuſtody, not 852 as is miſtaken in Rot. Cap.

[o] Mon. Anglic. p. 992. Collect. Wharton. Willis, p. 110. Biſhop Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 537.

[p] Leland's Itin. Le Ride. Rot. Cap.

[q] Mon. Ang. V. 1, p. 993.

gave rules to the Benedictines. Aldred took from this church the manors of Lech, Odinton, Standiſh and Berton, and appropriated them to the church of York; but they were afterwards publickly reſtored to this monaſtery by archbiſhop Thomas, in the chapter-houſe at Glouceſter, in the year 1095, who then ſtriking his breaſt, blamed himſelf for having detained them ſo long.

ABBATS of SAINT PETER's.

Edric [r], who before was one of the ſecular prieſts, and upon the introduction of monks, took upon him their habit, was, by biſhop Wolſtan, appointed the firſt abbat in 1022. By his naming himſelf abbat in Eldenham, or Ealdanhame, which ſignifies old place, he ſeems to allude to that antient monaſtery pulled down by the biſhop; for the abbey was exceedingly decayed 'till Aldred erected a new one; and this of Aldred's was then expreſſly called Newminſter [or Monaſtery,] in order to diſtinguiſh it from the former building; or perhaps, when he ſo called himſelf, Aldred's foundation was not then fully eſtabliſhed. Edric preſiding over the abbey for thirty-ſeven years, died in 1058, when the church was endowed and fully eſtabliſhed by Aldred: and having [s] alienated

[r] Mon. Anglic. Wharton's Coll. Willis's Hiſt. of M. Abbies.
[s] MS. Chron. Glouc. in Bibl. Bodl.

ſeveral

ſeveral of the poſſeſſions of the abbey, and departing from it, was not buried [t] therein.

Wilſtan [u], a monk of Worceſter, kinſman [w] to biſhop Aldred, was the ſame year, by the king's leave, conſtituted abbat by biſhop [x] Aldred. He died in 1072, in his journey towards Jeruſalem, and was at length [y] buried under the yew-tree in the plot in the midſt of the cloiſters, becauſe he had waſted the goods and poſſeſſions of the monaſtery.

Serlo [z], or Serlus, a monk of Saint Michael's in Normandy, and chaplain to king William the Firſt, 4 kal. September, 1072, was, by the advice and mind of St. Oſmond, promoted by the king

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[t] The following is a declaration under the hand-writing of "abbat Edric: "I Edric abbat of Ealdanhame do make known, "and declare by this writing under my hand, that I being com- "pelled in my great neceſſity, did grant to a certain Starmacotto "the lands in Hatherly and Badgeworth, belonging to the church, "to hold for his life; which I did in conſideration of money lent "by him, amounting to 15*l.* with which I did redeem all the "other farms belonging to the monaſtery, from that great exac- "tion throughout England, called Lord Gelt. Witneſſes here- "unto are Wolſtan, archbiſhop of York, Leſſey, biſhop of Wor- "ceſter, Aglaff Earl, and the whole ſociety of the antient mo- "naſtery, and Anna the abbeſs, and all the brethren of the mo- "naſtery of St. Oſwald; and Wihiſide the chief magiſtrate, and "all the citizens of Glouceſter, and many more both Engliſh "men and Danes: Wherefore, if he who holds the land ſhall "any ways be incumbred in the ſame, let him make amends out "of his own; but let the land be diſcharged, and return again to "the monaſtery after his death".

[u] Mon. Anglic. [w] MS. Frouc. 2[d].

[x] Wharton. Willis. [y] MS. Chron. Glouc. in Bibl. Bodl. [z] Mon Anglic. Rot. Cap. Willis. Wharton.

to the governance of this abbey, which at that time was in great decay, and was then reputed but of little eſteem. He was a perſon of a very eminent character, and by the indefatigable labours of himſelf and Odo, the cellarer, procured very great donations to the abbey. At his entrance into his office he found here not above three [a], ſome ſay two [b] monks of perfect age, and eight ſcholars, or youths; tho' at his death he left 100 monks in it. June 29, 1089, he began [c] the foundation of a new church, the firſt ſtone whereof was laid by Robert biſhop of Hereford; and being finiſhed, was dedicated with great ſolemnity on the ides of July, 1100, by Sampſon biſhop of Worceſter, Gundulf biſhop of Rocheſter, and Serenus, (called Henricus in the *Monaſticon*) biſhop of Bangor. In 1101 [d], or 1102 [e], the town with the abbey was burnt, and 'tis probable this church eſcaped better than that, which in 1088 [f], was burnt with the monaſtery. King William the Conqueror [g], in the twentieth year of his reign, keeping his chriſtmas at Glouceſter, royally repaired and increaſed this monaſtery, being very much decayed. And Serlo having obtained [h] from him and his two ſons, king William the Second,

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[a] Leland's Collect. Malmeſbury. [b] Willis Mit. Abb. p. 113. [c] Ib. [d] Leland. Dunelm.

[e] A MS. Extract out of the book of Glouc. now in CCC. lib. Ox.

[f] Mon. Anglic. [g] Mon. Anglic. [h] MS. Frouc.

and

and Henry the Firſt, and other noblemen, freedoms, lands, liberties and confirmations of the grants to this abbey, made by their ſeveral patents, died [i] the 5th nones of March, 1104, in or about the 68th year of his age; and was buried under a fair marble tomb on the ſouth ſide of the preſbytery. His intimate friend, Godfrey, prior of Wincheſter, made the following verſes for him.

Eccleſiæ murus cecidit, Serlone cadente,
Virtutis gladius, buccina juſtitiæ;
Vera loquens, en non vanis ſermonibus utens,
Et quos corripuit; principibus placuit,
Judicium præceps; contrarius ordinis, error,
Et levitas morum, non placuere ſibi.
Tertius a Jano menſis, lux tertia menſis,
Cum nece ſuppreſſum, vita levavit eum.

A great deal is ſaid in praiſe of him by Malmeſbury, from whom Bale has taken his character. Cent. 13, p. 136.

Saint Arild the virgin, martyr'd at Kington, near Thornbury, at whoſe tomb 'tis ſaid many miracles were wrought, was tranſlated hither in his time. In 1100, Haraldus, lord of Ewyas, gave the church of S. Michael, and other poſſeſſions at Ewyas, for the eſtabliſhment of a priory there; but as the income thereof was inſufficient,

[i] Willis's Mitr. Abb.

and

and this abbey had, for ſome years, to their great charge, maintained a prior and one or two monks; in 1358 [k], the biſhop of St. David's, with the conſent of his chapter, of Roger de la Warre, lord of Ewias, and of Walter de Monmouth, diſſolved that priory, and united it to the abbey of Glouceſter.

Peter [l], the prior of the abbey, became abbat in the nones of Auguſt, 1104. He encompaſſed the [m] abbey with an excellent ſtone-wall, by the aſſent and aſſiſtance of king Henry the Firſt, and greatly enriched the convent with a collection of valuable books. King Stephen [n] confirmed by his charter the donations made to the abbey; and this abbat, after ſeven years and a half's governance, died on the 16th of the kal. of July, or Auguſt, 1113. Upon his death

William Godemon [o], or Godemor, the prior, was promoted to the abbey; and having obtained great donations to it, and a licence to appoint his ſucceſſor, reſigned in 1130. Retiring to St. Paternum, in Wales, he died on the 3d nones of March, ſays Willis; but according to Mr. Wharton, 3d ides of July, the year after his reſignation. On the [p] 8th ides of March, or

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[k] MS. Frouc.
[l] Willis's Hiſt. M. Abbies. Wharton.
[m] Rot. Cap.
[n] MS. Frouc. Vid. Appendix, N°. 11.
[o] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Hiſt. Mitr. Abb.
[p] Ib. Saxon Chron.

May

May 8, 1122 [q], when the monks were ſinging maſs, and the deacon began the goſpel, the tower was ſet on fire by lightning, and the whole monaſtery was burnt, ſo that all the valuable things therein were deſtroyed, except a few books, and three prieſts veſtments.

Walter de Lacy [r], brother to the founder, or according to ſome, the principal benefactor to Lanthony in Wales, being of the blood-royal of England, was promoted by abbat Godemor, whoſe chaplain he was, and received the benediction from Simon biſhop of Worceſter, on the 3d nones of Auguſt, 1130. At the petition of himſelf and ſome of the nobles, in 1138, king Stephen, by his charter, confirmed the donations made to this abbey. He died on the [s] 6th of the ides of February, 1139, and was buried by Reinaldus, abbat of Eveſham, and Roger, abbat of Tewkeſbury. Hugh Fitz-William [t], the Norman, whoſe family afterwards aſſumed the ſirname of Kilpeck, in 1134, gave to the abbey the priory of Kilpeck, in Herefordſhire, dedicated to St. David. It ſtood from the caſtle [u] above a quarter of a mile.

Gilbert Foliot [w], or Folieth, or Folioth, ſometime a Cluniac monk of Burgundy, being pre-

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[q] Glouceſter Book in CCC. Library Oxon.
[r] MS. Frouc. 1. [s] Willis's Hiſt. Mit. Abb. [t] Mon. Anglic. V. 1. [u] Biſhop Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 175.
[w] Wharton's Collect. Willis's Mit. Abb. Newcourt's Repert. Eccles.

bendary

bendary of Newington, in the cathedral of St. Paul's, London, received the benediction [x] from Robert biſhop of Hereford, on Whitſunday the 3d of the ides of June, 1139, or, as 'tis ſaid, was inſtalled [y] on the 11th of the ides of June, 1139. Upon abbat Lacy's death, [z] two of the monks of this abbey were ſent to Gilbert, who was deſigned for abbat; and king Stephen having heard of his excellent probity, at the requeſt of Milo, earl of Hereford, whoſe kinſman Foliot was, granted the government of the abbey to Foliot. In 1148 [a], he was removed to the biſhoprick of Hereford; and thence he was tranſlated to that of London, being a very learned man and a great writer, as may be ſeen in Bale and Godwin [b]. Upon Foliot's removal to Hereford,

Hameline, the ſub-prior was elected the [c] 6th of the calends of October, 1148, and received the benediction from Simon biſhop of Worceſter, on the nones of December. This abbat went to Rome to defend the rights of his monaſtery againſt the archbiſhop of York, who claimed the manors of Leck, Oddington, Standiſh, and Barton, as pertaining to the archbiſhoprick, tho' his predeceſſor Thomas

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[x] Wharton's Collect. [y] Willis's Mit. Abb.

[z] Cont of Flor. Wigorn. [a] Wharton's Coll. Willis's Mitr. Abbies, p. 114, &c.

[b] It is ſaid that he was the firſt biſhop that was tranſlated from one biſhoprick to another in this kingdom.

[c] Wharton's Coll. Willis's M. A. p. 114, &c.

had

had reſtored them to the abbey, after the time was expired for which they were mortgaged; and obtained ſuch ſucceſs in the affair, that the biſhops of Chicheſter and Lincoln [d], to whom this diſpute was referred by pope Eugenius, adjudged it on the behalf of the abbey, and king Stephen confirmed it; but in 1157, this abbey, for preventing any future controverſy, gave to the archbiſhoprick of York, Oddington, Condicote, and Shurdington, with certain lands; and the archbiſhop, with the aſſent of his chapter, and a general ſynod, renounced all claim to the other particulars. Pope Alexander III, by his bull dated 4th ides of July, in or about the year 1164, confirmed [e] this agreement, and ſays, The controverſy about this matter was agitated before his predeceſſor Adrian, who appointed the biſhops of Saliſbury and Bath to act as his delegates in this matter. He died on the [f] 6th of the ides of March, 1179; in whoſe time very conſiderable donations were made [g] to the abbey. On the 5th of the ides of May [h] the abbey was again burnt.

Thomas Carbonel [i], or Carbonach, prior of St. Cuthlack's, or Guthlac's, near Hereford, was inſtalled the 15th of the cal. of October, 1179, and

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[d] MS. Frouc. 2d Rot. Cap. [e] Cl. Wilkins's Councils V. 2, p. 437. [f] Collect. Wharton. Cl. Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 114. [g] Mon. Anglic. [h] Collect. out of MS. book of Glouc. [i] Wharton's Collect. Willis's Mit. Abb. 114.

died the 21ſt of July, 1205. The abbey and great part of the town was burnt in 1204. After him,

Henry Blont, or Blond, the prior, [k] received the benediction from Maugre biſhop of Worceſter, September 29, 1205; and was inſtalled the 6th of the ides, or nones, of October. In 1222, he began to rebuild [l] the tower of the church, which fell down, and committed the management thereof to Helias the ſacriſt. And the ſame year, with the abbat of St. Albans, was [m] appointed a preſident of the chapter of the benedictines at Bermondſey. The abbey was twice deſtroyed [n] by lightning during his government, viz. in 1214, and in 1223. He died the 10th of the kalends of September, 1224, and was ſucceeded by

Thomas de Bredone [o], or Breden, the prior, who received the benediction at Worceſter, October 7, 1224. This abbat [p] died in 1228.

Henry Foliot [q], or Foleth, or Folet, prior of the cell at Bromfield, ſucceeding, received the benediction from William de Blois, biſhop of Worceſter, in 1228. He was a great benefactor to the abbey, and built a handſome tower in 1237; two years after which he made an aqueduct to ſerve the convent with water; he likewiſe vaulted part of the church; and ſometime before his death

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[k] Collect. Wharton. [l] Willis's Mit. Abb.
[m] Reinerus de Congreg. Nigror. Monachor. in Anglia.
[n] Mon. Anglic. [o] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abbies, p. 114. [p] Ib. [q] Ib.

began

began a new tower at the weſt end. In 1230[r], or 1231[s], he appointed twenty marks yearly out of the church of Newport, in Glamorganſhire, for the charity of the abbey, in French wine and waſtel. About 1236[t], for 30 marks, he granted to the burgeſſes of the town, the free common for their cattle, between the bridge of Glouceſter and old Leden; and Common in Preſtham, and all the meadows of the abbat beyond Severn, on the weſt ſide, after the hay was carried off, except the meadows belonging to foreign manors. Ralph de Willington[u], and Olympias, his wife, having at their own charges built our lady's[w] chapel, in the church-yard of St. Peter's, for two foreign prieſts, and a clerk to attend them; and erected a houſe within the precincts of the abbey for their habitation, the abbey received lands to the yearly value of 8*l.* 7*s.* for their maintenance and ſupport, whereupon the abbat and convent, extolling their extraordinary liberality to the abbey, particularly in this gift, covenant with them to keep all the buildings in good repair, and allow the chaplains a ſufficient corrody; that every year on the day of Ralph's death this agreement ſhall be read before the brethren; and he, Olympias, and all their anceſtors and ſucceſſors, in a full chapter, ſhall be

[r] Collect. MS. Chron. [s] Annal. Wig. in Angl. Sacra.
[t] Orig. in Cuſt. City. [u] MS. Frouc. 2.
[w] In this century the appointment of particular prieſts to officiate at the Virgin's chapel began to take place in England.

abſolved to be partakers of all the good works done in the abbey, and in the churches pertaining to them; that on the day of his death the ſervice ſhall be performed as fully as for a monk, and that yearly; and that this agreement might continue inviolable, the convent in full chapter pronounced the bleſſing of God to all thoſe that keep it; and his curſe, as far as they ſay lay in their power, to the violaters thereof. The abbey, under their common ſeal, confirmed and gave this agreement to Ralph; and Ralph ſealed and gave another part to the abbey, to be kept by them. Tho' this chapel[x], we are told, was finiſhed in 1227, yet the agreement concerning it was made by abbat Foliet and the convent. This abbat died on the ides of July, 1243, And

Walter de St. John[y], the prior, received the benediction at Baſinger, on the 4th of the nones of October, and dying the ſame year, upon the day whereon he was to have been inſtalled,

John de Felda[z], or De la Felde, the precentor, received the benediction Dec. 6, 1243, and was inſtalled on the 12th following. He finiſhed the weſt tower on the ſouth part of the front, and in 1246, pulled down the old refectory, and began a new one. In 1251[a], the abbey became indebted to

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[x] Annal. Wig. in Anglia Sacra. [y] Ib. Collect. Wharton. Willis's Account of Mit. Abb. 114. [z] Ib.

[a] MS. Frouc. 2d Part. Collect. Wharton. In the donation of

to the value of 3000 marks. The biſhop of Worceſter, to whom they had applied for relief, excluded and forbade the reception of ſtrangers, and retrenched the hoſpitality of the abbey. The abbat died the 6th of the kalends of April, 1263, and was ſucceeded by his chaplain,

Reginald de Homme[b], or Hamme, who was inſtalled the ſame year on the Sunday after the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul. At his entrance he[c] found the abbey in debt 1500 marks, by loſſes and misfortunes, which he could not repay, tho' he was in ſome meaſure relieved by king Edward the Firſt[d], who, in 1272, took the abbey into his protection, and appointed a commiſſioner that might take care for the obſervance of his grant, and keep all perſons from damaging or moleſting

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of the particulars given to Glouceſter abbey, in Manaſtic. Anglic. 'tis ſaid, That in 1260, John Deffeld purchaſed of Lawrence de Chandos, knight, 55 acres of arable land in Brockworth, and 40 acres of incloſure, and all his wood in Bockholt, which contained 300 acres; but probably he only contracted for theſe particulars, and did not pay for them, which made the abbey ſo much in debt at his death. For in MS. A. 5. is a deed of conveyance to abbat Reginald from the ſaid Sir Lawrence de Chandos, and moſt of the particulars of Brockworth and Bockholt, which he had granted to abbat John, and another deed to abbat Reginald, whereby he granted and confirmed all the lands, &c. which his predeceſſor had of the ſaid Sir Lawrence. In this MS. but before theſe two grants, are ſeveral deeds whereby the ſaid Sir Lawrence granted many particulars in Brockworth and Buckholt. And I ſuppoſe the ſeal and payment was not quite finiſhed before the grant and confirmation was made to this Reginald.

[b] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. [c] Sir R. A.

[d] Prinne's Intol. Uſurp. V. 3, p. 126.

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the abbey. And afterwards, the ſame king rebuilt a gate on the ſouth ſide of the abbey, which is now called by his name, but before was ſtiled Lich-gate. In 1264[e], this abbat, together with the biſhop of Worceſter, procured a truce to be made between the barons that were in the town of Glouceſter, and prince Edward, the king's ſon, who had taken the caſtle from the barons. And in 1274, being proctor of the whole dioceſe of Worceſter, by ſpecial order from the pope, the biſhop of Worceſter being by infirmity detained at home, he was at the council of Lyons, and died on the ides of Sept. 1284. In 1283[f], John Giffard, baron of Brimsfield, built Glouceſter college in Oxford for thirteen monks, whom he choſe out of this convent, to be improved in learning; and on the feaſt of St. John the evangeliſt, in the preſence, and agreeable to the will of Giffard, abbat Homme was introduced into it. Other monaſteries of Benedictines afterwards partook of the benefit of this houſe; and their lodgings were called agreeable to their names. That part called Glouceſter lodgings, as appears by the arms of the abbey at the entrance thereof, ſtill remains, and is the habitation of the provoſt of this houſe, which has lately changed its name of Glouceſter college, afterwards Glouceſter-hall, into Worceſter

[e] R. of Glouc. p. 343. [f] Mon. Anglic. V. 1, p. 541. Stevens's Addit. V. 1. p. 337, &c. Annal. Wig. in Ang. Sac. MS. Chron. Dr. Hutton's Antiq. Oxf. &c. &c.

college.

college. This abbey was obliged to maintain three or four of their monks here, and allowed each of them 15 marks *per ann.* The church of Chipping-Norton[g], co. Oxon, was appropriated for their ſuſtenance. This Reginald de Hamme appears to be the firſt abbat of this church, who was ſummoned to parliament, and that was, for the firſt time, according to Dugdale, 49° H. 3.

John Gamages[h], or de Gamages, or Gag, prior of St. Cuthlacks, a perſon very religious, and of an honourable family, upon de Homme's death, was inſtalled on St. Andrew's day, 1284, and confirmed Nov. the 20th following. In 1303[i], abbat Gamages pulled down the old dormitory, and began a new one, which was finiſhed by his ſucceſſor in 1313. On July 16, 34° Edw. 1.[k] in conſideration of a fine paid to the king, he obtained a charter for regulating the vacancies of the abbey, by which the abbey was granted to the prior and convent, to be the keepers of it 'till the abbat elected had received the temporalties. For every vacancy, whether it continued four months or not, they were to pay 200 marks; and if it continued longer than that time, to pay according to that rate. In 1298[l], on the morrow after St. Barnabas, William de Brok, a monk, afterwards

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[g] MS. Frouc. [h] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[i] Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 115. [k] MS. Frouc. 1.
[l] MS. Chron. Glouc.

prior

prior of this abbey, was an inceptor in divinity, under the chancellor of Oxford, and was the firſt Benedictine monk in England who took the degree of doctor in it. At his veſpers Lawrence Honſum, S. T. B. a monk of this place, was reſpondent; and at his inception were the abbat, with his monks, priors, obedientiaries, clerks, eſquires, and ſeveral noblemen, to the number of 100 in all; the abbats of Weſtminſter, Redynge, Abendon, Eveſham, Malmeſbury, many priors and monks, with divers rewards and exerciſes. All other prelates almoſt of the whole province of Canterbury of this order, who were abſent, ſent exerciſes; and ſo this inception was finiſhed to the honour of this abbey, and of the whole order. About the feaſt of St. Hillary[m], 1305, this abbat made a ſumptuous feaſt in the great hall in the court of the abbey, when the king's juſtices ſat at Glouceſter upon the inquiſition of Traylbaſton. There were 30 knights, the priors of Lanthony and St. Oſwald, with other eccleſiaſticks, and many of the more honourable perſons of the whole county, at this entertainment, which was ſo well managed, that the juſtices and other barons preſent expreſſed their higheſt approbation of it. On Epiphany day[n], 1300, a ſudden fire ſurrounded the monaſtery, and conſumed the cloiſter, belfry, and the great chamber, with other

[m] MS. Chron. Glouc.

[n] Antiq. Eccles. Brit. p. 291.

buildings

buildings adjoining. This abbat having, by his frugal management[o], brought the abbey out of debt, and increaſed their ſtock of ſheep to 10,000, after he had lived [p] ſixty-two years a monk of the convent, over which he had preſided as abbat twenty-three, he died 15 kal. May, 1307, and was buried with great honour, by the biſhop of Worceſter, being attended by ſeveral abbats to his grave, without the choir near the door of the cloiſters, where his brother Sir Richard Gamages had been interred.

John Thokey[q], or Toky, or Chokey, the ſub-prior, was elected May 1, 1307, received the benediction at Hartlebury, 8 kal. July, ſays Willis, but ſome MS. papers in my cuſtody ſay June, and that he was inſtalled on the 29th of that month. In 1313[r], he was excommunicated for reſiſting the prior of Worceſter's viſitation in the vacancy of the ſee; but an award being made concerning it, the biſhop of Worceſter, September 2, 1314, abſolved the abbey, and required the official of the archdeacon of Worceſter to publiſh it. At or before 14° E. 2. as appears by the king's patent then granted, the abbey had licence to appropriate the church of Haitherope, to find chaplains in the charnel houſe built by Peter Fox, in the abbey church-yard. *(Biſhop Tanner's Not. Monaſt.)*

[o] Sir R. A.
[p] Willis's Mit. Abb. Annal Wigorn. in Anglia Sacra, V. 1.
[q] Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 115. [r] MS. Frouc. 1

During his government[s], king Edward the Second being barbarouſly murdered at Berkeley caſtle, this abbat fetched him in his chariot from the caſtle, the abbats of Kingſwood, Briſtol and Malmeſbury being afraid to do it, and with his convent, ſolemnly robed, accompanied with a proceſſion of the whole city, honourably received him; which afterwards proved ſo fortunate to Glouceſter, ſuch numbers flocking to ſee and pay their devotions to his relicks, that a great part of the church was built out of the offerings made on that occaſion. Our abbat, in 1318, rebuilt the ſouth aile, and did ſeveral other benefactions; but at length growing old and infirm, he reſigned in 1329, and died ſoon after. February 28, 2° E. 3.[t] the king, with the conſent of parliament, in conſideration of the expences which the abbey had been at in celebrating his father's funeral, granted, That upon every vacancy of the abbey, they ſhould compound with the king at the rate of 100 marks for the ſpace of a year; but that all knights fees holden of the abbey, eſcheats and preſentations to their churches, which ſhould fall in the time of the vacancy, ſhould belong to the king. The prior, as preſident, and the convent, ſhould keep the abbey in ſafe cuſtody, 'till another perſon was admitted thereto. The eſcheator, or the ſheriff, upon a vacancy, to make only ſimple ſeiſin within the abbey, and ſo to depart.

[s] Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 115. [t] MS. Frouc.

John

John Wigmore[u], or Wygmor, the prior, by the procurement of abbat Thokey, was promoted in 1329. He gave an exceeding rich, embroidered garment, to be worn on the feſtival of the pentecoſt. While he was prior, he rebuilt the great chamber of the abbat, near the garden of the infirmary. He alſo built[w] the great grange at Highnam from the foundation; the chamber of the abbat next the great hall, with a little hall adjoining to it, and a chapel. He was well ſkilled in mechanicks, and delighted in other arts. He began St. Andrew's aile, which in ſix years he finiſhed in a beautiful manner, out of the oblations made at the tomb of king Edward the Second, which was ſo frequented by perſons coming hither in devotion, that the city of Glouceſter was ſcarce ſufficient to receive them; and their offerings were ſo great, that 'tis thought they would have been enough to have built the whole church. This abbat obtained[x] of the king, Oct. 3, 10° E. 3. a grant to the abbey of the hundred of Dudſton, co. Glouceſter, with all its emoluments and appurtenances, at the fee farm rent of 12 *l. per ann.* Dying, the 12th of the kalends of March, 1337, he was buried on the ſouth ſide, near the entrance of the choir, which he built, with a

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[u] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Hiſt. Mit. Abb.
[w] MS. Chron. [x] MS. Frouc.

ſquare ſtone pulpit over the weſt door, and which in the year 1718, was demoliſhed to make room for the organ.

Adam de Staunton[y], the prior, ſucceeded the ſame year. He built the great vault of the choir, and the ſtalls on the prior's ſide of it, as alſo the vineyard-houſe, out of the oblations[z] made at the tomb of king Edward the Second, by his ſon king Edward the Third, queen Philippa, prince Edward, and ſeveral of the nobility and gentry. The king gave a ſhip of gold, and another ſhip, which, at the entreaty of the abbat and convent, was redeemed at the price of 100*l.* The prince offered a croſs of gold, having in its compoſition a part of the great croſs, and a ruby. Theſe oblations muſt have been of great value, for this abbat, notwithſtanding his great expences in building, left 1000 marks in the treaſury. In 1338[a], he was one of the two preſidents of the chapter of the Benedictines at Northampton. June 25, 19° Edw. 3. by exchange, he[b] obtained for the abbey the manor of King's-Barton, adjoining to Glouceſter, with ſeveral other particulars. And dying, in 1351, was buried at the altar of St. Thomas, which his brother, John de Staunton,

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[y] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. Mit. Abb. MS. Chron. Sir R. A. Congreg. Nigror. Monachor.

[z] Willis's

[a] Reinerus de

[b] MS. Frouc.

had

had [c] rebuilt. February 20, 17° Edw. 3. [d] the moveables and immoveables of the abbey were valued at 287*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* and the members of the convent, July 28, 1348, were thirty-ſix.

Thomas Horton, the ſacriſt, ſucceeded, being choſen by way of compromiſe. He received the benediction at Cheltenham, from the biſhop of Hereford, by leave of the biſhop of Worceſter, Dec. 4, 1351; and had the temporalties granted to him the 12th of the ſame month. He adorned his church with abundance of veſtments, and cauſed the great altar, and the preſbbytery, to be made, together with St. Paul's aile, and the great hall wherein the parliament was holden in the year 1378, during the ſeſſion of which, the king, and his whole court, were lodged in the abbey. In the refectory [e] there was treating concerning the laws of arms. The common hall was deſigned for the lords in parliament, and there was a chamber, which for its elegance was antiently called the king's, appointed for the ſecret council of the nobles: and in the chapter-houſe was the common council of parliament. After this abbat had governed twenty-ſix years, being very aged and infirm, he reſigned November 8, 1377; and dying ſeventeen weeks and three days after-

[c] This altar is mentioned in MS. Frouc. 2, when David Dunning and Walter Heich were præpoſiti Glouc. alſo when William Sumery and John Fitz Roger Symon were præpoſiti thereof. So that this altar, in abbat Staunton's time, was but repaired.

[d] Orig. Papers. [e] MS. Chron.

wards,

wards, was buried under a flat ſtone in the north part of the tranſept, or great croſs aile. Nov. 20, 1° R. 2. the king confirmed ſeveral charters of his progenitors to the abbey; and among the reſt, that of king Edward the Third, concerning the vacancy of the abbey. 'Tis probable this was done to preſerve good order in the proceedings before the enſuing election of the abbat; for the king, under his great ſeal, ſent a writ to the barons of the exchequer, in the diſpute about the ſum of money due for the vacancy, prohibiting them to give any moleſtation to the abbey, in any thing contrary to his charter.

John Boyfield[g], or de Boyfeld, the præcentor, was elected 6 kal. Dec. 1377, and received the benediction from the biſhop of Hereford, at Whytebourn, on Sunday before Chriſtmas; was inſtalled December 24, and had the temporalties reſtored to him on the 31ſt of the ſame month. Mr. Wharton ſays, he obtained from the pope the uſe of the pontificals for himſelf and ſucceſſors; but probably this was done by his ſucceſſor, Walter Frouceſter. Dying on the 3d of the kalends of January, 1381, in the fourth year of his government, he was buried in St. Paul's aile, near abbat Horton. In 1380[h], there were fifty-four monks in this convent, with an abbat, and 200 officers

[g] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[h] Original Papers now remaining.

or

or ſervants; the yearly income was then 1700 marks. The revenue [i] of the abbey being much leſſened by extraordinary inundations, peſtilences, and other calamities, and being continually frequented by gueſts, as well poor foreigners as thoſe of this kingdom, the expences were ſo very great as to require the appropriation of St. Mary de Lode to defray them.

Walter Frouceſter [k], or Frouceſtre, or Frouceſtor, or Fronceſter, the chamberlain, was elected in January, and inſtalled the 14th of February, 1381. The abbey was afterwards [l] ſued for not paying the 200 marks, according to the charter of king Edward the Firſt, but it was determined that they were no longer due on account of the vacancy. He procured from pope [m] Urban, by the intereſt of the duke of Glouceſter and others, a grant for himſelf and the abbats his ſucceſſors, of the mitre, ring, ſandals, and dalmatic: Alſo, that he might give the ſolemn benediction at veſpers, matins and at table, ſo that no biſhop or legate of the apoſtolic ſee were preſent. He alſo [n] obtained a diſpenſation for eating of fleſh in the abbey, from ſeptuageſima to quinquageſima Sunday incluſive. He made the [o] ſumptuous and beautiful

[i] MS. Frouc.
[k] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. [l] MS. Frouc.
[m] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. MS. Chron.
[n] MS. Chron. [o] Willis's Mit. Abb. Leland's Itin.
In ſome MS. Collections now in my cuſtody, 'tis ſaid, abbat Frowceſter

tiful great cloiſters, concerning which ſee the account of the cathedral church. He took great care and pains to collect and tranſcribe the records belonging to this abbey. And dying in 1412, was buried in a chapel at the ſouth-weſt part of the choir, under the arch of the tower, where his graveſtone now remains, which appears to have had his effigy, mitre, &c. on it in braſs, which are now torn off. There was an anniverſary kept [p] for him in the church of Chipping-Norton, co. Oxon, 'till the time of the diſſolution; and ſix cloth gowns were given to ſix poor men, and ſome other particulars were then yearly diſtributed there, as well as in the churches of St. Mary de Lode, and of the Holy Trinity in Glouceſter. In his time [q] the number of monks was forty-five, with an abbat and two hundred officers or ſervants, the income being the ſame as in the time of his predeceſſor.

Hugh de Morton [r], or Moreton, ſucceeding, had the temporalties reſtored to him May 27, 13° H. 4. on whoſe death, which happened *ann.* 1420,

John Morwent [s], Marewent, or Marlwent, called erroneouſly by Camden, in his *Britannia*,

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Prowceſter began the building of a neat cloiſter, whoſe cieling and ornamental workmanſhip are nowhere ſurpaſſed. All the windows along the ſouth cloiſter are contrived for writing places for the uſe of the monaſtery, and at the weſt end of the north cloiſter there are many neat waſhing places near the refectory, for the convenience of the monks before and after their repaſt.

[p] MS. Malv. 2. [q] Orig. Paper. Scac. Cap.
[r] Collect. Wharton. Willis's M. Abb. [s] Ib. MS. Chron.

Nicholas

Nicholas Marwent, chamberlain of the abbey, had the temporalties reſtored to him July 14, 8° H. 5. He made the weſt front, and erected the ſtately porch and two pillars, one on each ſide of the body of the church at the weſt end; intending, if he had lived, to have made the whole body of like work. [t] Auguſt 2, 7° H. 6. [u] a compoſition was made between the abbey and the town, whereby the lane under the ſouth wall of the abbey was granted to the bailiffs and burgeſſes. Their ſerjeants were impowered to carry their maces before the bailiffs in the abbey; and the bailiffs or their ſerjeants might execute any of the king's writs, ſummonſes, &c. within the abbey, except upon the abbat, monks, their domeſtick ſervants, or counſellors. March 2, 9° H. 6. [w] the king, before he travelled beyond the ſeas, came to this abbey, and made an oblation. May 10, 1437 [x], this abbat occurs as prolocutor for the religious, and exhibited for them a ſchedule with certain particulars at the convocation: And dying in 1437, had for his ſucceſſor

Richard Boulars [y], or Boulers, or Bolers, or Butler, who, November 12, 16° H. 6. had the temporalties reſtored to him. In 1440, he was offered the biſhoprick of Landaff, but refuſed it.

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[t] See Account of the Cathedral Church.
[u] An Antient Copy in the cuſtody of the abbey.
[w] Scac. Cap. [x] Synod. Anglic. p. 65.
[y] Collect Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.

In 1444[z], being appointed by the king to go to Rome, and other places, where his attendance might be required for a conſiderable time, the prior and convent granted him 400 *l. per ann.* out of the profits of the abbey, during his abſence. July 20, 25° H. 6, 1447[a], there was another compoſition made between the abbey and the bailiffs of the town, by which *int. al.* the bailiffs and burgeſſes were to have free common, and dig earth, in the Common Ham; and to have the uſe of the water of Fulbrook, at the upper north-gate; of the lane under the ſouth wall of the abbey, and of the two water-mills at the weſt-gate; And the abbey to enjoy the ſtone wall within fifteen foot of land in breadth within it, from St. John's Church-yard to the blind-gate. After Michaelmas[b], 1450, Richard duke of York, then at variance with king Henry the Sixth, took this abbat, and ſent him priſoner to the caſtle of Ludlow; but the ſame year[c] he was advanced to the ſee of Hereford, which he held 'till his removal to Litchfield. The motto which he uſed when abbat, was, MEMENTO, MEMENTO; by ſome thought prophetical, and interpreted, *Remember, remember, this abbey muſt be diſſolved*; but ſays Dr. Fuller[d], I like the text better than the comment, and there is more hu-

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[z] Scac. Cap.
[a] An Old Book, in the cuſtody of the city.
[b] Speed's Chron. in the year. [c] Willis's Mit. Abb.
[d] Ch. Hiſt. l. 6. p. 334.

mility

mility in the motto than ſolidity in the interpretation. Bowlers[e], when biſhop of Litchfield, by his laſt will, dated March 23, 1458, and proved on the 10th of April following, gave his books to the library of this abbey.

Thomas Sebroke[f], or Seabroke, being elected, after Boulars was advanced to the ſee of Hereford, had the temporalties reſtored to him February 16, 29° H. 6. 1450. He pulled down the old tower, and began the building of that ſtately one in the middle of the church; but he died before it was finiſhed, having firſt committed the care of it to Robert Tully, a monk of this abbey, who was afterwards biſhop of St. David's, as appears by the inſcription yet remaining at the bottom of the choir, over the arch of the tower;

Hoc quod digeſtum ſpecularis opuſque politum,
Tullij hæc ex onere Seabroke Abbate jubente.

which is thus rendered in the laſt edition of Camden's *Britannia*:

This fabric which you ſee, exact and neat,
The abbat charged the monk to make compleat.

On the ſouth wall under the tower are his arms, viz. *Ermine, a cinquefoil ſable.* His motto, FIAT VOLUNTAS DOMINI, ſome perſons have inter-

[e] Willis's Survey of Litchfield, p. 390.
[f] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 117.

preted to denote, *If this abbey muſt be diſſolved, the will of the Lord be done.* But the ſame may be ſaid of this [h] as was of his predeceſſor's. His name, motto and arms, which now remain on many bricks beyond the biſhop's throne, ſhew that he paved the choir. He died in 1457, and was buried in a chapel at the ſouth-weſt end of the choir, where his effigy is placed at length, in white alabaſter, in his *pontificalibus*. In or about abbat Seabroke's time, John Twynning, a monk of this abbey, built from the foundation the great inn, called the New Inn, in the upper north-gate ſtreet, to the great profit and advantage of the abbey. This inn, according to tradition, was intended for the reception of pilgrims.

Richard Hanley [i], or Hauley, or Haulaces, received the temporalties March 11, 36° H. 6. He [k] began the rebuilding of our Lady's chapel at the eaſt end of the church, and died in 1472.

William Ferley [l], or Farley, a monk of the abbey, was confirmed April 22, 1472, received the benediction April 23, and had the temporalties reſtored to him the 1ſt of May following. He finiſhed the rebuilding of the chapel, which his predeceſſor had begun; and 18° Edw. 4. [m] with the abbats of Malmeſbury and Winchcombe, as

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[h] Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. l. 6, p. 334.
[i] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[k] Willis's Mit. Abb.
[l] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[m] MS. deputies

deputies of the king, received the fealty of Thomas Compton, abbat of Cirenceſter.

John Malverne[n], or Mulverne, had the temporalties reſtored to him December 17, 14° H. 7. and died about Auguſt[o] 13, 15° H. 7. In the time of the vacancy[p] after his death, the monks were at ſuch variance, and committed ſuch enormities, in making intereſt for the abbacy, that the king, with his privy council, directed a mandate to the prior, as preſident of the abbey, commanding him to puniſh all the offenders, and to keep the abbey in due order during the vacancy. The election to be examined according to law by the king's council. At length

Thomas Branche[q], or Braunche, a monk of the abbey, was elected Auguſt 31, 1500; confirmed by Dr. Wodyngton[r], vicar-general of the biſhop of Worceſter; received the benediction September 15, and had the temporalties reſtored to him October 19, following. He died July 1, 1510. After his death[s], as after his predeceſſors, a like mandate was ſent to the prior for the government of the monks, who, on the vacancy, had committed many diſorders. July 9, the abbey obtained a *congé d' elire*, and thereupon

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[n] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.
[o] MS. Br. and N. [p] Ib.
[q] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Survey, and his Mit. Abb.
[r] MS. Br. and N.
[s] Ib.

John

John Newton[t], alias Browne, D.D. the king's chaplain, (who, about the year 1478, took upon him the order of St. Benedict in this abbey, and was at the time of his election prior of St. Cuthlack's near Hereford) was elected on the 30th of July, 1510, confirmed the 22d of November, had the temporalties reſtored to him on the 28th, and was inſtalled December 6, following, notwithſtanding the violent oppoſition made againſt his election, when there were forty-eight monks in the abbey and ſixteen in the cell, by John Huntley, the cellarer, with ſixteen monks of his ſide, and their appeal againſt it to the biſhop of Worceſter. In the year[u] 1512 and 1513, 5° H. 8. there were ſuch great diviſions and animoſities between the town and abbey, on account of common, which was ſaid to be witholden from the town by the abbey and its tenants, that the townſmen, to near the number of two hundred, aſſembled themſelves, and wounded ſome of the ſervants of the abbey; therefore a letter was ſent from the king's privy council on the behalf of the abbey, commanding the mayor, under the penalty of appearing at the ſtar-chamber, of paying 100*l.* and of forfeiting the liberties of the town, to ſuppreſs theſe diſturbers, and keep the town and abbey in quiet, 'till the diſpute ſhould be determined. October 27, 5° H. 8.[w] an agreement between the town and

[t] Willis's Mit. Abb. MS. Br. and N. Willis's Survey.
[u] An old book in the cuſtody of the city. [w] Ib.

abbey

abbey having been firſt made, and the mayor firſt having ſent a letter of complaint to the abbey, an award was made by the abbat of Winchcombe, the prior of Lanthony, and ſeveral others concerning the matter; but, it ſeems, this was inſufficient, for in the time of his ſucceſſor, Feb. 6, 9° H. 8. a compoſition was made between the abbey and the town about this affair; and the 20th of March, 10° H. 8. another award was made, relating to the tenants of the abbey at Maiſmore. This abbat died January 15, 5° H. 8.

William Malvern[x], alias Parker, B.D. maſter of the work, called at his predeceſſor's election[y], *Baccalaureus Opponens*, and alſo *Proponens*, was elected on the 4th of May, 1514; confirmed at Glouceſter on the 1ſt of June following, and had the temporalties reſtored to him on the 6th of Auguſt, 1515. Upon the requeſt of the univerſity of Oxford, he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity. In 1524[z], he compiled a compendious hiſtory of this abbey, printed in the 2d volume of Robert of Glouceſter's *Chronicle*. In March, 1525, cardinal Wolſey, by his commiſſary Dr. Allen, exerciſed a legatine viſitation in the abbey, when their yearly revenues, according to common account, amounted to 1022*l.* 15*s.* 1*d. ob.* and the

[x] Collect. Wharton. Willis's Survey, and Hiſt. of Mit. Abb.

[y] MS. N.

[z] M. S. Malvern, V. 1 and 2, wherein are contained ſeveral particulars following relating to him.

abbey

abbey acknowledged themſelves indebted to the cardinal in 40*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* *q.* The clergy of the kingdom having incurred a *premunire* for acknowledging and receiving the cardinal's authority from Rome, 22° H. 8. they compounded with the king for a fine of 200,000*l.* of which this abbey paid 500*l.* as its proportion. This abbat adorned the ſouth, or king Edward's gate, belonging to the abbey; enlarged the gate (demoliſhed ſince in the beginning of the year 1722) leading to the buildings which now conſtitute the epiſcopal palace; repaired, or rebuilt, great part of the palace, then the abbat's houſe; rebuilt, or repaired, the great houſe at Prinknerſh; built the tower at Barnwood, the neat veſtry at the north end of the croſs aile; and erected a handſome chapel on the north ſide of the choir, juſt below the tomb of king Edward the Second, wherein is a ſtately tomb erected for this abbat, and an altar monument, with his effigy in white marble, lying at full length on it, in his *pontificalibus*, with a mitre and paſtoral ſtaff, and his arms, which were, *Sable, a bordure engrailed or, charged with eight pellets, a buck paſſant between three pheons of the ſecond*; which arms were 'till lately remaining on the gates, &c. abovementioned. Some perſons have expounded this abbat's motto, MERSOS REATU SUSCITA, *Raiſe up thoſe that are drowned in guiltineſs*, as prophetical, in relation to king Henry the Eighth's raiſing the abbey into a biſhoprick; but

but Dr. Fuller gives the ſame anſwer to this, as he does to the mottos of his predeceſſors Boulars and Sebroke. In his time, [a] Oſberne, the cellarer, made a ſquare tower north-weſt of the church-yard, part of which is the gate leading to St. Mary de Lode's church; and repaired the old Ram oppoſite St. John's church, in the upper north-gate-ſtreet, over the door of which are the following lines, cut in wood, ſtill remaining:

En ruinoſa dom⁹ quōdā quā tūc renovavit
Monachus urban⁹ Oſburne John rite vocatus.

This abbat, Richard Skidmor, and other monks to the number of thirty-four, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, and he continued abbat 'till the diſſolution, ſoon after which he died. I have been told that he was a younger brother of the family of the Parkers, of Hasfield, in the county of Glouceſter; and that after the diſſolution, he retired to them, and there continued for the remainder of his life.

The whole number of abbats was thirty-two, and not thirty-three, as Sir Robert Atkyns makes them, by reckoning Malvern and Parker as two diſtinct perſons, whereas, according to Cl. Wharton, and Anthony Wood, they are only different names for the ſame man.

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[a] Leland's Itin.

The abbey was ſurrendered the 2d of January[b], 31° H. 8. by Gabriel Moreton, the prior, and the monks, under the conventual ſeal, when 'twas valued at 1946*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* *per ann.* according to Dugdale, but 1550*l.* 4*s.* 5*d. ob.* according to Speed. In another account[c] is the ſame value which Speed mentions, and the clear yearly ſum 1430*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* excluſive of its cells, which are valued diſtinctly. Out of theſe revenues the king's commiſſioners aſſigned the following penſions: To * Gabriel Morton[d], the prior, 20*l.* which was alſo confirmed to him by patent, dated on the 10th of February following. To Edward Bennet, late receyvour, 20*l.* Thomas Kingſwood 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* William Morwent, Edmund Wotton, John Wigmore, chamberer, Walter Standley, 10*l.* each. * Thomas Hartland, hoſteler, * Humphry Barkeley, Richard Anſelm, kitchener, 8*l.* each. * William Newport, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* * William Auguſteyn, 6*l.* Thomas Lee, profeſſed and no prieſt, * William Symes, alias Deane, 100 *ſol.* each. Thoſe before whoſe names the aſteriſm is prefixed, continued unpreferred, and received their penſions in 1553; and at the ſame time the following penſions were paid to others who were ſometime monks here. To Thomas

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[b] Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation.

[c] Steven's Suppl. to Mon. Anglic. p. 33. Notes ro Tanner's Not. Monaſt. p. 137.

[d] Willis's Hiſt. Mit. Abb. and Addenda thereto.

Saybroke,

Saybroke, 13*l.* 6*s* 8*d.* John Terris, alias Clyfford, 10*l.* William Burford, 8*l.* Chriſtopher Horton, 6*l.* There remained alſo 32*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* in fees, and 69*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in annuities, charged on the revenues of the late abbey.

The arms of the Abbey were *Gules, two keys in ſaltire, ſurmounted by a ſword in pale argent.*

Of the monks were, the abbat; the chief prior; the ſecond, or ſub-prior; the third prior; the cellarer; the ſub-cellarer; the almoner, frequently called the almoner of Standiſh; the ſub-almoner; the præcentor; the ſacriſt; the keeper of the hoſtiliary; the chamberlain; the keeper of the infirmary; the keeper of the refectory; the maſter of the churches; the maſter or keeper of St. Mary's chapel; the monk of the vill or town; the kitchener; the maſter of the work; certain monks called *Scholares Oxon*, reſiding in Glouceſter college there. All theſe had particular lands, rents, or profits given to, or aſſigned for, their ſeveral offices.

Of the monks were alſo, the chaplain of the abbey; the ſuccentor; the ſub-ſacriſt; the third ſacriſt; the chaplain of the abbat; the ſub-chaplain; the batchelor opponent.

Other officers were, the chief ſteward; the under ſteward; the receiver general; the phyſician; the attorney of the abbey; the chief porter; the under porters; the ſteward of Stanley priory; the ſteward of Ewenny; the ſteward of the ſacriſt; the

ſteward of the maſter of the work; the ſteward of the almoner; the ſteward of the chamberlain; the ſteward of the manor of Standiſh; the clerk of the exchequer, or treaſury, or of the cellarer, and regiſter of the abbey; the auditor of the accounts of the abbey; the ſerjeant at mace in Glouceſter; the maſter of the choiriſters, organ, and the grammar-ſchool; the plumber; the keeper of the pantry; the attorney for the buſineſs of the abbey in the king's exchequer; the taylor; the ſteward of Hinton, Buckland, and Clifford; the keeper of the ſealing-axe for marking their trees; the abbat's ſecretary; the bailiff of the following places, *viz.* Barton-Regis, Matſon, Kylpeck, Frouceſter, Brockthrop, Ampney, Barnwood, Wotton, Laberton, Upton, Eſtington, Longford; the barker; the principal or chief ſhepherd; ſeveral other ſhepherds; ſeveral clerks of the abbey and abbot; the bailiff of Dudſton and King's-Barton; the valet of the brewhouſe; the boy, or helper of the brewhouſe; the valet of the vineyard at Over; the auditor of the accounts of the farmers of the lands belonging to the cellarer; the ſerjeant, or valet, of the refectory; the valet of the horſes; the bailiff of Stanley St. Leonard's, Ruddle, Rudge, or Farley; the valet of the hoſtiliar; the keeper, or woodward of Buckholt wood; the keeper of Bird wood; the bailiff of Standiſh; the hayward of Portham, Poolmead, Oxeleſowe and archdeacon's mead, or of all the hay meadows near Glouceſter; the

the woodward of Woolridge; the woodward of Boldonne; the woodward of Standiſh; the collector of Wotton, Northlech, Churcham, Frouceſter, Newport, Barnwood, Kylpeck, Linkenholt, Maiſmore, Ampney, Ullenwike, Buckland, Highneham, Matſon, Brompton, Rudford, Duntſburne, Longford, Barton-Abbats.

Thus we ſee how many different offices there were in one of theſe great monaſteries, an account of whom and their reſpective duties may be ſeen in *Fuller's Church Hiſtory*.

Beſide the priory of Ewias, and the priory of Kilpeck, this abbey had four other cells, which were ſubordinate to it in ſeveral reſpects, *viz.*

1. The priory of St. Cuthlack[a], or Guthlac, formerly conſiſting of a provoſt and ſecular canons, without Biſhopgate-ſtreet, in the eaſt ſuburbs of the city of Hereford. It had a prior, præcentor[b], a ſub-prior, and three monks; the ordering, placing, or amoving of whom was at the will of the abbat of St. Peter's. In 1101, this priory, with all the revenues belonging to the collegiate church, was given to the abbey, by Hugh de Lacy. The priory, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Guthlac, valued, according to Speed and Dugdale, at 121 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d. ob.* or as in another ac-

[a] Mon. Anglic. MS. Brown and Newton. MS. Malv. 2. Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 174. [b] MS. in the A. office.

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count, 169*l.* 19*s.* 6*d. ob.* was granted 34° H. 8. to John ap Rice.

2. The priory of Ewenny[c], or Gwenny, or Wenny, in Glamorganſhire. In 1141, Maurice of London gave lands and poſſeſſions to the abbey, for the eſtabliſhment of a priory there. It conſiſted of a prior and two monks, who were alſo at the diſpoſal of the abbat. The donations to it were confirmed by William archbiſhop of Canterbury, in his metropolitical viſitation, November 3, 1384; and by king Henry the Eighth, May 5, in the 8th year of his reign. The abbey, in conſequence of a letter from the king, on the 28th of Feb. 28° H. 8. granted this cell, with its appurtenances, except the advowſons and preſentations to churches, to Edward Carne, L. L. D. for ninety-nine years, at the yearly rent of 20*l.* 10*s.* and to maintain three monks there, during the life of Edmund Wotton, the prior; afterwards only two monks, one of whom ſhould be prior. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and was valued at its diſſolution at 59*l.* 4*s. clare*, or according to other accounts, 71*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. ob.* or 78*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* and granted, 37° H. 8. to Edward Carn.

3. Stanley St. Leonard's[d], in the county of Glouceſter, a ſmall monaſtery of prior and canons, founded in the church of St. Leonard, by Roger de

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[c] Mon. Ang. MS. Brown and Newton. MS. Malv. 1 and 2. Tanner's Not. Monaſt. p. 713.

[d] Mon. Anglic.

Berkeley,

Berkeley, who, with the conſent of Sabrith, or Sabrath, the prior, gave it to the abbey in 1146, as their cell for benedictines, wherein was a prior and two monks. king Henry the Eighth[e], in a letter to the abbey, dated on the 10th of June, in the 30th year of his reign, obſerving that the number of monks in the abbey was diminiſhed, deſired that ſuch as were in this cell might be recalled, and that the abbey would grant a leaſe of the cell, for ninety-nine years, to Sir William Kingſton, knight; which was accordingly done[f] the 18th of July, at the yearly rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with ſome few reſervations. 'Twas dedicated to St. Leonard; and at its diſſolution[g] was valued at 126*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* but clear of all deductions at 106*l.* 17*s.* The ſcite, as parcel of Glouceſter abbey, was granted to Sir Anthony Kingſton.

4. Bromfield[h], in Shropſhire. In 1155, the canons hereof gave it to this abbey by the hands of Gilbert biſhop of Hereford; which donation was confirmed by Theobald, archbiſhop of Canterbury. There was formerly a little college of prebendaries, or ſecular canons, in the church of St. Mary, who were turned into Black, or Benedictine monks. It conſiſted of a prior and two monks. 'Twas valued at its diſſolution at 78*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* but clear of deductions at 77*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

[e] MS. Malv. 2d. [f] Ib.
[g] Stevens's Supplement. Tanner's Not. Monaſt.
[h] Mon. Anglic. Tanner's Not. Mon.

or

or as 'tis in [j] another account, but 67*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* It was granted to Charles Cox, 4° & 5° Ph. & M.

The abbats of this place had alſo eight ſumptuous houſes, *viz.*

1. The Vineyard[k], near the town, at the end of the weſt cauſey. 'Twas a large houſe, built by abbat Staunton, and moated round. It ſtood pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground, beyond Over's bridge, near the banks of the Severn, in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode. The vineyard and park were given to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter at it's foundation, and again confirmed 6° E. 6. The biſhops of this ſee frequently reſided there before the great rebellion, when 'twas demoliſhed. It was very much plundered in the Chriſtmas holidays, 1641, by lord Stamford, as were all the neighbouring places thereabout, and all the writings taken thence.

2. Hartpury[l], four miles north-weſt. This manor belonged to the monaſtery 'till its diſſolution, and was given to it by Offa, king of Mercia, in the time of Eva the abbeſs. Walter Compton, eſq;[m] died on the 26th of July, 7° Eliz. ſeized of the manor or demean of Hartpury, and of and in the

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[j] MS. in the Augmentation Office.

[k] Leland's Itin. Willis Mit. Abb. 112. Old papers in the cuſtody of the city.

[l] Leland's Itin. Willis's Mit. Abbies.

[m] An old book in folio, of Eſcheator's accounts now in the Bodleian library, Oxon.

capital

capital meſſuage there, called the abbat's place, and fifty yard lands belonging to the manor; all which he obtained from William Harbert, knight of the garter, by his deed, dated on the 20th of February, 4° E. 6.

3. Prinknerſh[n], called alſo Prinkeneſſe, or Prinknaſh, or Prynkenaſsh, three miles eaſt of Glouceſter. The abbey had a park here, and free warren in all their demean lands in this place, granted by king Edward the Third, on the 3d of December, *regni* 28° and confirmed by king Richard the Second, the 20th of November, *regni primo*. 'Tis reputed extraparochial, and adjoins to the pariſh of Upton St. Leonard's. The manor, which belonged to St. Peter's abbey at its diſſolution, was granted to Edward Bridges and Dorothy Praye, 36° H. 8. and the reverſion of the houſe and park, to Sir William Sandys and Thomas Spencer, 3° Jac. 1. It was ſoon after purchaſed by Sir John Bridgman, chief Juſtice of Cheſter, and was ſold out of that family, 1770.

4. Newnham[o], twelve miles ſouth-weſt. In this pariſh[p] is a hamlet called Ruddle, where the abbey had a manor, lands, tythes, meſſuages, a water-mill, a fiſhery, and a paſſage over Severn 'till its diſſolution. Ralph Bluet[q], ſoon after the conqueſt, gave Rodele to it. King William the

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[n] Leland's Itin. Willis's Mitr. Abb.
[o] Leland's Itin.
[p] MS. Malv. 1 and 2.
[q] Mon. Anglic.

Second, [r] at the petition of abbat Serlo, and of ſome of his nobles, confirmed this gift in 1096; and 'twas confirmed again by king Henry the Firſt, and others after him. That king expreſſly gave and confirmed to it the manor of Rudele, to find lights to burn continually before the high altar of St. Peter's, for the ſoul of duke Robert Curthoſe, his brother; and a fiſhery in Severn as far as their lands go; a grove or wood there, called Sudrug, to do as they pleaſe with it; and to the ſacriſt, common for all his cattle thro' the whole foreſt of Dean. Henry the Third, by his charter, dated at Newnham, confirmed this fiſhery to the abbey as fully as Henry the Firſt gave it.

5. Berkeley [s], about fifteen miles ſouth-weſt.

6. Thornbury [t], about twenty miles ſouth-weſt.

7. The Manor Place at Frouceſter [u], where the abbey then had a lordſhip of 100 marks a year, and where was once a college of prebendaries: And

8. Bromfield Manor Place [w], near Ludlow, in Shropſhire.

In a leaſe of the abbat's lands at Hyneham, is the following reſervation: 'And upon reaſonable ſummons [x] by the abbat made to the leſſee, when the plague ſhall be at Glouceſter or Over, the abbat reſerves a convenient part of the manſion-houſe at Hyneham, for the reſidence of himſelf

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[r] Ib. and MS. Frouc. [s] Leland's Itin. and Willis's Mit Abb. [t] Ib. [u] Ib. [w] Ib. [x] MS. Malv. 1. and

and his men, during the continuance thereof, March 12, 7° H. 8.'

At Standiſh[y], five miles ſouth of this city, was a building called the Almery, erected for the uſe of the abbey, which continued poſſeſſed of it 'till the diſſolution. This place gave denomination to the chief almoner of the abbey, who was generally called the almoner of Standiſh. Beornulph[z], king of the Mercians, in 821, gave this manor to the monaſtery, which archbiſhop Aldred, to whom it was mortgaged, took away, and the archbiſhops of York claimed it, as belonging to that ſee; but archbiſhop Thomas, in 1095, about thirty-nine years after it was taken away, in the monks chapter-houſe, in the preſence of abbat Serlo and many others, reſtored it to the abbey, much blaming himſelf for having detained it ſo long. And king William the Second[a], at the petition of abbat Serlo, and ſome of his great men, confirmed it by charter to the abbey in 1096. However there were frequent diſputes about this affair 'till it was finally concluded by abbat Hameline, who ended it in the manner already mentioned.

After it was in the entire poſſeſſion of the abbey, it ſoon became applied to charitable purpoſes, at the admonition of Mauger, biſhop of Worceſter. Thomas Carbonel, the abbat, reſtored to the uſe of the poor all this manor, with its appur-

[y] Sir R. Atkyns. MS. Malv. 1 and 2.
[z] Mon. Anglic. [a] MS. Frouc. 1.

tenances, except to the cellarer, the antient rent paid at the anniverſaries of the abbats, and a few other things; and to the abbat two marks yearly at Chriſtmas, and two marks yearly at Eaſter, for the abbat's private alms. The manor to be converted by no perſon to any other uſe, unleſs in great neceſſity, and by common counſel of the whole convent. This agreement was made in the chapter, on St. Mary Magdalen's day, 1202. Witneſſes were Mauger the ſaid biſhop, the abbat of Winchcombe, William de Werdon, archdeacon of Glouceſter, and others. A decree [b] was made by the biſhop of Worceſter, 1346, that the almoner of the abbey, out of this manor, ſhould pay for the poor a certain proportion weekly for bread, and ninety yards of woollen cloth yearly, at Chriſtmas, for thirty poor people. And if it appears at the biſhop of Worceſter's viſitation, that the almoner has been negligent in delivering, or the ſub-almoner in diſpoſing thereof, the abbey ſhall forfeit 5 *lib.* A writ was directed to John de Hampton, the king's eſcheator, in the counties of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, &c. 17° Edw. commanding him to reſtore again to the abbey the manor of Standiſh, notwithſtanding it was ſeized into the king's hands, becauſe the abbey had appropriated it to a certain charitable uſe without the king's leave.

[b] MS. Frouc. 1.

In

In the year 1516[c], abbat Malvern, alias Parker, agreed with the members of his monaſtery, That whereas the manor of Standiſh, being of the value of 16*l. per ann.* at leaſt, with other ſmall alms, *viz.* thirteen frize coats to thirteen poor people, to be provided by the town monk; 2 *ſol.* which the abbey cellarer did yearly diſtribute to each of them; and a meſs called the abbat's diſh, worth 8*d.* every week, uſed heretofore to be paid at the manor of Standiſh in money, and ſince that in bread; and afterwards the ſame was diſtributed within the abbey in corn, which occaſioned great inconveniences, therefore there ſhould be thenceforth eſtabliſhed a fraternity of thirteen men, called Peter's men, to be appointed by the abbat, in honour of the Holy Croſs, one of which ſhould be prior, and wear a black mantle, for diſtinction. The town monk ſhould provide for them yearly thirteen black cloth gowns, which ſhould be made cloſe before, and with cloſe ſleeves, and a mantle, allowing three yards of cloth for each gown and hood, the cloth being not under 20 *den.* per yard, beſide what is for the mantle. And each of them ſhould have 8 *den.* a week, and the prior 9 *den.* They ſhould wear continually a large hood, a great pair of beads, the arms of the monaſtery embroidered on their right ſhoulders, and a croſs of red and blue on their breaſts; all to be provided

[c] MS. Malv. 1.

by

by the town monk. They ſhould diligently attend divine ſervice, and perform the duties required of them devoutly and decently. The ſub-prior of the abbey ſhould have the overſight and government of them: and towards the charge of all this, the cellarer ſhould pay 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.* for their bread, beer and money, to the almoner; and the almoner ſhould pay all other charges out of the manor of Standiſh. And all thoſe ſums ſhould be paid to the ſub-almoner, or pay-maſter, a month before hand.

The abbat was ſummoned [d] to ſeveral parliaments, or great councils, in the reigns of king Henry the Third, Edward the Firſt, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third. And [e] was appointed

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[d] Particularly 49 H. 3. 3, 9, 12, 17, 18, 23, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34 Edw. 1. 2 to 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 to 20 Edw. 2. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 to 21, 22, 23 to 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 to 39, 40, 41, 42 to 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edw. 3. Theſe ſummons are alſo added to Mr. Stevens's Additions to Mon. Anglic. &c. 1 to 7, 8 to 11, 12 to 18, 20, 21, 23 Rich. 2. 1 to 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Hen. 4. 1 to 7, 8, 9 Hen. 5. 1 to 5, 7, 9 to 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27 to 29, 31, 33, 38 Hen. 6. 1, 2, 6, 12, 22, 23 Edw. 4. 19 Hen. 7. 1, 3, 6, 14, 23, 28 Hen. 8.

[e] Fuller ſaith, that 49 Hen. 3. ſixty-four abbats and thirty-ſix priors were called to parliament; but this number being too great, king Edward the Third reduced it to twenty-five abbats and two priors, to whom were afterwards added two abbats, ſo that there were twenty-nine in all, and no more, that ſtatedly and conſtantly enjoyed this privilege, *viz.* The abbat of Tewkeſbury, the prior of Coventry, the abbats of Waltham, Cirenceſter, St. John's at Colcheſter,

pointed in this laſt king's reign to be one of the perſons who ſhall conſtantly attend at thoſe aſſemblies.

This was one of the twenty-ſeven mitred abbies which were in this kingdom. It was under the viſitation of the biſhop of Worceſter, until the time of its diſſolution, by the pope's grant, upon an unjuſt accuſation of abbat Boyfield, and his convent. The laſt [f] viſitation that occurs, was made in the chapter-houſe here, by Hugh Latimer, biſhop of Worceſter, the 28th of January, 1537.

The abbat [g] uſed to be ſummoned to the provincial chapters. He held ſome of his poſſeſſions by barony, and therefore attended at parliament as a peer of the realm.

Colcheſter, Croiland, Shrewſbury, Selby, Bardney, St. Bennets of Hulme, Thorney, Hide, Winchelcomb, Battle, Reading, St. Mary's in York, Ramſey, Peterburg, St. Peter's in Glouceſter, Glaſtonbury, St. Edmund's-bury, St. Auſtin's in Canterbury, St. Albans, Weſtminſter, Abingdon, Eveſham, Malmeſbury, and Taviſtock, and the prior of St. John's of Jeruſalem, who was ſtiled *Primus Angilæ baro*, but it was with reſpect to the lay barons only, for he was the laſt of the ſpiritual ones. I have here ſet down the firſt twenty-four of theſe in the order they went to parliament 3 H. 8. Mr. Hearne thinks that they took place in the houſe of lords according to the ſeniority of their creation; but John Anſtis, eſq; Garter king of arms, is of opinion that ſome of the abbats, like the biſhops, had by virtue of their abbies a certain fixed precedency, and that others of them took place according to the priority of their creation. Many have aſſigned the firſt place to the abbat of St. Albans, becauſe Saint Alban was the firſt martyr in this kingdom. *Tanner's Not. Mon. fol. preface.*

[f] MS. Reg. Malvern. [g] Stevens's Add. p. 178.

This

This abbey, and ſome of their tenants enjoyed ſeveral particular privileges, beſides thoſe beforementioned, among which were, 1. The tythe of all the hunting (*totius venationis*) in the foreſt of Dean, by the grants of king Henry the Firſt, and Henry the Second.—2. The having of all ſturgeons taken in their waters, by the grants of king William the Firſt, and Henry the Firſt.—3. That no perſon ſhall fiſh in their fiſheries, nor take any game in any of their manors without their leave, by the grants of king Henry the Firſt, king Steph. and king Henry the Second.—4. That whatſoever, or whereſoever, any thing neceſſary ſhould be bought, the monks might paſs free from toll, by the grants of the kings Henry the Firſt and Second. —5. The abbat had a power of making five publick notaries, and inveſting them in their office by a pen, pen or quill-caſe, and paper.—6. The free cuſtoms, liberties, and quietances, which the abbey freely, honourably, in peace, fully and clearly enjoyed, were granted or confirmed to them by the kings Henry the Firſt, Stephen, and Henry the Second.—7. All their lands and poſſeſſions were quit of carriage, tallage, ſummage, paſſage, pontage, conduct, and king's works; with ſoca, or ſocne, and ſaca, and toll, and theam, and infangetheof, and all the free cuſtoms thereof, as formerly granted, by the kings Henry the Firſt, Stephen, and Henry the Second.—All the goods and chattles (*pecunia*) were quit of all toll and cuſtom

cuſtom by the grants of the kings Stephen, and Henry the Second.

Upon every new election of an abbat, the abbey was obliged to maintain one of the king's clerks whom he thought fit to name; and accordingly corrodies for their lives were granted to them. In the reigns of king Henry the Seventh, and king Henry the Eighth, the value of thoſe corrodies or grants was 5 *l.* a year.

When the abbat was confirmed, and received his benediction, he generally made the ſacriſt of the priory of Worceſter ſome valuable preſent, uſually of coſtly robes, or veſtments, or of materials to make them. In the annals of Worceſter, in *Anglia Sacra*, 'tis ſaid, that in the year 1241, the ſacriſt of Worceſter received the *Alb* and *Cap*, as well for Walter, which was not inſtalled, as for John, which was.

Tho' the chief of the lands and poſſeſſions of this abbey were in the town and county of Glouceſter, yet there were ſeveral belonging to it in Buckinghamſhire, the city of London, Devonſhire, Glamorganſhire, Hampſhire, Herefordſhire, Middleſex, Oxfordſhire, Shropſhire, Warwickſhire, Wiltſhire, and Worceſterſhire.

'Tis ſaid in the notes to biſhop Tanner's *Not. Monaſt.* preface, p. 15, That all the parliamentary abbats and priors had houſes in Weſtminſter, London, or Southwark, to live in, whilſt the par-

liament ſat: And 'tis probable, that the abbat of this place then inhabited a houſe near Saint Martyn's Vintry, London; for Radulph Peverell gave to this abbey the church there, and all the lands which belonged to the prieſt. King William the Second confirmed this grant in the time of abbat Serlo, and 'twas alſo confirmed by king Henry the Firſt.

In the reign of king William the Conqueror, the poſſeſſions of the church of St. Peter, which lay in Glouceſterſhire, are ſet down under the tenth head of the General Survey of that county, as may be ſeen in the copy of *Domeſday*, printed in the *New Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire*, p. 66.

At that time the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter held the manor of Bertune, with the adjacent members, Berneuude, Tuffelege, and Mereuuent, in Dudeſtanes hundred; Froweceſtre, in Blacelawes hundred; Boxewelle, in Grimboldeſtowes hundred; Culne [Coln Rogers] in Brictwoldeſberg hundred; Aldeſorde, in Begebriges hundred; Bochelande, in Wideles hundred; Hinetune, in Tetboldeſtanes hundred; Hamme [Highnam] and Preſtetune, in Tolangebriges hundred; Ledene, in Botelewes hundred; Hamme and Mortune, [ſuppoſed to be Churcham and Linton] in Weſtberies hundred; Omenie, in Gerſdunes hundred; and Dunteſborne in Cireceſtre hundred.

Several particular benefactions to this abbey are publiſhed in Sir William Dugdale's *Monaſticon*, and

and have been tranſlated by Sir Robert Atkyns, and inſerted in his *Ancient and Preſent State of Gloſterſhire*; whence, omitting ſome redundancies, and making a few neceſſary corrections, the following Account of Donations is taken. But there is a roll of Benefactions among the records of the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, placed in chronological order, down to the year 1263, in which many of the following particulars are omitted.

Donations to the Monaſtery of St. Peter at Glouceſter.

Alre.

Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to the nuns there, twenty hides of land in a village called Alre.

Aſpertone.

Robert Curtoiſe gave to God and St. Peter, and to the monks of that place, one hide of land in Herefordſhire, called Aſpertone, in the tenth year of the reign of king William Rufus, in the twenty-fifth year of the preſidency of abbat Serlo.

Alweſtone.

Walter the ſheriff, gave to God and St. Peter at Glouceſter, and to the monks of that place, the church of St. Helene of Alweſtone, with one yard land in the ſame pariſh, in the ſeventh year of king Henry the Firſt, the abbey being at that time vacant by the death of Serlo.

Ablode and Paygrave.

King Henry the Firſt gave to God and St. Peter at Glouceſter, and to the monks of the ſame place, Ablode and the grove of Barton called Paygrave, in exchange for the place where now the tower of Glouceſter ſtandeth, where was heretofore an orchard belonging to the monks. The ſame king Henry, in the ninth year of his reign, when Peter was abbat, gave ſix ridges of land behind Ablodes court. Alſo Radulph de Wylinton, and Olympias his wife, gave ſix ridges of land behind Ablodes court, when Thomas Bredone was abbat, in the twelfth year of the reign of king Henry the Second, after the conqueſt.

Amney.

In the year 1126. I Winebald of Balon, one of the greater barons of king Henry the Firſt, after the conqueſt, and Roger my ſon, have granted to St. Peter of Glouceſter half an hide in Amney, which Thomas, an Engliſhman, did hold, quit and diſcharged from every thing which belongs to the king, except the king's danegelt. And we likewiſe, I and my ſon Roger, have granted the ſaid land to God and St. Peter, and to the brothers of Glouceſter, free and diſcharged from any thing relating to us, except the king's danegelt. And I Winebald am a witneſs that this was done before the monks of Tewkeſbury had the manor of Aurenell.

Bache.

Bache.

Bernard of Newmarket gave to God and to St. Peter of Glouceſter, one hide of land called the Bache, lying in the pariſh of Coverne. This was given in the time when Serlo was abbat.

Barton Abbats.

Aldred governor of Glouceſterſhire, gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to the nuns there, an hundred hides of land, which are now called Barton Abbats. This was done when Eva was abbeſs.

Berton [*King's.*]

In the nineteenth year of king Edward the Third after the conqueſt, this king gave and granted to the monks of Glouceſter, the manor of King's Berton, with the fiſhery in the ſtanding pools within Minſterworth, and half the fiſhery in Duny, at a rent in fee-farm, in exchange for the church of Wyrardſbury, in the time of Adam of Staunton being abbat.

Bernewood.

William the Conqueror king of England, gave to the monks of Glouceſter the manor of Bernewood, with all its appurtenances, in the time of Serlo being abbat.

Bery.

William gave Bery: In lieu of which, his brother Gotelin gave to the monks Selden in Devonſhire, whilſt Serlo was abbat.

Beverſtone.

Beverſtone.

Anſelme de Gorney gave to God and to St. Peter of Glouceſter, five quarters of acres of land in Beverſtone, with the advowſon of the church of that place, in the time of John Gamage being abbat.

Bockholt.

In the year 1121, Helyas Giffard, and Ala his wife, and their ſon Elias, granted to the monks of Glouceſter, by deed which they laid upon the altar, their land in Bockholt, the woods and the plains eſtimated at half an hide and half a yard land, free from all ſervices to the king, and diſcharged of all other cuſtoms, except danegelt to the king. This was executed whilſt William was abbat.

In the year 1096, Helyas Giffard gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, a parcel of wood-ground with three cottages; which grant was confirmed by king William the Second, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Bokeland.

Kynred, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Bokeland, when Edburg was abbeſs.

Boytone. [*Bitton.*]

Helias Boy Giffard, for the ſoul's health of Berta his wife, and his anceſtors, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of St. Mary de Boyton, and the church of St. George de Orcheſton, with the chapel of St. Andrew of Winter-

Winterborn, with the lands, tithes, meadows, paſtures, ways, paths, and whatſoever appertaineth to the ſaid churches, ſaving the tenure of the church of Finctenay. This was given in the time of abbat Hameline.

Walter Giffard, ſon of Helias, granted and confirmed the church of Boyton to the monks of Glouceſter, with all its appurtenances, with half an hide of land in the ſame vill, and the tithes of the whole vill, with a building for eight oxen, one beaſt, and 122 ſheep; and all the tithes of the vill, both of the demeane lands and of the tenant lands, and of all things of which good chriſtians ought to pay tithes. This was in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Helias Giffard laid claim to the church of Boytone. Abbat Thomas Carbonell, for peace ſake, granted him the church of Orthеſton, with the chapel of Winterborne reſerving the church of Barton. The lord Goſeline biſhop of Saliſbury, granted and confirmed to the convent of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the gift made by Helias Giffard and Walter his ſon. John biſhop of Saliſbury confirmed and ordered, by virtue of his epiſcopal authority, that the church of Barton ſhould pay 40*s.* a year to the monks of Glouceſter to keep hoſpitality.

Brankamfeld.

Earl Bodehard, the king's lieutenant, gave to God and to St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to the nuns

nuns there, four meſſuages in Brankamfeld, in the time when Kyneburg was abbeſs.

Brockrup.

Adeliza, the wife of Roger de Ivrie, gave Brockrup, with the church thereof, to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Roger the firſt, and Hugh his heir, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, eight acres of land near to Brockthrop court, whilſt Hameline was abbat.

Gilbert de Myners confirms the grant of thoſe lands which Roger the firſt gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in Brockthrop, and in La Rugge, when Hameline was abbat.

Brockworth.

In the year 1260, John Deffeld, abbat, purchaſed of Lawrence de Chandos, knight, fifty-five acres of arable land in Brockworth, and forty acres of incloſure; and all his wood in Bockholt, which contained 300 acres.

Bromfeld.

In the year 1155, the canons of Bromfeld gave their church and themſelves to St. Peter of Glouceſter, by the hand of Gilbert biſhop of Hereford, and became monks there. This gift was confirmed by Theobald archbiſhop of York, in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Bromptone.

William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the manor of Bromptone, with

with a fiſhery in Wye, and the land lying by the bank of Wye, whilſt Serlo was abbat.

Burneham.

Robert confirmed the gift of his father Harald, and moreover gave the church of Burneham to the priory of Ewias, that a convent might be ſettled there, which was agreed to, but never performed. He farther gave unto them the tithes of all his manors, of all things of which chriſtians ought to pay tithes. Theobald, the archbiſhop, confirmed it; John, biſhop of Saliſbury, likewiſe confirmed it.

Caſtle Godric.

William the Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, gave to the monks of Glouceſter, in pure alms, one water-mill, with the toll, cuſtom, and grinding of the whole vill of Caſtle Godric, except the grinding of the caſtle itſelf, with the cuſtom of all the vill of Gunſton, and with all the appurtenances belonging to the ſaid mill. This was given when Henry Folet was abbat.

Cerney.

Walter, the ſheriff of Glouceſter, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of Cerney, with the tithes thereof, which was confirmed by king Henry when Peter was abbat.

Celeſworth.

William the Second, king of England, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, two brekes of wood within his fee of Celeſworth, with a grove,

and ſome ſmall meads adjoining to them, in free alms. Witneſs William the chancellor, at Newnham, in the time of abbat Serlo.

King Henry his brother confirms to the monks Odo and Hugh, and to the whole convent of Glouceſter, two new plowed grounds, and the wood which grows in the midſt of them, with the adjoining little meads, lying in his manor of Celeſworth, in free aims, in fee, and as free and quit from all charges, as his brother William had given the ſame.

Cheſterton.

Roger de Oiley, ſon of Nigel de Oiley, gave the tithes of Ceſtretone to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat.

Churcham and Highnam.

A certain nobleman, by name Wulfin le Rue, at the time when the monks firſt inhabited Glouceſter, unhappily killed ſix preſbyters between Churcham and Glouceſter, who being confounded at that horrid crime, went to the pope to beg abſolution; his repentance was accepted, and he was abſolved, upon condition to maintain ſix prieſts, who ſhould ſing prayers for him. He returned home chearfully, and gave Chircham and Hynham, with the meadows, plains, woods and paſtures extending to the river Severn, unto the church of St. Peter, upon this condition, that ſeven monks, inſtead of ſeven prieſts, ſhould be

for

for ever maintained, to pray to God on his behalf. This was when Edric was abbat.

King Edward the Third, after the conqueſt, granted licence to the monks of Glouceſter to make a park in Churcham and Uppledene, in the time of John Wigmore abbat.

Clifford.

In the year 1099, Roger de Bulley, knight, gave Clifford to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, which was confirmed by king William, when Serlo was abbat.

Coberly.

The manor of Cuburley was given to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Edith was abbeſs.

Coln Alwyns.

In the year 1217, Silveſter, biſhop of Worceſter, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of Culne St. Ælwin to their own uſe, for the increaſe of hoſpitality, when Henry Blond was abbat. Athelred, governor of Glouceſterſhire, gave his lands to the ſame church, that is, he gave ſixty meſſuages of his land lying in Culne St. Ælwins.

Colne Rogers.

In the year 1105, Roger of Glouceſter, knight, was grievouſly wounded at Waleyſon, and gave Colne on the hills to the monks of Glouceſter, for the good of his ſoul. It was called Culne Rogers, and the grant was confirmed by king Henry, when the abbey was vacant by the death of abbat Serlo.

Combe.

Bernard de Baſkervile, when he took upon him the habit of a monk, gave himſelf, and one hide of land in Cumbe, to the church of St. Peter at Glouceſter; Walter and Robert de Baſkervile confirmed the ſame in the time of abbat Hameline.

Cranham.

Helias Giffard, ſon of Helias the elder, and Ala his wife, when he became monk, gave Cranham to St. Peter, and to the monks of Glouceſter ſerving God, in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Dene.

In the year 1080, Walter de Lacy gave to St. Peter of Glouceſter his lands in Dene; to which king William the Firſt gave his conſent, and confirmed the ſame. It was done at Berkeley, firſt making an offering to the Lord and to St. Peter. Walter, his ſon, was then an infant, and Serlo was abbat.

Roger de Staunton gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, the water-courſe of Dene and of Clinch, to be brought to the mill pond, in the ſeventh year of king Richard, and in the time when Thomas Breedone was abbat.

King Henry gave and confirmed to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter the tithe of all veniſon which ſhould be taken in the foreſt of Glouceſterſhire. King Stephen confirmed it in the time of abbat Peter.

Duni.

Duni.

Roger, earl of Hereford, gave half of the fiſhery of Duny to God and the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter. King Henry the Second confirmed the grant, in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Roger de Staunton gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter one yard-land called Duni, and a huſbandman with his land. Cecilia Talbot confirmed this with her own grant, in the time of abbat Hameline.

Dunteſborn.

In the year 1100, Gilbert de Eſkecot, with his wife, and ſon Robert, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, his lands which he had in Dunteſborn, for the good of the ſoul of Walter de Lacy, and of his own ſoul, when Serlo was abbat.

In the year 1085, Walter, the founder of St. Peter of Hereford, dying on the 27th day of March, his body was honourably interred in the chapter-houſe of Glouceſter. His wife Ermeline then gave to the church the village of Dunteſburn, conſiſting of five hides, for the redemption of the ſoul of her huſband: Serlo was then abbat.

Edmundeſton.

In the year 1095, Odo, the ſon of Gamaliel, gave to St. Peter of Glouceſter Plinctru in Devonſhire, for which Nicholas de la Parle gave Edmundeſton in Warwickſhire. King William the

the Second confirmed it in the time of abbat Serlo.

Eſtlech.

Eſtlech [Martin] was given to the abbey of St. Peter by Walter de Cliffort, in exchange for the manor of Glaſbury.

Ewenny.

In the year 1141, Maurice of London, the ſon of William of London, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of St. Michael of Ewenny, and the church of St. Bridgid, with the chapel of Ugmore of Lanſey, and the church of St. Michael of Colveſton, with the lands, meadows, and all other things belonging to the ſame, free and quit, in pure alms, on condition that there ſhall be a convent of monks in that place. He moreover gave the church of Oſtrenewe in Goer, and the church of Penbray, and the church of St. Iſmael, with the lands and tithes belonging to the ſame; which was confirmed by Theobald archbiſhop of Canterbury, when Gilbert was abbat.

Ewias.

In the year 1100, Herald, lord of Ewias, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of St. Michael, with the chapel of St. Nicholas of the caſtle, and the chapel of St. James of Ewias, and the chapel of St. Kaene, with the chapel of Caneros, in pure and perpetual alms, on condition that there ſhall be always a convent at Ewias ſerving God. He further granted the tithes of all corn,

corn, of veniſon and honey, and of all things whereof good chriſtians ought to pay tithes. He alſo granted the church of Foy, with one plow's tillage, and the tithes of the fiſheries in Foy. He gave a water-mill, and the church of Hidred, with all its appurtenances, and the church of Alyngetone, and the church of Burnham. Moreover he gave the tithes of his demeans throughout all his lands, to their own uſe, and the tithes of all his mills, and of Eelles. Theobald, the archbiſhop, confirmed this grant, which was in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Robert confirmed the gift of his father Herald, and moreover gave the church of Burnham to the priory of Ewias, that a convent might be ſettled in that place; this was agreed, but not performed. He further gave the tithes of all his manors as fully as any chriſtians ought to pay them. Theobald, archbiſhop of Canterbury, confirmed this grant when Hameline was abbat.

Fairford.

Burgred, king of the Wixes, gave to God and to St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to the nuns of that place, two hides of land in Fayreford, when Eva was abbeſs.

Forde [*in Temple Guiting.*]

Robert, conſul of Glouceſter, gave to God and to St. Peter of Glouceſter a water-mill in Forde, when William was abbat.

Framelode.

Framelode.

In the year 1126, Winebald of Balon, with the conſent of Roger his ſon, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter a water-mill in Framelode, and half an hide of land in Amney, which Thomas, an Engliſhman, held free and quit from all charges except danegelt to the king.

Fronceſtre.

Raban, the Engliſhman, Revenſweit, and a famous brother of king Beornulph, gave Fronceſtre to God and the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in the time when the conons ſecular poſſeſſed the monaſtery.

In the year 1225, William de Bloys, biſhop of Worceſter, at the deſire of John de Columna, cardinal of the church of Rome, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Froncester, with the chapel of Nimpsfield, provided that a ſufficient vicar be there aſſigned. This was in the time of abbat Breden.

Frythmore.

Walter Giffard gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter his ſhare which he had in Frythmore. In the time when Thomas Carbonell was abbat, there was a treaty between the monks and the ſaid Walter Giffard, in which it was agreed, that two parts in three of all the land in Wylingwiche ſhould remain to the monaſtery, and that the third part, and the advowſon of the church, and the manſion-houſe ſhould belong to the ſaid Walter.

Gare.

Gare.

Alexander de Cormell gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter one water-mill in Gare, with all its appurtenances. King Henry the Second confirmed it, when Thomas Carbonel was abbat.

Glaſebury.

In the year 1088, when Serlo was abbat, Bernard of Newmarket gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, Glaſebury, with all its appurtenances, free and clear, and all the tithes of his demeans which he had in Brekeneyham, *viz.* of all corn, cattle, cheeſe, veniſon and honey; he alſo gave the church of great Covere, with all the tithes of that pariſh, and the lands belonging to that church, and one hide called Bache; king William the Second conſented to it, and confirmed it in the ſecond year of his reign. This year, by means of the wars between the great men in England, the city of Glouceſter, and the church of St. Peter, were deſtroyed.

Abbat Gilbert changed the manor of Glaſebury with the lord Walter de Cliffard for the manor of Eſtleche, whereby Walter had Glaſebury, excepting the advowſon of the church, which was reſerved to the monks of Glouceſter, and the monks of Glouceſter had Eſtleche, with its appurtenances, in the beſt manner that the ſaid Walter ever enjoy'd the ſame. This was confirmed by earl Roger, in the year 1144; it was in the ſame year confirmed by king Stephen.

Glouceſter.

In the year 1109, Robert de Baſkeville, after his return from Jeruſalem, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter one hide of land, without the walls of the city, where now is the orchard belonging to the monks. King Henry confirmed it when Peter was abbat.

In the year 1125, Adeliza, the ſhreifeſſe, mother of Walter of Glouceſter, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter her houſes and rents which ſhe had in Glouceſter, to wit, fourteen tenements, as they are mentioned in a grant, made when William was abbat.

Guyting.

In the year 1090, Gunuld de Loges gave to the monks of Glouceſter, for the good of the ſoul of her huſband Jurie, two hides of land in Guiting; which was confirmed both by king William the Second, and by king Henry, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Hampton.

William Revel gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter one hide of land in Hamptone, with the conſent of Bernard of Newmarket. King Henry the firſt confirmed it when Peter was abbat.

Hugh Talemach, when he took upon him the monks habit at Glouceſter, gave one moiety of the town of Hamptone, with the church thereof. His ſon Peter confirmed it: King Henry the Second alſo confirmed it when Hameline was abbat.

Harsfield.

Harsfield.

Roger earl of Hereford, when he became monk of Glouceſter, gave to the church 100 ferdingals of land in Herefordſhire; for which his brother Walter, conſtable of Hereford, gave ſix yard-lands in the time of Hameline, free and diſcharged from all earthly ſervice: he alſo gave two yard-lands againſt Briſtol highway, near the park.

Hartpury.

Offa, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Hardpery to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Eva was abbeſs.

King Henry the Firſt gave to the monks of Glouceſter, the new plowed grounds in Hardpyrie, in the twenty-third year of his reign, when William was abbat.

Hereford.

King William the Firſt granted and confirmed to the church of St. Peter of Hereford, ſo many of the lands which Walter de Lacy had given to that church which he himſelf had built, as related to four plow's tillage, and ten vills with ten villaines, one villaine belonging to Stoke in Herefordſhire, one in Staunton in Shropſhire, one in Stoke in the ſame county, one in Webley in Herefordſhire, one in Brick Marisfrome in the ſame county; and five villaines and five villages in Glouceſterſhire, one in Guyting, one in Quennington, one in Stratone, one in Wyk in Dunteſborn, and one in Ham. Walter de Lacy gave

two parts of the tithes of theſe ten vills to the ſaid church of Hereford. Hugh his ſon confirmed this grant; king Henry the Firſt alſo confirmed it. Walter de Lacy likewiſe granted the church of St. Owen in Hereford, to which one tything and an houſe did belong, and gave the whole manſion-houſe. He commanded that all theſe lands ſhould be made free for ever from all cuſtoms. This was performed when Serlo was abbat.

In the year 1101, Hugh de Lacy gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of St. Peter of Hereford, which his father had built from the ground, with the prebends, and whatſoever belonged to that church. Serlo was abbat at this time.

Heycot.

Robert de Beckesford gave to the monks of Glouceſter certain tithes in Heycote, in the time of abbat Peter.

Heythrope.

Ernulph de Heſding gave the church of Heythrope, Linkholt, and a water-mill, with the lands belonging to the prieſt and the church of Kempſford, with the lands belonging to the prieſt; and alſo all other lands, paſture grounds, and privileges which the monks in Glouceſter have in that place. Patrick of Chaworth, and Maud his wife, teſtified and confirmed by their deed, all donations made by their children. Pagan, the ſon of Patrick,

of

of his own gift, granted that he and his heirs after him, ſhall with his own workmen, and at his own charges, mow and make the tithes of his demeans at Kempsford. King Henry the Firſt confirmed this, and of his own gift, gave to the monks of Glouceſter four marks yearly out of the church of Kempsford, when Serlo was abbat.

Hide.

Helewiſe the widow of William de Ebroys, gave to God and the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter a piece of land called Hide, lying in Hereford-ſhire, which Walter de Lacy gave to her on marriage. King Henry the Firſt confirmed the grant, when William was abbat.

Hinton.

In the year 981, Elfred, ſiſter of king Ethelred, gave Hynetone to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, to pray for her ſoul. She was then barren, and in a low condition; and when five men were required for the king's wars out of this ſmall eſtate, they could not be had; then did the prieſts, who preſided in the church, go to her, and entreat her to ſpeak to the king on their behalf, which ſhe did on the nativity of our Lord, when the king was at a feaſt, ſhe fell down on her knees, and obtained that thoſe lands ſhould for ever after be quit and free from all charges.

In the year 1156, it was adjudged in the county court of Glouceſterſhire, that the manor of Hynetone being, time out of mind, free from all charges, therefore

therefore it ought to be free from and quit from fines for murther. This was done when Hameline was abbat.

Hope Maleyſel.

In the year 1102, William de Pomerey gave to the monks at Glouceſter the village called Bery in Devonſhire, for which his brother Goſline gave Seldene, for which we now have Hopemaleyſel, King Henry the Firſt agreeing to it, and confirming it, when Serlo was abbat.

Horcot.

Patrick of Chaworth gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, a water-mill in Horcote, in the time of abbat William.

Hyneledene.

In the year 1239, Richard de Wigmore gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter his lands in Hyneledene, and one hide, with the groves, paſtures, meadows, and all appurtenances which Jeoffry de le Dene did enjoy. This was done when Henry Folet was abbat.

Janeſworth.

Earl Robert de Bertone gave twenty ſhillings yearly out of his rents in Glouceſterſhire, to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, to wit, ten ſhillings out of Janeſworth, and ten ſhillings out of Chedworth; in the time when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Radulph de Zouch gave Janeſworth to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, free and quit of all

all ſervices. King Henry confirmed it when Gilbert was abbat: king Stephen alſo confirmed it.

Reginald Thucks gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to the monks ſerving God, in pure and perpetual alms, his village of Janeworth, free and quit from all ſervices and cuſtoms which did any ways belong to him or his heirs, to be enjoyed by them in perpetual right of inheritance. King Stephen confirmed this when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Kempsford.

Patrick of Chaworth, the ſon of Patrick, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in pure alms, one water-mill, called Horcot, in the village of Kynemaresford, with the lands adjoining and belonging to the ſaid mill, and the tithes of the meadows of the ſaid village; king Henry the Firſt confirming it in the time when William was abbat.

Patrick de Chaworth gave to the monks of Glouceſter three mills in Kynemeresford, which king William the Second confirmed in the time of abbat Serlo.

John biſhop of Worceſter decreed, and of his own free will confirmed unto abbat Breedone, and to the convent of St. Peter of Glouceſter, two ſheaves of tithes of the church of Kynemeresforde, with the lands and the other appurtenances which they did hitherto enjoy, to hold for ever to their own proper uſes. The ſame biſhop, John, did grant to the monks four marks of ſilver yearly, iſſuing

iſſuing out of four yard-lands in Kynemeresforde, to be received by the vicar.

Keteringham.

Radulph, the ſon of Walter, gave to the monks the tithes of Keteringham, and thirty acres of land. William de Curam gave the tithes of his demeans in the ſame village, in the time when Serlo was abbat.

Kylpec.

In the year 1134, Hugh, the ſon of William Norman, gave to God and to St. Peter, and to the monks of Glouceſter, the church of St. David of Kylpec, with the chapel of the bleſſed Mary of the caſtle, and all theſe churches and chapels, and the lands which did belong to them, and all tithes of all his lands, of corn, hay, flax, wool, cheeſe, colts, calves, lambs, pigs, and of all other things of which chriſtians ought to pay tithes. He granted alſo that the pigs of the prior might go intermixt with his, and eat the malt; moreover he granted the joint benefit of his woods for the uſe of the monaſtery. This was done when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Lancarvan.

Robert, the ſon of Hamon, gave the church of St. Cadoc of Lancarvan to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, and gave Penham with fifteen hides of land. King William the Firſt confirmed it when Serlo was abbat.

Lech.

Lech.

In the year 1094, on Palm Sunday, Thomas archbiſhop of York reſtored to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, Lech, Odington, Standiſh and Barton, much blaming himſelf, and beating his breaſt that he had detained them ſo long. This was done when Serlo was abbat.

Littleton.

In the year 1096, Hugh of the Port was made monk at Wincheſter: he then gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, Littleton in Hampſhire, which was confirmed by king William the Second. Henry, ſon of Hugh of the Port, confirmed his father's gift: Adam of the Port likewiſe confirmed it in the time of abbat Serlo.

Lynkeholt.

Ernulph de Heſding gave Lynkeholt to God and St. Peter, on the day of the purification of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1081, at Saliſbury. King William the Firſt gave his conſent, and confirmed it in the time when Serlo was abbat.

St. Martin's, in London.

Radulph Peverell gave the church of St. Martin to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter. Peverell alſo gave all the lands which belonged to the prieſt. King William the Second confirmed it when Serlo was abbat.

Mayſemore.

King Henry the Firſt, in the year 1101, gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, the manor

of Mayſemore, with all the woods and plains thereunto belonging, as fully as ever he held the ſame, with all things appertaining to the ſaid land. The king confirmed this when Serlo was abbat.

Newberg.

King William the Second being grievouſly ſick at Glouceſter, gave to God and to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of St. Gundeley of Newberg, with fifteen hides.

Nimpsfield.

In the year 1093, Euſtace de Berkeley reſtored Nimpsfield to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat.

King William the Firſt gave lands in Nimdeſfield to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and to abbat Wulſtan, to hold in as full and free manner as ever it had been formerly; and as in the reign of king Edward his kinſman, with the privilege of hearing judicial cauſes in all places, and forbade all invaſions on their rights.

Northlech.

In the year 1220, king Henry, the ſon of king John, granted to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter the market of Northlech, with ſuit of court. This was granted on the feſtival of the apoſtles Peter and Paul, when Henry Blont was abbat.

Northwich.

King William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of St. Peter

St. Peter of Northwich, which ſtands in the market place there. Thomas the archbiſhop confirmed the ſame to their own uſes, and deſired William biſhop of Norwich to confirm it likewiſe. This was done when Serlo was abbat. Walo of St. Peter gave the church of St. Peter, which ſtands in the market place at Norwich, and himſelf, to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Norton.

In the year 1126, Robert, ſon of Walter, and Aveline his wife, gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Norton, with the lands, tithes, and all other things belonging to the ſaid church, as fully as Emeline, the mother of Aveline, ſome years ſince had given the ſame, to be free, peaceable and quiet from all charges. King Henry the Firſt confirmed this grant in the time of abbat William.

William Briton, in the time when William was abbat, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Norton, with the five yard lands. King Henry the Firſt confirmed it.

Oleney.

Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, gave to God and to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, forty ſhillings yearly rent of a water-mill in Oleney, which deſcended to him by right of inheritance. He alſo confirmed a former grant of a mill in Toddewell, which Alice, his ſiſter, had given for the good of

the ſoul of her huſband, Richard, the ſon of Gilbert, when Hameline was abbat.

Oſelworth.

Roger de Berkeley gave the church of Oſelworth to the priory of Stanley; and the church of Cowelege, and the church of Erlingham, and the church of Slimbridge, and the church of Uleye, with the tithes and lands, and whatſoever did belong to it.

Over.

In the year 804, Ethelrick, ſon of king Ethelmund, with the conſent of a ſynod, upon an invitation to the ſynod, granted thirty meſſuages in Over to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and confirmed the grant of his father in the time when the canons ſecular reſided there.

Paterne, (St.) in Wales.

In the year 1111, Gilbert, the ſon of Richard, one of the chief noblemen of England, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the land and church of Paterne in Wales, and all its appurtenances, as it is bounded by the ſea and two rivers; and half of the great fiſhery which he had made, and the tithes of all things belonging to the demeanes of the caſtle of Penwedith.

Paſſage. (free)

John, earl of Moreton, confirms to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and the church of the apoſtles Peter and Paul, and St. Guthlac of Hereford,

ford, and to the monks there ſerving God, that they, their men and ſervants, ſhall be for ever free and quit from all toll, paſſage, loaden horſes, carriages, driving ſwine, money and bridge money, throughout all his lands, to wit, Briſtol, Keyrdiffe, Newburg, and all other his lands, for all manner of their own proper goods which they ſhall either ſell or buy.

Paygrave.

Robert the conſul of Glouceſter, confirmed the gift of Richard, the ſon of Nigelle, of land in Paygrave, and four farendells of land in the orchard of the almoner; and he gave the water-mill of Ford, and all his tithes in Wotton, and ſix acres of land by deed, when William was abbat.

Penycombe.

Agnes, the widow of Turſtin of Flanders, and his ſon Euſtace, a knight, lord of Witteney, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, one hide of land in Penycombe and Sudenehale, free and quit from all charges, when Reginald was abbat.

Petſwell.

In the year 1117, Wyſbert, of the king's houſhold, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, for the good of the ſoul of his wife Hawiſe, his lands in-Petſwell, and laid the grant on the altar; and in the ſame chapter, Wybert reſtored the land which the abbat Serlo had conveyed to him, near to the king's houſe where the barton is. This was done when William was abbat.

Quenington.

Quenington.

Hugh de Lacy gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Quenington, and the church of Wyke, at the ſame time when he gave ten vills and ten villains. Thomas biſhop of Worceſter confirmed the grant in the time of abbat Serlo.

Rodesford.

King William the Second gave Rodesford to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat.

Ruddle.

Radulph Bluet gave Rodele [in Newnham] to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, in pure and perpetual alms, which was confirmed by king William the Second, in the time of abbat Serlo.

King Henry the Firſt gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter his manor of Rodele, [in Weſtbury] with a wood and a fiſhery, to find a light at the high altar, which ſhould be continually burning for the good of the ſoul of Robert Curtoiſe, his brother, who was buried there in the time of abbat William.

Rugge.

In the year 1112, Thomas of St. Joanne gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter his lands in Rugge, which lye in Standiſh, in pure and perpetual alms, free and quit from gold, money, and all other ſervices and things which belonged to the king. King Henry the Firſt confirmed this grant when Peter was abbat.

Seldene.

Seldene.

Henry de Pomeray gave Seldene to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, reſerving to himſelf two ſhillings as an acknowledgement. His heirs confirmed this grant, and releaſed the two ſhillings.

Sexlingham.

John, ſon of Richard, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the tithes of Sexlingham. Euſtace, the ſon of John, gave twenty ſhillings yearly rent out of the ſame vill, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Shoteſhore.

Roger de Berkeley the elder, on the feſtival of St. Sebaſtian, was made a monk under the lord abbat Serlo. He reſtored Shoteſhore to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter, free and diſcharged, as he had unjuſtly witheld it. King William the Second confirmed it. This was done in the year 1091, 4° W. 2.

Slimbridge.

In the year 1224, there was a ſuit between Thomas of Berkeley and the lord abbat of Breedon, and the convent of Glouceſter, concerning the church of Slimburgge; it was ended by this means, Thomas Berkeley gave the place of Lorlynge, with all its appurtenances, to the church of Stanley, from him and his heirs, and the lord abbat Thomas releaſed to him the church of Slimbrugge.

Standiſh.

Standiſh.

Beornulph, king of the Mercians, in the year 821, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter fifteen hides of land in Standiſh, under Ezimbury. He was ſlain in battle by king Egbrit, in the year 823, when the canons ſecular reſided there.

Stanley.

In the year 1146, Roger de Berkeley gave to God, and to the convent of St. Peter of Glouceſter, the church of St. Leonard Stanley, with all its appurtenances, with the conſent of Sabrithus the prior, and of the brethren of that place, by the hands of lord Symon, biſhop of Worceſter. The ſame Roger gave the church of Ozleworth to the priory of Stanley, and the church of Cowly, and the church of Arlingham, and the church of Slimbridge, and the church of Uley, with the tithes, lands, and all things belonging to the ſame. This was done when Gilbert was abbat.

Robert de Berkeley, ſon of Maurice, gave to the church of Stanley a mill in Cowly, and a meſſuage with lands belonging to the mill. The ſame Roger de Berkeley, in the year 1156, gave the church of Camme, with the appurtenances, to the church of St. Leonard Stanley. King Henry the Third confirmed it; it was alſo confirmed by John, biſhop of Worceſter. The ſame Roger gave to the ſaid priory a grove called Fifacre, in the time of abbat Hameline.

Teynton.

Teynton.

Hugh, ſon of Norman, gave to the priory of Kylpec the church of Teyntone, and the chapel of Sylva, with a yard-land, when Walter de Lacy was abbat. Maud of Teyntone gave to God and St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Teyntone, to find lights in the church, and Radulph Avenel confirmed it with an hermitage in that ſame place, and one villain with his family. Gilbert Foliot, biſhop of Hereford, confirmed it in the time of abbat Hameline.

Tolls.

The charter of William, earl of Glouceſter, whereby he exempted the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and their men, from payment of tolls in the vill of Briſtol; and another charter of his, whereby they are exempted from payment of tolls in Briſtol, Kardiff, Newburg, and all other his lands. He moreover exempted the church of St. Guthlac of Hereford from payment of any tolls throughout all his lands in Wales.

Treygoſſe.

Robert, earl of Glouceſter, gave Treygoſſe to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter. The ſame Robert, earl of Glouceſter, the king's ſon, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glouceſter, Treygos and Penhore, with other appurtenances. He moreover made them and their men, and alſo the priory of Ewenny, free from paying toll throughout his

lands. This was done when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Tuffely.

Oſberne, biſhop of Exeter, gave Tuffely to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, when Serlo was abbat. King Henry the Second confirmed it by his charter, and that the grove of Tuffely ſhould be free, and that nobody ſhould commit waſte there.

Tythes.

Wido of Flanders gave all his tithes, and the churches of all his lands, and the tithes of the fiſhing, and a place to land the fiſh, and to build an houſe for the fiſher-man, for rhe conveniency of the fiſhing, near to his caſtle of Elys. He alſo gave the land called Mount St. Mary, and the wood called Gengod.

Willingwyke.

In the year 1167, when Hameline was abbat, Helias Giffard, the younger, and Berta, his mother, gave to God and St. Peter, eight libratas of land in Willingwyke, and the abbat reſtored to them Cranham, which his father gave to them when he was made monk. Helias, their ſon, confirmed the ſame. Berta, the wife of Helias Giffard, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, certain lands in Willingwyke, on which he had built at his own charges. This was done when Hameline was abbat.

Wynterburne.

Wynterburne.

In the year 1112, Robert Gernoun gave to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter the church of Wynterbourne, and the church of Laverſtoke, and half the water-mill, and half the land which did belong to it. King Henry the Firſt confirmed it when Peter was abbat.

Of the *BISHOPRICK* and *BISHOPS.*

GLOUCESTER was antiently the ſeat of a Britiſh biſhop, whoſe title ſometimes occurs in the ſynodal acts by the name of *Cluve*, or *Cluvienſis*, derived from *Clevum*, or *Glevum*, or perhaps from *Gloyw*, the Britiſh name of the city.

We read in the *Memorial of Glouceſter*, that a biſhop and preachers were ſettled here in the year of Chriſt 189, by king Lucius, concerning whom it is agreed, that he was called *Lever Mawr*, or Great Light, tho' the learned differ as to the preciſe time when he lived, and to ſome particulars attributed to him. However we have the teſtimony of the learned biſhop Uſher, that this king built here *eccleſiam primæ ſedis*, a church of the firſt ſeat. Some antient writers alſo affirm, that this was one of the archbiſhopricks erected by him in the place or ſeat of one of the arch-flamens, or heathen chief-prieſts; and that afterwards, on ac-

count of the extraordinary ſanctity of St. David, this archbiſhoprick was tranſlated to *Menevia*, which, in honour of that ſaint, was afterwards called St. David's.

Biſhop Uſher, Sir William Dugdale, and other laborious ſearchers into matters of antiquity, affirm, that Eldad, Eldadym, or Eldall, was biſhop here about the year 489. This is the ſame perſon whom Rous calls Sanctus Aldatus, a prelate of remarkable courage, wiſdom and virtue, whoſe name appears in an inſcription now over the biſhop's ſeat in the cathedcal, thus written:

EDEL DVX
ELDADVS EP̄S GLOVC:
ELDO MAJOR
A: 490.

It is ſaid that Theonus, called alſo Cernus, ſucceeded Eldad, and that he was tranſlated to London in the year 553.

There is no further account to be found of the antient biſhops and their ſucceſſion, becauſe the biſhoprick probably ended, according to the opinion of biſhop Tanner, when the heathen Saxons overrun this country, about the year 570. In ſucceeding ages, when the Saxon kings were converted to chriſtianity, Oſwy, king of Northumberland, having ſubdued Mercia, erected the biſhoprick of Litchfield in the year 657, when Glouceſterſhire was made ſubject to Dwina, firſt biſhop

ſhop of that dioceſe. But in the year 679, this vaſt biſhoprick was divided into five ſmaller ones, by the decree of Theodore, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and out of it ſprung the biſhopricks of Litchfield, Dorcheſter, Leiceſter, Hereford, and Worceſter, of which laſt Boſil was the firſt biſhop, and then Glouceſterſhire was a part of his dioceſe.

A ſuffragan biſhop was fixed at Glouceſter by act of parliament, in the year 1534; but even as early as 1273, Reginald occurs by that name, who was ſubſtituted by the biſhop of Lincoln to viſit the churches in Oxfordſhire; and probably other appointments to that office may have taken place ſince that time.

After the diſſolution of St. Peter's abbey, king Henry the Eighth obtained an act of parliament, under which he erected the city of Glouceſter, and the county of that city, and all the county of Glouceſter into a biſhoprick[a], with a dean and chapter, by the name of the dioceſe of Glouceſter; and ordained that ſuch part of the then vill and county of Briſtol, as formerly was in the dioceſe

[a] He had, ſays Sir Robert Atkyns, at the ſame time an intention of erecting eighteen biſhopricks, tho' he actually founded but five, beſides Weſtminſter, which laſt continued but few years. A greater number might very well have been expected, and the extent and populouſneſs of the nation requires it, and king Henry the Eighth might well have afforded it; for the conſtant yearly revenues of the diſſolved monaſteries which came to the crown, were 140,000l. and the true yearly value muſt be eſtimated at ten times as much. p. 43, 44.

of

of Worceſter, ſhould be from henceforward in the dioceſe of Glouceſter for ever.

The king's letters patents, dated the 3d of September, 1541, are printed in the Appendix, No. 2; and thoſe for the endowment of the biſhoprick are alſo inſerted in the Appendix, No. 3, where the particulars may be ſeen at large, of which the following is a ſummary account.

In the letters of endowment it is ordered, that the abbat's lodgings, with the buildings, chapels, grounds and other premiſſes; his ſtable, and the garden at the end of the church-yard, all within the precincts of the abbey; the houſe called the wood-barton, two ſtables, two ſlaughter-houſes, and a dog-kennel, in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, are to be called the palace of the biſhop of Glouceſter.

The biſhoprick is endowed with the following manors, lands, rectories, tythes, advowſons, &c.

The manors of Maiſmore, Brokethorp, Harſcomb, Preſton, Longford, Droiſcourt, Rudge and Farley, and part of the manor of Laſſington, in the county of Glouceſter; and thoſe of Hope Maleſhal, Dewchurch and Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford; and all the lands, profits, &c. in the fields of Brokethorp, Hareſcomb, Preſton, and Brockworth.—The vineyard-houſe and park, containing fifteen acres and three roods; Porthammeadow, containing ſixty-ſeven acres, and the firſt ſhoot of it; a moiety of the wood at Woolridge,

and

and a moiety of the wood called Le Perch, containing ſixteen acres, all in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode.

The rectories of Hartpury, Maiſmore, Upton St. Leonard, Cam, Northleach, Kempsford, Welford, South Cerney, and Standiſh, in Glouceſterſhire; and thoſe of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennock, Cowern and Ewias Harold, in the county of Hereford; and of Newport, in the county of Wenlock in Wales, [now Monmouthſhire.]

The tithes or portions of tithes in Standiſh, Caldrop, Hardwick, Over-Oxlinch, Nether-Oxlinch, Little Runwike, Harſefield, Sall, Putley, Farley, Holyrood-Ampney, Aldeſworth, Linton, and Shipton-Solers, in Glouceſterſhire; and in Devennock, Wentworth, Talgarth, Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm or Venne, Barn or Verne, Bunches or Burch, Strood and Lake, in the county of Hereford.

The following penſions, *viz.* 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of Kempsford rectory; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Teynton; 9*s.* from Rendcombe; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Nympſfield; and 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Newport.

The advowſon, preſentation, and right of patronage of the vicarages of Hartpury, Maiſemore, Upton St. Leonard, Cam, Northleach, Kempſford, Whelford or Welford, South Cerney, and Standiſh, in the county of Glouceſter; of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennock, Cowern, and Ewias Harold, in the county of Hereford; of Newport, in the county of Wenlock [Monmouthſhire];

ſhire]; of the chapels of Maiſmore, Cam, and Stinchcomb, in Glouceſterſhire; and Piperton, in Herefordſhire. All which manors, lands, rectories, tithes, penſions, and right of preſentation belonged to the abbey of St. Peter at Glouceſter.

The biſhoprick is ſubject to the following payments, *viz.*

	£.	S.	D.
To the king at his court of Augmentation, — — —	33	16	4
Bailiff of Maiſmore, — — —	2	0	0
Woodward of Woolridge, — —	0	11	0
Woodward of the Perch, — —	0	6	8
Bailiff of Brookthrop and Haſcomb,	1	6	8
Bailiff of Preſton, — — —	0	11	8
Bailiff of Longford, — — —	0	6	8
Bailiff of Rudge and Farley, —	0	8	4
Vicar of Cam, and to the chaplain of Stinchcombe, — —	13	6	8
Vicar of Standiſh, — — —	15	5	0
Collector of the penſions of Kempsford, Teynton, Rendecombe, and Nimpsfield, —	0	13	4
Bailiff of Hope Maleſhal, — —	0	14	1
Bailiff of Dewchurch, and Kilpeck,	1	6	8
Chancell' of Hereford, for procurations of Dewchurch & Kilpeck,	0	5	0
Archdeacon of Brecknock, for procurations and ſynodals, —	0	2	2
Glaſbury church, — — —	0	0	10
Devennock church, — — —	0	0	5

Farmer

Farmer of the rectory of Devennock and Glaſbury, for his livery, —	0	13	4
Vicar of York, for a portion of tithes out of Cowern rectory,	0	2	0
Collector of portions in Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm, Farm, Briches, Strode and Lake, — — —	0	3	4
Bailiff of Droiſcourt, — — —	0	6	8

The biſhoprick has not ſuffered much by alienations; but in the years 1647, 1648, and 1649, the following particulars were ſold, *viz.* the manor of Reculver, and other lands in Kent and elſewhere, belonging to the ſees of Canterbury, Norwich, and Glouceſter, to John Blackwell, for 3382*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—Glouceſter palace and other lands, to Thomas Hodges, for 913*l.*—Meſſuages in the manor of Longford, to W. Mollins, for 24*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*—Maiſemore, Preſton, Longford and Aſhchurch, which laſt belonged to the ſee of Briſtol, to alderman Fowke, for 3819*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*—Droiſcourt, in the county of Glouceſter, and Macknage, in that of Northampton, belonging to the ſees of Winton and Glouceſter, to Robert Gale, for 176*l.* 10*s.*—The manor of Dewchurch, to Sylvanus Taylor, for 181*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*—The manor of Hope Maleſhall, to Robert Thayer, for 130*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*—The manor of Rudge, to William Mollins, for 976*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The total of which ſales amount to 9917*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* but ſuch

of thoſe lands as were granted to this biſhoprick at the foundation, reverted to the ſee at the reſtoration.

The value of the endowment, as it is now rated for firſt fruits, is 315*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* but the real value is eſtimated at about 900*l.* a year.

The arms of the ſee are, *Azure, two keys in ſaltire, or.*

There is only one archdeaconry in the dioceſe, which is divided into ten deaneries, with their proper rural deans, *viz.*

I. Campden Deanery,

Containing the following Pariſhes and Places.

Alderton,
Aſhton Uunderhill,
Aſton Somervile,
Aſton Subedge,
Batsford,
Beckford,
Bourton on the Hill,
Buckland,
Chipping Campden,
Clifford Chambers,
Cowhonibourn,
Didbrook,
Dorſington,
Dumbleton,
Ebberton,
Hailes, *a chapel.*
Hinton,
Kemerton,
Lemington,
Marſton Sicca,
Mickleton,
Moreton Henmarſh,
Pebworth,
Pinnock,
Preſton on Stour,
Queinton,
Saintbury,
Seiſencot,
Shenington,
Snowſhill,

Stanly

Stanly Pont Larch *chapel.*
Stanway,
Staunton,
Toddenham,
Toddington,
Waſhbourn (Great)
Welford,
Weſton Subedge,
Weſton upon Avon,
Wickham (Child's)
Willerſey,
Wormington.

2. Cirencester Deanery.

Ampney Crucis,
Ampney Mary,
Ampney Peter,
Bagendon,
Baunton,
Chedworth,
Cirenceſter,
Coates,
Coln Deans, or Dennis,
Coln Rogers,
Compton Abdale,
Daglingworth,
Driffield,
Duntſborn Abbats,
Duntſborn Militis,
Farmington,
Hampnet,
Harnhill,
North Cerney,
Northleach,
Preſton,
Rendcomb,
South Cerney,
Stowel,
Stratton,
Siddington Mary,
Siddington Peter.

3. Dursley Deanery.

Berkeley,
Beverſtone,
Cam,
Cowley,
Durſley,
Falfield, *a chapel.*
Frampton on Severn,
Hill, *chapel.*
Kingſcot, *a chapel.*
Kingſwood,
Laſborough,
Newington Bagpath,
Oldbury,

Oldbury, *a chapel.*
North Nibley,
Olpen, *a chapel.*
Ozleworth.
Rockhampton,
Slimbridge,
Stinchcomb, *a chapel.*
Stone, *a chapel.*
Thornbury,
Uley,
Wottonunderedge.

4. Fairford Deanery.

Aldeſworth,
Barnſley,
Bibury,
Coln Aldwins,
Down Ampney,
Eaſtlech Martin,
Eaſtlech Turville,
Fairford,
Hatherop,
Kempsford,
Leachlade,
Marſton, *a chapel.*
Meyſey Hampton,
Quenington,
Southrop.
Winſon, *chapel.*

5. Forest Deanery.

Abenhall,
Ailberton, *a chapel.*
Alvington,
Awre,
Bicknor (Engliſh)
Blackeney, *a chapel.*
Blaiſdon,
Breeme, *a chapel.*
Bromſborow,
Bully, *a chapel.*
Churcham, *a chapel.*
Colford, *a chapel.*
Dean Magna,
Dean Parva,
Dymock,
Flaxley,
Hewelsfield, *a chapel.*
Huntley,
Kempley,
Lancaut, *a chapel.*
Lea, *a chapel.*
Lidney,
Longhope,

Longhope,
Minſterworth,
Newent,
Newland, *a chapel.*
Newnham,
Oxenhall,
Pauntley,
Preſton,
Rudford,
Ruerdean, *a chapel.*
Staunton,
St. Briavel's, *a chapel.*
Tainton,
Tibberton,
Tidenham, *a chapel.*
Upleaden,
Weſtbury,
Woolaſton.

6. GLOUCESTER DEANERY.

Arlingham,
Aſhleworth,
Barnwood,
Brookthrop,
Churchdown,
Elmore,
Frethern,
Hardwick, *a chapel.*
Harſcombe,
Harsfield,
Hartpury,
Hempſtead,
Laſſington,
Longney,
Maiſemore,
Matſon,
Moreton Valence,
Norton,
Pitchcomb,
Quedgley,
Rundwick, *a chapel.*
Sandhurſt,
Saul, *a chapel.*
Standiſh,
Upton St. Leonard's
Whaddon,
Wheatenhurſt,
Witcomb Magna.

In the City and Liberties.

St. Aldate,
St. Bartholomew, *chapel.*
St. Catherine,
St. John Baptiſt,
St. Magdalen,
St. Mary de Cript,
St. Mary

St. Mary de Grace,
St. Mary de Lode,
St. Michael,
St. Nicholas,
St. Owen,
Trinity.

7. Hawkesbury Deanery.

Abſon, *a chapel.*
Acton Turville,
Alderley,
Badminton Great,
Badminton Little,
Bitton,
Boxwell,
Charfield,
Cold Aſhon,
Cromhall,
Deinton,
Didmarton,
Dodington,
Dyrham,
Frampton Cotterel,
Hanham, *a chapel.*
Hawkeſbury,
Horton,
Iron Acton,
Leiterton, *a chapel.*
Littleton, *a chapel.*
Marſhfield,
Oldbury on the Hill,
Oldland, *a chapel.*
Puclechurch,
Rangeworthy, *a chapel.*
Siſton,
Sodbury Chipping
Sodbury Little,
Sodbury Old,
Titherington,
Tormarton,
Tortworth,
Treſham, *a chapel.*
Wapley,
Weſterleigh, *a chapel.*
Weſtonbirt,
Wickwar,
Yate.

8. Stonehouse Deanery.

Avening,
Biſley,
Brimpsfield,
Chalford, *a chapel.*
Cherington,
Coleſbourn,
Cowley,

Cowley,
Cranham,
Cubberley,
Eaſtington,
Edgworth,
Elkſtone,
Frowceſter,
Horſley,
Minchin Hampton,
Miſerden,
Nimpsfield,
Painſwick,
Radmarton,
Rodborow, *a chapel.*
Saperton,
Shipton Moign,
Stanley St. Leonard,
Stanley Regis,
Stonehouſe,
Stroud,
Syde,
Tetbury,
Winſton,
Woodcheſter.

9. Stow Deanery.

Addleſtrop,
Aſton Blank,
Barrington (Great)
Barrington (Little)
Bledington,
Bourton on the Water,
Broadwell,
Clapton, *a chapel.*
Compton (Little)
Condicot,
Farmcot, *a chapel.*
Guiting (Power)
Guiting (Temple)
Haſleton,
Hawling,
Longborow,
Naunton,
Notgrove,
Oddington,
Riſſington (Great)
Riſſington (Little)
Riſſington (Wick)
Seiſencot,
Salperton,
Sherbourn,
Shipton Oliffe,
Shipton Solers,
Slaughter (Upper)
Slaughter (Lower)
Sutton under Brayles,
Stow on the Would,
Swell (Upper)

Swell

Swell (Lower)
Turk Dean,
Weſtcote,
Widford,
Windruſh,
Yanworth, *a chapel.*

10. Winchcomb Deanery.

Aſhchurch,
Badgworth,
Biſhop's Cleeve,
Brokworth,
Charleton Abbat's,
Charleton King's,
Cheltenham,
Dowdſwell,
Down Hatherly,
Elmſton,
Gretton, *a chapel.*
Leckhampton,
Oxenton,
Preſbury,
Seven Hampton,
Shipton Olive,
Shurdington,
Stoke Archer, *a chapel.*
Sudely,
Swindon,
Tewkeſbury,
Tredington,
Twining,
Walton Cardiff, *a chapel.*
Whittington,
Winchcomb,
Withington.
Wolſton,

Peculiars *in this Dioceſe.*

Bibury, with Aldeſworth, Barnſley and Winſon. The manor of Bibury was granted by the biſhop of Worceſter to the abbey of Oſeney, *Salvo in omnibus jure epiſcopali.* What was granted by the biſhop to the abbey, was afterwards granted by king Edward the Sixth to a lay-man. Mrs. Warneford is the preſent lady of the manor of Bibury, and holds a court-leet, where the inhabitants of Aldeſworth, Barnſley, and Winſon appear.

pear. What the rights belonging to this peculiar were, had been an object of diſpute ever ſince the foundation of this ſee, 'till it was agreed between Dr. Benſon, the late biſhop, and Mrs. Warneford, to lay all evidence relating to it before the dean of the Arches, and to enter into mutual engagements to abide by his award; which award was made by him March 26, 1741. The biſhop holds a viſitation in the triennial, but it muſt be in the peculiar. The inhibition is to be for three months only. The official, who is appointed by the proprietor of the manor, hath the probat of wills; and a concurrency with the chancellor in granting marriage licences to thoſe only within the peculiar. This account is taken from the biſhop's book, where it is obſerved, that after the affair has been ſo maturely and fully conſidered, by ſo competent a judge, it is not doubted, but that his award will be as much a rule for the ſucceſſors of the above mentioned parties, as it has been for themſelves.

Cleeve, or Biſhop's Cleeve, with the chapel of Stoke-Archer. This is not ſubject to the archdeacon, and to the biſhop only in his triennial viſitation. The rector exerciſeth archidiaconal juriſdiction, proves wills, and grants adminiſtration.

Deerhurſt, with Boddington, Corſe, Forthampton, Hasfield, Leigh, Staverton and Tirley. The archdeacon is obliged to viſit theſe pariſhes at Deerhurſt, which is all the diſtinction of the

peculiar. It is probable that they were formerly ſerved by monks of the priory of Deerhurſt, and that the archdeacon was uſed to viſit them there; ſo that what was originally a mere indulgence, in proceſs of time was claimed as a matter of right.

Wickham, or Child's-Wickham. It claims a right of being viſited by the biſhop and archdeacon in the manor houſe. The viſitor is entertained there at the expence of the lord, with a cake, a loaf of bread, a pound of butter, half a cheeſe, *i. e.* one quarter of ſage-cheeſe, the other plain; a dozen of ale, and ſix bottles of ſtrong beer. The vicar has the proving of wills in his pariſh.

Withington, with Dowdeſwell. The rector of Withington has the ſame privileges in his pariſh and Dowdeſwell, as the rector of Cleeve, in his peculiar.

Peculiars took their origin from the conſtitutions of Lanfranc, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who exempted all the clerks, or pariſh prieſts of the places where he was lord or patron, in any dioceſe, from the juriſdiction of the biſhop.

Before this biſhoprick was erected, the following places were in the dioceſe of York, *viz.* Churchdown, Laſſington, Norton, Compton-Abdale, Sainthurſt, Saint Catherine, in Glouceſter; and to theſe, perhaps, may be added Oddington and Witcombe-Magna.

The deanery of the Foreſt belonged to the biſhop of Hereford 'till this ſee was erected; but being

being part of the county of Glouceſter, the biſhop of Glouceſter, ſoon after the foundation, inſtituted, viſited, and performed many other epiſcopal functions therein; however the archdeacon of Hereford ſtill retains his juriſdiction in it, and under the biſhop of Glouceſter, viſits there in the ſummer every year, and receives the procurations; but the biſhop of Glouceſter's chancellor viſits the other half year. All the other deaneries in this dioceſe are under the juriſdiction of the archdeacon of Glouceſter, together with the deanery of Briſtol, and a few churches within the dioceſe of Worceſter.

BRISTOL DEANERY *contains*,

Almondeſbury,
Clifton,
Compton Greenville,
Elberton,
Filton,
Henbury, with Auſt.
Horfield,
Littleton,
Mangotsfield,
Olveſton, with Alveſton.
Saint George,
Stapleton,
Stoke Giffard,
Weſtbury,
Winterbourne.

Biſhop Cheiney certified to queen Elizabeth, in 1562, 'That at the foundation of the biſhoprick of Briſtol, the city and deanery of Briſtol were appointed and limitted to the biſhop of Briſtol, and his ſucceſſors, as they heretofore have alledged.' But yet no mention is made, in the charter of

erection of the ſee of Briſtol, that it ſhall have any part or parcel of the county of Glouceſter.

The following churches are within the archdeaconry of Glouceſter, tho' in the dioceſe of Worceſter, *viz.* Blockley vicarage, and the rectories of Dailsford, Ditchfield, Evenlode, Iccombe, and Stratton upon the Foſs.

This archdeaconry is valued at about 120*l.* *per annum*. In the twenty-ſixth year of Henry the Eighth, the full value of it, diſtinct from the rectory of Durſley, was 64*l.* 10*s.*

The account of the archdeacons follows that of the deans and chancellors.

BISHOPS of GLOUCESTER.

John Wakeman[a], (alias Wich) B.D. the laſt abbat of Tewkeſbury, being the king's chaplain, was appointed September 3, 1541, to be the firſt biſhop of this foundation, who accordingly was conſecrated September the 25th, or according to Le Neve, the 20th, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London and Weſtminſter; and thereupon the penſion of 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* allowed him at the diſſolution of his abbey, ceaſed. He was appointed to inſpect the Engliſh tranſla-

[a] Willis's Survey of Glo. Cathedral. Memoriale Glouc. being a MS. Muſæo Aſhmoleano Oxon.

tion

tion of part of the New Teſtament; and dying at [b] Forthampton, in the co. of Glouceſter, where he had an houſe and little chapel, in the beginning of November, 1549, was there buried. There is an effigy in memory of him, lying on a tomb behind the high altar at Tewkeſbury, which he had provided while he was abbat. Upon biſhop Wakeman's death, archbiſhop Cranmer ſent a commiſſion to prebendary Williams to be his commiſſary, to viſit this church, and to be the keeper of the ſpiritualities of the city and dioceſe.

John Hooper, or Hoper, D. D. [c] an exemplary, zealous, pious and learned man, who in his younger years had been a monk of Cleeve, in Somerſetſhire, was nominated on the 15th of May, appointed biſhop on the 3d of July, 1550, conſecrated on the 8th of March following; and inſtalled by proxy by archbiſhop Cranmer, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London and Rocheſter, the 22d of the ſame month. He was very active in the viſitation of the dioceſe, then remarkably abounding with popery, and greatly promoted the reformation. With the conſent of the dean and chapter, he ſurrendered the biſhoprick of Glouceſter to the king, the 26th of April, 1552, and, on the 12th of

[b] Willis's Hiſt. M. Abbies.

[c] Willis's Survey of Glouceſter Cathedral. Collier's Hiſt. Burnet's Ref. Fox's Martyrs. Strype's Cranmer. Thomas's Survey of Worc. Cath. Godwin de Præſul. and other Hiſtorians.

May,

May, made a deed of gift of all the lands and annuities which he enjoyed by means of his biſhoprick. Upon Dr. Heath's being deprived of the ſee of Worceſter, by virtue of an act of parliament, by the king's letters patents, dated May the 20th, in the ſame year, the biſhoprick of Glouceſter was diſſolved, and converted into an archdeaconry, dependent on Worceſter, as it had been formerly; but the dignities of the dean and chapter thereof continued. The king then gave Dr. Hooper the biſhoprick of Worceſter, with power and authority to appoint all the prebendaries of both cathedrals. In September, another patent was granted him for the diſcharge of his firſt fruits. This year a letter was ſent him for the ſurrender of the biſhoprick of Worceſter, in order that there might be a new collation, or preſentation thereto: and on the 8th of December following, the biſhopricks of Worceſter and Glouceſter were united into one, and thenceforth to be one dioceſe, as Bath and Wells, Litchfield and Coventry: the biſhop to be called the biſhop of Glouceſter and Worceſter, and was to live one year in Worceſterſhire, and the next in Glouceſterſhire; and to have the power of appointing archdeacons and prebendaries as before. To this biſhop and his ſucceſſors likewiſe were given a few manors, belonging to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, and all the lands, &c. granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter at its foundation, as fully as he had

had ſurrendered them to the king; which then extended to the clear yearly value of 100 marks, beſides tenths and yearly rents. The tenths of the biſhoprick formerly came to 136*l.* 10*s.* 5*d. ob.* but he was to pay only 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in lieu of them, and to be diſcharged of firſt fruits; and he and his ſucceſſors to be for ever diſcharged of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid to Mr. John Taylor for keeping the regiſter of the biſhop of Glouceſter. Some time after he was diſcharged of all his firſt fruits, and all perſons were forbidden to demand a fee of him. But this union continued no longer than the life of king Edward the Sixth, by whom it was granted. As biſhop Hooper had ſtrenuouſly oppoſed Gardiner and Bonner, they had a peculiar enmity againſt him, and when the king died, it was reſolved to make him the firſt ſacrifice. Accordingly, on the 1ſt of September, ſoon after queen Mary's acceſſion to the crown, he was ſent to priſon, by an order from the queen, [d] dated March 15, 1553-4, and on the 18th, his biſhoprick was declared void. January the 28th, 1554-5, [e] he was brought before Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, and ſeveral others, at St. Mary Overy's church, in Southwark, and there condemned as an heretick. In February, he was degraded of his

[d] Strype's Memorial.
[e] Ibid. Fox's Mart. Burnet's Reform. Wood's Athen. Ox. &c.

prieſt-

prieſthood [f] by biſhop Bonner, in Newgate, where he had been ſeverely uſed for ſeveral months; and afterwards ſent from London to Glouceſter, where he had been moſt active, to be burnt. After a journey of three days, attended by ſix of the queen's guards, he was brought to this city, and lodged in the houſe of Robert Ingram, oppoſite St. Nicholas church. Jenkins and Bond, the ſheriffs, would have put him into the north-gate priſon, but were diſſuaded from it by the queen's guards. He had one day's interval, and on Saturday, the 9th of February, being market-day, was led by the ſheriffs, attended by the mayor, lord Chandois, Sir Edmund Bridges, Sir Anthony Kingſton, and others, from Ingram's houſe, to a place near the elm tree, without the gate, on the north-weſt ſide of the lower church-yard; where, not being permitted to ſpeak to the people, who were about 7000, as he was going, nor at the place of execution; and refuſing all offers of pardon, they chained him to a ſtake, and burnt him with three ſucceſſive fires, made of green wood. The good man ſupported himſelf, it is ſaid, with all imaginable firmneſs for above three quarters of an hour, and then expired, about the 60th year

[f] Biſhop Hooper was degraded only of prieſthood, and not of his epiſcopal office; for it ſeems that the biſhop of London, and others of his perſuaſion, did not think it neceſſary to degrade him of any higher order; for they reputed him, and the other biſhops made in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, as nothing more than prieſts.

of

of his age. The queen ſent an order, that perſons of reputation in the county ſhould be called to aſſiſt the mayor and ſheriffs on this occaſion; and after the execution, a dinner was provided[g], at the expence of the corporation, for thoſe who were ordered by the queen to attend at it.—Thus bigots in power have practiſed every ſpecies of cruelty, under pretence of ſerving that religion, the ſpirit of which is meekneſs and charity; and many men, otherwiſe thought of ſound judgment and integrity, have promoted thoſe perſecuting meaſures, which in ſucceeding times have been condemned by the concurrent judgments of all.

James Brookes[h], D.D. ſometime fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, and afterwards maſter of Baliol College, in Oxford, upon biſhop Hooper's deprivation, was elected March 26, 1554; had reſtitution of the temporalties May the 8th; and was conſecrated in the church of Saint Saviour, Southwark, the 1ſt of April following. The commiſſions he exerciſed as delegate, or ſub-delegate, againſt archbiſhop Cranmer, biſhop Ridley, biſhop Latimer; and in viſiting the univerſity of Oxford, prove him to have been a very zealous man in thoſe times, who is obſerved by Dr. Fuller to have ſpent his fury moſtly out of his dioceſe. He died September the 7th, 1558, according to

[g] From an old book of orders and agreements belonging to the city.

[h] Willis's Survey of Glouc. Cath. Wood's Athen. Ox. &c.

Le Neve, and was buried in a ſtrong coffin, under abbat Parker's monument, without any inſcription over him. It ſeems that he collated at firſt to the prebends of this church, a privilege granted to his predeceſſors. Upon his death, queen Mary iſſued out a writ[1], dated the 25th day of October, for the keeping of the temporalties, to John Bowrſher, B. D. who was nominated to the biſhoprick; but the queen's death prevented his having it.

A vacancy for above three years.

Richard Cheiney, B. D. ſometime of Pembroke-hall, in the univerſity of Cambridge; the archdeacon of Hereford, who oppoſed tranſubſtantiation in the year 1555, in convocation, and was deprived in the reign of queen Mary; but was afterwards rector of Maydeſnorton, in the dioceſe of Lincoln; of Biſhop's-Hampton, in that of Worceſter; prebendary of Weſtminſter, and alſo of this church; was elected biſhop, March the 9th, 1561; the temporalties were reſtored to him on the 15th of April, in the ſame year; he was conſecrated in the archbiſhop's chapel at Lambeth, on the 19th; and in ten days after, had the biſhoprick of Briſtol given to him to hold in *commendam* with it. He died April 25, 1579, according to Le Neve, and was buried near his predeceſſor, under abbat Parker's monument, without any inſcription.

[1] Rymer's Fœdera.

A va-

A vacancy for above two years, the reaſon of which, according to Mr. Strype, was that the queen might ſatisfy her debt of 500*l.* owing to her for the tenths of the clergy out of the revenues of the ſee.

John Bullingham, D.D. prebendary of Worceſter and Lincoln; ſometime rector of Boxwell, and of Withington, in Glouceſterſhire, was elected on the 15th of Auguſt, confirmed the 1ſt of September, and conſecrated on the 3d, 1581, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London and Rocheſter, in the chapel of Croydon. April 21, 1585, he was inſtituted to the vicarage of Painſwick, in this county, which he held in *commendam* with his biſhoprick for ſome time; as he did the biſhoprick of Briſtol, from the time of his conſecration 'till 1589, when Dr. Fletcher was conſecrated thereto; and that biſhoprick being taken from him, the rectory of Kilmington, *aliàs* Culmington, in the deanery of Carey, and dioceſe of Wells, was conferred on him, in July, 1596. He died at Kenſington, May 20, 1598, and was buried in this cathedral, without any memorial; and, the ſame year, he was ſucceeded by

Godfrey Goldſborough, D.D. formerly fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge, archdeacon of Worceſter, ſometime rector of Stockton, archdeacon of Salop, in the church of Litchfield, prebendary of London, Hereford, and Worceſter;

who was elected the 2d of Auguſt, and conſecrated November the 12th, 1598, by the archbiſhop of Caterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Litchfield and Coventry, and of Chicheſter, at the archbiſhop's palace at Lambeth; inſtalled the 20th of December, and had licenſe to hold the prebend of Worceſter in *commendam* with it. He died on the 26th of May, 1604, at his palace at the Vineyard, and was buried in this cathedral, in a little chapel on the north ſide of the lady's. Over his grave, according to his deſire, there is an handſome altar monument erected for him by his executors, with his effigy in his epiſcopal habit, and at the head of it this inſcription in capitals:

IN OBITVM REVERENDI PRÆSVLIS GODFRIDI, QVONDAM GLOVCESTRIENSIS EPISCOPI, QVI XXVI MAII, MDCIV. EX HAC VITA MIGRAVIT.

Aureus, et fulvo nomen ſortitus ab auro,
Hic Goldiſburgus nunc requieſcit humo,
Scilicet orta ſolo pretioſa metalla parente,
In matrem redeunt inveterata ſuam.

SEDIT ANNOS SEX.

Over it are the arms intended for thoſe of the ſame ſee, *viz. Or, three cheverons gules*, the middle one charged with a mitre with labels *argent, impaled with his own arms*; *viz.* Quarterly, 1. *argent, a croſs flory ſable*; 2. *argent, three cheverons, ſable: in the middle a mullet, gules*: the 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1ſt; a mitre for the creſt.—After biſhop Goldſborough's death, William Tooker, or Tucker,

Tucker, D. D. [a] dean of Litchfield, was nominated by king James the First, to that see; and the *congé d'elire*, or letter patent, iſſued out [b] for his election; but it was revoked, tho' 'tis not ſaid on what account.

Thomas Ravis, D. D. rector of Bredon in Worceſterſhire, dean of Chriſt-church in Oxford, a man of eminent learning, gravity, and approved prudence, was elected on the 17th of December, 1604, and conſecrated the 19th of March following, at Lambeth, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Durham and Chicheſter. Whilſt he was biſhop here [c] he was at a very conſiderable expence in repairing his palace at Glouceſter, made ſeveral water-courſes there, and repaired the vineyard houſe. In 1607, he was tranſlated to London, and ſucceeded by

Henry Parry, D. D. dean of Cheſter, who was conſecrated by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Rocheſter, and Chicheſter, at Lambeth, July 12, 1607; and whilſt he preſided here, made the pulpit in the body of the cathedral, at his own charge, and gave very liberally to the poor of this city. He was tranſlated to Worceſter in the end of September, 1610.

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[a] Epiſt. Cl. Willis ad me.
[b] Willis, Le Neve, Wood, &c. &c.
[c] Epiſt. Cl. Willis's ad me.

Gyles

Gyles Thompſon, D. D. ſometime rector of Pembridge, in the county of Hereford, dean of Windſor, and canon of Hereford, was elected on the 15th of March, 1611, confirmed on the 9th of June, had reſtitution of the temporalties on the 27th of the ſame month, and was conſecrated at Lambeth, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Oxford, Ely, Bath and Wells, and Litchfield and Coventry; having liberty to hold his deanery in *commendam* only for one year. He never came into his dioceſe, but died June 14, 1612, to the great grief of all that knew his piety or learning, after he had taken great pains, by the command of king James the Firſt, in tranſlating part of the New Teſtament; and lies buried in a chapel on the north ſide of Windſor collegiate church, where is on his monument the buſt of a biſhop, and this inſcription:

Individuæ Trinitati per omnia ſecula gloria, per quam fui, ero. Hic ſitus eſt Ægidius Tomſon, hujus capellæ quondam decanus, cujus mens ſincera, lingua docta, manus munda. Fuit Londini natus, educatus Oxoniæ, in collegio omnium bonorum indigentium eruditiſſimorum amantiſſimus ſemper vixit, cujus corpus quamvis mortalitas terræ ſubjecit, illius tamen animam pietas cœlis inſeruit. Hunc virum, moribus gravem, prudentiâ inſignem, pietate ſummum, hæc regia capella per annos 10 decanum habuit. Inde a ſereniſſimo rege Jacobo, in epiſcopatum Glouceſtr. commendatum, mors intempeſtiva, anno decurſo, præſulem rapuit. Obijt 14 Junij Ann. Domini 1612, Ætatis ſuæ 59.

On the right hand is the figure of time, over whoſe head is an angel, holding a ſcroll thus inſcribed;

In

In memoria æterna erit juſtus.

On the left hand, on a ſcroll held by another angel:

Juſtorum animæ in manu Dei ſunt.

His will was dated Feburary the 12th, 1605, and proved July the 7th, 1612.

Miles Smith, D.D. ſucceeded, being elected July 15, 1612, and conſecrated at Croydon, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Litchfield and Coventry, and of Rocheſter, on the 19th or 20th of September following. He was rector of Hartlebury and Upton-upon-Severn, in the county of Worceſter, prebendary of Exeter, and canon reſidentiary of Hereford; was appointed by king James the Firſt, May the 8th, 1610, one of the firſt fellows of Chelſea-college, being a man of ſuch eminent learning, as to occaſion him to be called a walking library. He is ſaid to have diſliked the hot proceedings of ſome very zealous perſons, eſpecially after doctor Laud was made dean: and having compoſed the preface [d] that is now before our church bibles, and tranſlated the four major and the twelve minor prophets, he died at his palace at Glouceſter on the 19th of October, 1624, much lamented by the poor of the city, to whom he had been very charitable, and was buried November the 9th, in the lady's chapel. Over his grave was

[d] Le Neve's Lives of proteſtant archbiſhops, A. Wood, &c. &c.

laid

laid a white ſtone, without any inſcription, and only his arms impaled with thoſe of the ſee.—Upon his death, Dr. John Preſton was offered the biſhoprick, but waved it on account of his lecture, which he preferred to it.

Godfrey Goodman, D.D. prebendary of Weſtminſter, rector of Weſt-Ildeſley, in Berkſhire, and of Kemmerton in this dioceſe, (the advowſon of which he gave to the corporation of Glouceſter) and dean of Rocheſter, was elected on the 26th of November, confirmed March the 5th, conſecrated the next day at Lambeth, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Lincoln, London, Rocheſter, and Landaff, and inſtalled April the 4th following. He held in *commendam* with his biſhoprick his canonry of Windſor, and rectory of Weſt-Ildeſley. In 1640, he was ſequeſtrated [e] from the biſhoprick, firſt committed to a purſuivant, and afterwards to a gate-houſe, on account of ſome notions favouring the church of Rome, to which he was reconciled [f] before his death, which happened January the 19th, 1655, in St. Margaret's pariſh, Weſtminſter; in which pariſh church he was [g] buried, near the font in the weſt part, without any memorial.

A vacancy 'till after the reſtoration.—John Hacket, D.D. [h] in 1660, was offered this biſhop-

[e] Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory.
[f] Walker's ſufferings. Wood's Athen. Ox.
[g] Strype's Edition of Stowe's Survey of London.
[h] Willis's Survey of Cov. and Litchf. p. 894.

rick,

rick, but refuſed it, and the next year accepted that of Litchfield; whereupon

William Nicholſon, D. D. archdeacon of Brecknock, canon reſidentiary of St. David's, vicar of Llandilovawr, in the county of Carmarthen; and afterwards rector of Biſhop's-Cleeve, in the county of Glouceſter, was elected on the 26th of November, 1660; conſecrated in king Henry the Seventh's chapel at Weſtminſter, by the archbiſhop of York, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Durham, Chicheſter, Lincoln, and Peterborough, by commiſſion from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, January 6, 1660; inſtalled the 11th of January, and had the temporalties reſtored to him on the 5th of February following. He, ſays Mr. Wood, being a man of great erudition, prudent, modeſt, and of a moderate mind, died February the 5th, 1671; and was buried in a little chapel on the ſouth ſide of the lady's, where is a monument againſt the eaſt wall erected for him, with this inſcription on it, compoſed by his great friend Mr. Bull, afterwards the very learned and pious biſhop of St. David's:

Æternitati S. in ſpe beatæ reſurrectionis, hic reverendas exuvias depoſuit Theologus inſignis, epiſcopus vere primitivus, Gulielmus Nicholſon. In agro Suffolciano natus, apud Magdalenſes educatus, obſidem regi et eccleſiæ afflictæ præſtitam, ad ſedem Glouceſtrenſem merito promotus anno MDCLX. In concionibus frequens, in ſcriptis nervoſus, legenda ſcribens, et faciens ſcribenda, gravitas epiſcopalis in fronte emicuit; pauperibus quotidiana charitate beneficus; comitate erga clerum et literatos admirandus. Gloriæ ac dierum ſatur, in palatio ſuo, ut vixit, pie deceſſit, Feb. 5° anno Ætatis LXXXII. Dom. MDCLXXI.

Elizabetha conjux præivit in hoc ſacello, ſepulta Apr. xx. An: Dom: M DC LXIII. Owenus Brigſtock, de Lechdenny, in comitatu Caermarthen, armiger, prædictæ Elizabethæ nepos, hoc grati animi monumentum (executore recuſante) propriis ſumptibus erexit, ann. M. DC. LXXIX.

Over it his arms, impaled with thoſe deſigned for the ſee of Glouceſter, *viz. Azure, a key argent, ſurmounted of another key, Or, for the ſee. Azure, in chief three leopards heads caboſhed, gules; two bars ermin*, for his own arms. On the ſame monument are likewiſe, 1. *Parted per pale counterchanged, Or and ſable, three eſcallops counterchanged of the field.* 2. *Or, a cheveron ſable, between three ravens proper.*

John Prichard, or Prichet, D. D. vicar of St. Gyles's Cripplegate, London; rector of Harlington, in the county of Middleſex, and prebendary of Mora, in the church of St. Paul's; was elected on the 10th of October, 1672; conſecrated at Lambeth by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Ely, Rocheſter, and Cheſter, November the 3d; and had the temporalties reſtored to him the 29th of January following. He held the three preferments before-mentioned in *commendam* with his biſhoprick, and died January the 1ſt, 1680; and was buried at Harlington, with this inſcription on a copartment affixed to a pillar on the north ſide near his grave, which was under the pulpit:

In memoriam Johannis Domini epiſcopi Glouceſter, filii Walteri Pricket de prædio Cowlenſi, vulgo Cowley-hall, in agro Middleſexiæ,

Middleſexiæ, armigeri, qui e Katherina uxore, caſtiſſima fæmina, ſex liberos progenuit, viz. Georgium, Wilhelmum, Walterum, Thomam, Johannem & Suſannam, quorum Johannes et Suſanna jam ſuperſunt. Hoc loco miniſterium ſacrum, et felici omine, exercuit, nec non Aliciæ Comitiſſiæ Derbiæ, viduæ, aliquando a ſacris domeſticis, dein in ædem ſancti Andreæ Underſhaff, apud Londinenſes promovebatur; ubi paſtoris boni fideliſque labores alacriter ſuſtinens, graſſante jam inteſtino & diro bello, regiſque partibus depreſſis, ipſe tum in regem, tum in eccleſiam pius, illinc depulſus eſt, perque totum id tempus, quo Carolus Secundus rex in exilio erat, fidelis; ergo graviora paſſus. Tandem reſtaurato fideliter principe, in res ſuas reſtituebatur, inque prædictum poſt epiſcopatum inauguratus, cui Sacro-Sancto muneri ubi quum novem annos invigilaverat, obijt cal. Januarii ann. Dom. 1680; annoque Ætatis 75. Hocce ſubtus roſtrum monumentum ſui quidem optimum, pro juſſu ſuo, corpus jacet ſepultum.

Robert Frampton, D.D.[i] dean of this church, rector of Fontmill, in Dorſetſhire, born at Pimpern, in that county, was elected on the 28th of January, 1680; and conſecrated[k] in the chapel of All-Souls college in Oxford, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of London, Rocheſter, Ely, Exeter, and Lincoln, March the 27th, 1681; having licenſe to hold Fontmill in *commendam*. In 1684, he reſigned Fontmill for Avening, in the county of Glouceſter; in 1685, he reſigned Avening for Standiſh vicarage in the ſame county. And Feburary the 1ſt, 1690, was deprived, for refuſing the oaths then appointed. After his deprivation, he continued at Standiſh, and, by connivance, had the profits thereof 'till he died; which was on the 25th of May, 1708.

[i] Cl. Willis's Survey of Glouceſter Cathedral.
[k] Le Neve's lives of proteſtant Archbiſhops.

He is buried in the chancel of that church, within the communion rails, and had a black marble grave-ſtone laid over him with this inſcription on it:

Robertus Frampton Epiſcopus Glouceſtrenſis. Cætera quis neſcit. Obiit 8 Cal. Junii An. Ætatis ſuæ 86, Conſecrationis 28, Æræ Chriſtianæ 1708.

His will was dated in February, 1702, and proved in November, 1708, by which he bequeathed, amongſt other things, 100*l.* for each of the following purpoſes, to promote the goſpel in foreign parts; to deprived miniſters; to poor ſervitors in CCC. Oxford.

Edward Fowler, D.D. born at Weſterleigh, in Glouceſterſhire, prebendary of this church, rector of Northill, in the county of Bedford, and All-hallows, Breadſtreet, London; upon biſhop Frampton's deprivation, was nominated, April the 23d, 1691; elected the 8th of June, confirmed the 2d, and conſecrated the 5th of July, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Wincheſter, Saliſbury, Worceſter, Briſtol and Ely, in the church of St. Mary le Bow, London; holding his vicarage in *commendam* with his biſhoprick. He died at Chelſea, Auguſt 26, 1714, and was buried in a vault, on the north ſide of Hendon church-yard, near Hampſtead, in Middleſex. Within the chancel is ſet up a handſome marble copartment, with columns and arms at top, which bears this inſcription:

To

To the pious memory of the Right Reverend Edward Fowler, late Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter; to which ſtation he was advanced by king William, in the year 1691, for his known ſteadineſs to the true intereſt of the church of England, and of his country, in times of danger. He approved himſelf worthy of that dignity, by a faithful and diligent diſcharge of his paſtoral office; 'till diſabled by age and bodily infirmities, he reſted from his labours in the 82d year of his age, admitted to partake of his reward. He departed this life Auguſt 26, 1714, and was interred in the grave of his firſt wife, in this church; leaving behind him, in the excellent Treatiſes, publiſhed by himſelf, laſting monuments of learning, judgment, piety and chriſtian temper of mind. He was twice married, firſt to Ann, daughter of Arthur Bernardiſton, of the Inner Temple, eſq; one of the maſters of chancery. She departed this life December 19, 1696. He had by her three ſons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Richard; and five daughters, Anne, Anne, Suſannah, Elizabeth, and Mary, ſurvived him. His ſecond wife Elizabeth, who likewiſe ſurvived him, was Elizabeth, widow of the Reverend Dr. Ezekiah Burton, and daughter of Ralph Trevor, of London, merchant.

Underneath is as follows:

This monument was erected at the coſt of Richard Fowler, LLB. the younger ſon above-mentioned, who married Suſannah, daughter of John Pyke, of Downſey, in the Iſle of Purbeck, gent. by whom he had one daughter Anne, both which dying many years before him, were buried in this church, near his mother, and his father's youngeſt ſiſter Suſanna, the firſt wife of Meſhack Smith, A. M. then vicar of this church. The ſaid Richard Fowler died November 9, 1716, and did by his laſt will direct his executors, viz. his brother Edward, and his ſiſter Suſanna, to cauſe a vault to be made, which for want of rome in the church was made in the church-yard, at the weſt corner of this wall, wherein is depoſited his body, and into which are removed the remains of his wife and daughter, with thoſe of his father and mother; all reſt there together. An. Dom. 1717, in hope of a joyful reſurrection.

His ſucceſſor was

Richard Willis, D. D. born at Bewdley, in Worceſterſhire, ſometime fellow of All-Souls college, the king's chaplain, chaplain-general of the army; ſub-

ſub-preceptor to the duke of Glouceſter, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and dean of Lincoln. He was elected December the 10th, 1714, confirmed January the 15th, conſecrated January the 16th, in Lambeth chapel, by the biſhops of Saliſbury, Litchfield and Coventry, and of Bangor, by commiſſion from the archbiſhop of Caterbury, and inſtalled the 13th of April following; and had licence to hold his deanery in *commendam* with it: But was tranſlated to the ſee of Saliſbury in 1721, and thence, in 1725, to Wincheſter; where he was buried towards the ſouth ſide of the body of the church, and has a fine monument in marble erected for him againſt the ſouth wall, being at length, in a recumbent poſture, attired in his epiſcopal habit, with the George hanging on his breaſt, as prelate of the order of Saint George, and this inſcription and character, which he very juſtly deſerved:

In Memoriam Reverendi admodum in Chriſto Patris RICHARDI WILLIS, Epiſcopi Wintonienſis; viri ea morum ſimplicitate, ea animi integritate, et verborum fide, ut qui illum optimè noverint, ſi maximè æſtimaverint, propenſiſſimè dilexerint. Patriam, principem, et libertatem publicam, unicè amavit. Religionem interea vere chriſtianam ſanctiſſime coluit, acerrime vindicavit. Nulla temporum varietate debilitari, aut frangi, potuit. In republica, in eccleſia, fidelis; conſtans, et ſui ſimilis. Egregiis hiſce virtutibus inſtructus, in mediis, quos abundè meruit, honoribus feliciſſimè conſenuit; donec annorum plenus, obiit 10 die Auguſti, Anno Domini 1734, Ætatis 71. JOHANNES WILLIS, armiger, filius ejus et Heres, pie memor poſuit.

John Wilcocks, D.D. born at Briſtol, ſometime fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, upon biſhop

biſhop Willis's tranſlation to Saliſbury, was elected November 25, 1721, conſecrated December the 2d, inſtalled the 22d of the ſame month, and held a prebend of Weſtminſter in *commendam* with his biſhoprick; but being tranſlated to the ſee of Rocheſter, and having the deanery of Weſtminſter along with it, he was ſucceeded by

Elias Sydall, D. D. ſometime fellow of Bennet, alias *Corpus Chriſti* college in Cambridge, and afterwards prebendary of Canterbury, who was tranſlated hither from the biſhoprick of Saint David's November the 4th, 1731; being then alſo dean of Canterbury, which office, together with this biſhoprick, he held 'till his death, on December the 24th, 1737.

Martin Benſon, D. D. ſucceeded, whoſe character is admirably drawn in the following inſcription, on a fine marble monument, erected for him in the cathedral at Glouceſter:

Reader be admoniſhed by this marble, to imitate Martin Benſon, late biſhop of this dioceſe. A rational piety raiſed the views of this excellent man above the world, and formed his whole temper into a truly chriſtian ſpirit of reſignation. An uncommon warmth of benevolence made it the buſineſs and pleaſure of his life to go about doing good, by inſtruction in righteouſneſs, and by works of charity. He watched the flock of Chriſt as a faithful ſhepherd, from a ſenſe of his own duty, and a diſintereſted concern for their common welfare: And he maintained the dignity of his authority, by the meekneſs with which he exerciſed it. He felt a deep compaſſion for the vicious; and ſhewed it, even whilſt he was expoſing the folly and wickedneſs of vice, with a ſtrength and turn of language peculiar to himſelf. His reproofs being dictated by friendſhip, qualified by candour, and delivered with a natural delicacy of manners, were ſincere without

out roughneſs, and endearing without diſſimulation. He was by conſtitution liable to a depreſſion of ſpirits, but innocence of heart enlivened his mind, and his converſation, with a chearfulneſs that created a more affectionate regard for his ſuperior worth, by rendering it more familiar and amiable. Under the moſt acute pains of his laſt illneſs he poſſeſſed his ſoul in patience, and with a firm truſt in his redeemer, calmnly reſigned his ſpirit to the father of mercies.

That ſuch an example might be perpetuated, Gabriel Hanger erected this monument in memory of his ever honoured friend.

Another decent monument is fixed by his executor againſt the weſt wall of the nave of this church, near the place of his interment; which, at the requeſt of this amiable and good prelate, is as near the door as conveniently might be.

William Johnſon, D.D. ſucceeded biſhop Benſon, and was tranſlated from this ſee to that of Worceſter, November the 9th, 1759, upon which

William Warburton, D. D. was elected. His writings ſhew him to be a perſon of great learning, and he is the preſent biſhop of this dioceſe.

Of the *DEANERY, DEANS, CHAPTER, &c.*

IN the charter of foundation of the biſhoprick of Glouceſter, the king eſtabliſhed a dean and ſix prebendaries in the place of the abbats and monks, and endowed them by his letters patents, with

The

The Manors of Tuffley, Ablode, and Saint-hurſt, Barnwood and Croneham, Matſon, Wotton, Churcham, Rudford, Coln-Rogers, Ablington, Coln-Aldwyns, Eaſtlech-Martin, alias Burthroppe, Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in the county of Glouceſter; Willingiſwike and Monkhide, in the county of Hereford; Tregoſſe and Pennon, in the county of Glamorgan; Linkynholt, Littleton, and Wallop, in the county of Southampton.

The White Hart inn in Holborn, together with the rent of eight ſhillings, which uſed to be paid for the ſaid inn, or tenement, to the late monaſtery of Carthuſians, near the city of London.—The firſt herbage of Meneham meadow, containing thirty-nine acres, and of Archdeacon's meadow, containing eighteen acres, both in the county of Glouceſter.—A moiety of the wood called Wolridge, containing by eſtimation five hundred acres, and a moiety of the wood called Le Perch, containing by eſtimation ſixteen acres; both lying in the pariſh of Saint Mary de Lode; Barnwood grove, containing ten acres; the wood called Buckholt, containing two hundred acres; the wood called Byrd-wood, containing one hundred acres; all lying in the county of Glouceſter; the wood called Weſt-woods, in Lynkynholte, in the county of Southampton, containing ſixty acres; the wood called Littleton-Coppice, in the ſaid county, containing forty-eight acres.

A fee-farm rent of 4*l.* a year out of the manor of Wallop, in the county of Southampton; and all the houſes, market, fairs, toll, and all profits whatſoever, lying or being in the city of Glouceſter, or ſuburbs thereof, which belonged to the late monaſtery of Saint Peter there.

The rectories of Barnwood, Brokethrop, Churcham, Colne-Alwyn, Fairford, and Eaſtlech-Martyn, in the county of Glouceſter; of Saint Mary de Lode, and the rectory and church, or chapel of Gracelane, in the city of Glouceſter; the rectories and churches of Sherſton and Aldrington, in the county of Wilts; Great-Marlow, in the county of Bucks; Chippingnorton, in the county of Oxford; Lancarnan, Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſam, Senmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of Saint Donats, in the county of Glamorgan.

Portions of tithes in Barton-Abbats, in the pariſh of Saint Mary de Lode; and in Senebrug, both in the county of the city of Glouceſter; in Fairford, Upleaden, Hyneleaden, Ablode, Saintburſt, Wotton, Ewrendyefield, Kings-Furlong, and Innyſworth, in the county of Glouceſter; in Hilmerton, in the county of Wilts; and Okeborne, in the county of Bucks.

Penſions yearly to be taken out of the following rectories, &c. *viz.* 20*s.* out of St. John Baptiſt, and 13*s.* 4*d.* out of St. Nicholas, both in the city of Glouceſter; 10*s.* out of Mattiſden, in the county of Glouceſter; 53*s.* 4*d.* out of Alcannynge,

nynge, and 20*s.* out of Lydyard Tregoz, both in the county of Wilts; 4*l.* out of St. Peter de Mancroft, in the city of Norwich; 40*s.* out of St. Martin in Vintry, in the city of London; and 10*s.* to be paid by the guardians of Braze-noſe college, Oxon.

Advowſons, and rights of patronage, to the rectories of Mattiſdon, Rudford, Coln-Rogers, Ablington and Taynton, in the county of Glouceſter; and Lynkynholte, in the county of Southampton;—And to the vicarages of Fairford, Brookthrop, Churcham, Lyncham and Colne-Alwyns, in the county of Glouceſter; of the Holy Trinity, in the city of Glouceſter; of Sherſton, and Aldrington, in the county of Wilts; of Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks: of Lantwitt, Lamblethian, Lantriſſam, Penmarke, and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats, in the county of Glamorgan. The chapter preſent alſo to Chipping-Norton, in Oxfordſhire.

The dean and chapter are ſubject to a rent-charge, at firſt reſerved to the crown of 90*l.* 14*s.* *ob.* but which was granted away from it by king Charles the Second, and is now, or at leaſt was lately, paid to a perſon of the name of Da Coſta. They are alſo ſubject to other annual payments to the amount of 44*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* *q.* which may be ſeen more particularly in the Charter of Endowment printed in the Appendix No. 4.

The manors of Linkynholt and Littleton, were given by the dean and chapter, under their com-

mon ſeal, to king Henry the Eighth, the 20th of May, 37° *regni*; and probably Wallop was granted to him about the ſame time, ſince which there have been but few alienations from the firſt endowment.

It was affirmed in parliament, June the 15th, 1641, that upon a ſurvey of the lands, &c. of this deanery, 'it then appeared to have above twelve rectories of great value; about thirty vicarages; penſions, and portions of tythes; almoſt the third part of the houſes of the city of Glouceſter, of which the old rent was about 175*l.* beſides the yearly revenues of eighteen goodly manors, divers other lands, tenements and hereditaments, manor-houſes, and premiſſes; the old rent of aſſize of one of the eight manors, being 80*l.* a year.'

The dean's houſe ſeems to have belonged to the prior of the abbey; and it is ſaid in an old book in the cuſtody of the corporation, that on the 8th of July, 1648, a leaſe for ſeven years was granted of the deanery, by the mayor and burgeſſes, to Thomas Pury, jun. at 40*s.* *per ann.* in conſideration of his having laid out 80*l.* to repair it.

The letters patent for the foundation of the deanery are printed in the Appendix No. 2; and the ſtatutes of the cathedral, which are the ſame with thoſe of Briſtol, and other new foundations, are printed in the Appendix No. 7. They were compiled by Dr. Heath, then biſhop of Worceſter, in whoſe dioceſe Glouceſterſhire was, 'till erected

erected into a diſtinct biſhoprick; he was afterwards archbiſhop of York and lord chancellor of England; by Dr. Day, then biſhop of Chicheſter; and archdeacon Cox, who was afterwards preceptor and almoner to king Edward the Sixth, chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and dean of Chriſt-church, from whence he was removed to the deanery of Weſtminſter. He was a great maintainer of the Engliſh liturgy and rights, at Frankfort, againſt Knox and the Puritans, when he was exiled in the reign of queen Mary; and was preferr'd by queen Elizabeth to the biſhoprick of Ely.

The arms of the dean and chapter, appointed by Chriſtoper Barker, eſq; principal king at arms, March 28, 1542, are, *Azure, a feſs Or, charged with three croſſes formy, fitchy, of the firſt. In chief a canton gules charged with a demy roſe with beams of the third, between two demy fleurs de lis of the firſt.*

DEANS of GLOUCESTER.

William Jenings, B.D. (the laſt prior of St. Oſwald's, a monk of St. Peter's abbey) being the king's chaplain, was appointed the firſt dean by the charter of foundation, dated September 3, 1541. Whilſt he was dean, he was incumbent of St. John's, in Glouceſter, and of Swindon, Beverſtone, and Cromhall, in this dioceſe. He died November the 4th, 1565, and was buried in the middle

middle of the choir, oppoſite the choriſters ſeat; and had a large ſtone laid over him, which was removed, in the year 1718, to the eaſt cloiſter, before the old chapter-houſe door; at each corner of which ſtone his arms are engraved on a braſs plate; *viz.* 1. *On a feſs three roundels.* 2. *A bull's head caboſhed.* 3. *On two bars ſix martlets.* 4. as the firſt. On another plate is the following inſcription:

Hic Gulielme jaces Jeninges, quem ſex quater annos
Edes decanum viderat iſta ſuum.
Milleni, a Chriſto, quinginti biſque triceni
Et quinti, quarta luce Novembris, obis.
Clarus avo fueras, clarus patre, clarus et ipſe;
Doctrina clarus, clarus et ingenio.
Non tam pane tuo, quam Chriſti pane repleſti
Chriſticolas, ergo vivis et aſtra tenes.

John Man, A.M. maſter, or keeper, of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in this city, warden of Merton college in Oxford, and prebendary of Bigleſwade in Lincoln cathedral, being preſented by queen Elizabeth on the 10th of December, was inſtituted by proxy, in the perſon of Mr. Walter Jones, February 2, 1565. It appears by the books in the cuſtody of the regiſter, that the queen granted him a diſpenſation that he might keep all his preferments, and receive all the profits of them, without being obliged to take any other degree, which is ſaid to have been done, to enable him to perform an embaſſy the more honourably, on which the queen intended to ſend him. He died

March

March the 18th, 1568, and was buried in the church of St. Anne, Alderſgate, London, without any memorial; and was ſucceeded by

Thomas Cooper, or Cowper, D.D. who was inſtituted on the 5th of July, 1569. He was removed to the biſhoprick of Lincoln in 1570, and thence to Wincheſter in 1584.

Lawrence Humfry, or Humphrey, D.D. *regius profeſſor* of divinity, and preſident of Magdalen college, in Oxford, was inſtituted on the 13th of March, 1570. In 1574, he occurs one of the eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners for the queen; as he does in 1576, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for metropolitical viſitation. Being afterwards preferred to the deanery of Wincheſter, he was ſucceeded by

Anthony Rud, D.D. who was inſtituted the 10th of January, 1584; and on the 9th of June, 1594, was preferred to the biſhoprick of St. David.

Griffith, or Jeffry, or Griffin, Lewis, D.D. rector of Kingſland, was inſtalled the ſame year. In his will, dated February 5, 1606, and proved July the 16th, he deſires to be buried in one of the cathedrals of Glouceſter, Worceſter, or Hereford, or Weſtminſter abbey, in all which he was a dignitary; and accordingly was interred in the cathedral church of Hereford, June the 6th, 1607; but there is no memorial of him.

Thomas Moreton, D.D. ſucceed him on the 22d of June, 1607. In 1609, he was removed hence

hence to the deanery of Wincheſter; and thence, in 1616, to the biſhoprick of Cheſter; thence alſo, in 1618, to the biſhoprick of Litchfield and Coventry; and laſtly, was promoted to that of Durham in 1632.

Richard Field, D. D. chaplain to queen Elizabeth and king James the Firſt, canon of Windſor, rector of Burg (or Borough) Clere, in Hampſhire, was promoted to this deanery in 1609. In the year 1610, the king appointed him one of the fellows of Chelſea college, who were a body of very eminent divines. He died on the 21ſt of November, 1616, and was buried at Windſor, with this inſcription on his grave-ſtone:—

Richardus Field hujus olim coll. canonicus, et eccleſiæ Glouceſt. Decanus, vere Doctor Theologiæ, et author librorum V. *De eccleſia*; una cum Elizabetha Hariſſia, ſanctiſſima et chariſſima conjuge, ex qua ſex reliquit filios, et filiam unicam; hic, ſub communi marmore, expectant Chriſti reditum, qui felicitatem quam ingreſſi ſunt adventu ſuo perficiat ac conſummet. Obierunt in Domino, hic, anno ſalutis 1616, Ætatis ſuæ 55: hæc, anno ſalutis 1614, Ætatis ſuæ 41.

Mr. A. Wood, in his *Athenæ*, tells us, that he was a principal maintainer of proteſtancy, a powerful preacher, a profound ſchool-man, and an exact diſputant.

William Laud, D. D. ſucceeded, and was inſtalled December the 20th, 1616; promoted to the ſee of St. David in 1621; thence removed to Bath and Wells, afterwards to London, thence to Canterbury, and was beheaded on the 10th of January, 1644.

Richard

Richard Senhouſe, D. D. fellow of St. John's college, in Cambridge, and chaplain to prince Charles, was inſtalled the 13th of December, 1621, and, in 1624, was made biſhop of Carliſle; whereupon

Thomas Winniff, D. D. chaplain to the king, and ſome time to prince Henry, and prince Charles, was inſtalled November the 10th, 1624, and afterwards made dean of St. Paul's; and thence removed to the ſee of London.

George Warburton, M. A. the king's chaplain, was inſtalled on the 11th of June, 1631; but in Auguſt following was removed to the deanery of Wells.

Accepted Frewen, D. D. the king's chaplain, preſident of Magdalen college, and vice-chancellor of Oxford, was inſtalled September the 13th, 1631. In 1644, he was advanced to the biſhoprick of Litchfield and Coventry; and in 1660, was tranſlated to the archbiſhoprick of York.

William Brough, D. D. was nominated by the king Auguſt the 17th, 1643, and inſtalled the 20th of November, 1644. He died July the 5th, 1671, and was buried at Windſor, of which he had been one of the canons, with this ſhort inſcription on his grave-ſtone:

Dr. William Brough, dean of Glouceſter, and prebendary of Windſor, was buried here.

Thomas Viner, D. D. prebendary of this cathedral, and canon of Windſor, was inſtalled the 23d of July, 1671. He died April 11, 1673, and

was buried in the lady's chapel in this cathedral, on the 18th, with the following inſcription on his graveſtone:

Thomas Viner, D. D. hujus eccleſiæ decanus, et Winſorianæ prebendarius; illuſtris genere, pietate in Deum, venuſtate, ingenio, comitate, morum integritate vitæ illibatæ longe illuſtrior, qui ſummo amicorum luctu & mœrore deceſſit, April. 11, A. D. 1673, Ætatis 44.

Robert Frampton, M. A. prebendary of this cathedral, was inſtalled on the 6th of May, 1673, and promoted to the biſhoprick in 1680-1.

Thomas Marſhal, D. D. rector of Lincoln college in Oxford, a noted critic, and, according to Mr. Wood, every way worthy of his ſtation in the church, was inſtalled April the 30th, 1681; and dying, April 19, 1685, was buried in All-Saints church, in Oxford, with this epitaph:

P. M. S. Tho. Marſhal, S. T. D. quem in agro Leiceſt. Barkbega genuit; Oxonium educavit; ex paſtore mercator. Dordrect. Lincoln Collegium primo ſocium, deinde rectorem, fecit. Glouceſtriæ decanus impiger, concionibus potens, & creber pietate, inſignis doctrina linguarum orientalium & occidentalium, aquila perſpicax, Ægyptiæ phœnix unicus. Ex muſæo inſtructiſſimo academiæ libros in B. P. deſideratos, collegio reliquos, et pecunias amplas, legavit: ſui depoſitum heic reliquit 18 Aprilis, 1685.

William Jane, D. D. *regius profeſſor* of divinity in Oxford, prebendary of Exeter, was inſtalled June the 6th, 1685; and dying at Chriſt's-church college, in Oxford, where he was one of the canons, was buried in the cathedral there, without any memorial.

Knightly

Knightley Chetwood, or Chetwode, D. D. archdeacon of York, rector of Riſington Magna, and Riſington Parva, in this dioceſe, was inſtalled the 6th of April, 1707. And dying about March, 1719, was buried at Tempsford, co. Bedford, (where he had an eſtate) with this inſcription:

Knightly Chetwoode, egregius ſane et ſingularis vir, ingenio adeò ſublimi et venuſto, adeo divinis et humanis literis exculto, ut nihil ſupra. Eccleſiæ et patriæ amiciſſimus, catholicæ fidei rigidus ſervator. Immortalitatem adivit, annum exigens ſexageſimum octavum, tertio nonas Aprilis, MDCCXX.

Τὸ θνητὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσηται ἀθανασίαν.

John Waugh, D. D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, and prebendary of Lincoln, was inſtituted Auguſt the 4th, 1720, and inſtalled on the morrow. In Auguſt, 1723; he was made biſhop of Carliſle, and had his deanery in *commendam* 'till chriſtmas following. In his time the common ſeal of the dean and chapter, which had been uſed all along from the foundation thereof, was altered, being the old picture of the Trinity, and a new one appointed to be uſed inſtead of it. On the old one was repreſented an old man ſiting under an arch, with a long beard, and a great beam of light over his head, intended for God the Father: he had between his knees a croſs, with our Saviour on it, held by his hands at each of the croſs ends, deſigned for God the Son; and a dove at the upper end of the croſs, intended for God the Holy Ghoſt. Below were the arms of dean Jeninges, and on the ſides the initial letters of

his name, W. J.—Round it was SIGILLV̄ COMVNE DECANI ET CAPITVLI ECCLESIÆ CATHEDRAL. SC̄TÆ ET INDIVIDVÆ TRINITAT. GLOU. The ſeal now made uſe of by the dean and chapter has the arms of the dean and chapter, and under them the arms of dean Waugh, *viz. On a cheveron three roundlets:* and on the ſides of his arms the initial letters of his name, I. W.

John Frankland, D.D. rector of St. Stephen's, Briſtol, upon dean Waugh's promotion, was appointed to ſucceed him; and left this deanery for that of Ely, and the maſterſhip of Sidney college, in Cambridge.

Peter Alix, D.D. rector of Caſtle-Camps, in the county of Cambridge, upon Dr. Frankland's exchange, was promoted in the year 1729, and exchanged it for the deanery of Ely.

Daniel Newcombe, D.D. rector of Whimple, in the county of Devon, upon Dr. Alix's exchange, was admitted in 1730.

Joſiah Tucker, D.D. ſucceeded July 13, 1758, who was one of the prebendaries of Briſtol, and rector of St. Stephen's in that city. He reſigned his prebend, but holds the rectory, and is the preſent dean. Beſide the learning of his profeſſion, he is eminent for his extenſive charity, and for his great knowledge in the true principles of trade and commerce, and other matters reſpecting the police of a country.

CHAN-

CHANCELLORS, or VICARS GENERAL.

John Williams, LL. B. (afterwards LL. D.) and Richard Brown, LL. B. took upon them jointly the office of chancellor, on the 28th of November, 1541. How long they enjoyed it together does not appear; but probably it might be 'till about the year 1545, when a commiſſion was granted to Hugh Whittington, LL. B. for exerciſing a part of the vicar-general's office in ſome deaneries of this dioceſe, only during the biſhop's pleaſure. This Williams, in king Henry the Eighth's reign, appears very zealous in the execution of the ſix articles. In Edward the Sixth's, he was a ſudden convert to proteſtantiſm; and he began queen Mary's with depriving ſeveral clergymen of their livings, for their marriage. In 1555, he condemned Henry Hicks, a carpenter or joiner, of this city, to carry a faggot in Berkeley church, and in this cathedral; and delivered over to the ſecular power Thomas Croker, a bricklayer, and Thomas Drowry, a blind boy, who were both burnt in May, 1556. 'Tis affirmed that in 1558, when the eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners appointed by queen Elizabeth were coming to Glouceſter, and dean Jeninges (with whom he dined that day) had entreated him to meet the commiſſioners, he declared he never would ſee them, and was as good as his word, for he

he died on the ſame day. He was ſome time incumbent of the Holy Trinity in Glouceſter, Rockhampton, Beverſtone, Painſwick, Siddington St. Mary, Coln-Dennis, and Welford, in the county of Glouceſter; and a prebendary in the cathedral.

After Dr. Williams's death, during the vacancy of this ſee, Dr. Powel is mentioned as dean, who was at this time vicar-general to the archbiſhop of Canterbury for this dioceſe, and keeper of its ſpiritualities, and was afterwards chancellor.

John Louth, LL. B. was advanced on the 4th of November, 1562, to continue during the biſhop's pleaſure. And, November the 26th, 1565, was removed to give place to

Thomas Powel, LL. D. who was ſoon after promoted; but, January the 12th, 1570, the biſhop recalling his letters commiſſional for this office, granted them to

Richard Green, LL. B. auditor, or commiſſioner, to the biſhop in his court. He occurs a commiſſioner for eccleſiaſtical cauſes, appointed by queen Elizabeth in 1574, 1575, and 1577. But about the beginning of the year 1576, was amoved in order to reſtore

Dr. Powel, who occurs in this office April the 10th, 1576, as alſo a commiſſioner for eccleſiaſtical cauſes, appointed by the queen. He ſeems to have been ſometime vicar of Barrington Magna, and rector of Kemmerton. In 1579, he was ſuſpended by the queen's commiſſioners from

from this office during his life, and excommunicated.

William Blackleach, LL. B. was promoted in 1581. In 1588, the biſhop recalled his commiſſion; and on the 13th of March, in the ſame year, granted it to Gilbert Borne, LL. B. yet Blackleach notwithſtanding continued by force the exerciſe of this office. And refuſing to withdraw from the conſiſtory court, the biſhop excommunicated him on the 8th day of July. From this ſentence he appealed to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and at length, by an injunction from the lord high chancellor, was reſtored to his office by the biſhop on the 6th of October, 1590. After this, great animoſities and contradictions continued between the biſhop and Blackleach, concerning their ſeveral juriſdictions, but nothing more material enſued.

John Seaman, LL. D. was promoted about the 2d of October, 1600; and Thomas Edwards, LL. D. occurs with him in this office Auguſt the 10th, 1608; but upon what account it does not appear. He died in 1623, and was buried in the chancel of Painſwick, where there was a handſome monument of alabaſter and black marble erected for him, with the following inſcription:

Hic iacent cineres domini (ſumme venerabilis) Johannis Seaman LL Do^ris^ dioceſeos Glouc^r^ cancell: tum virtutis, tum fortunæ dotibus ſpectatiſſimi.

Ingenio, ratione vigens, pietate, fideq;
Vixit: at effractus corp're mille malis.

Hæc

Hæc patet ad cœlos via conſopita fatigat
Corda ſtupor: ſapiunt ſaucia corda Deum.
Ille bonis merito charis, charum caput: acer
Ille malis cenſor: iuſtitiæq; tenax.

Poſuit chariſſimæ olim nutricis: fidiſſimæq; ſemper coniugis cura piiſſima. Labores clauſit annis Salutis, 1623, Ætatis, 59.

William Sutton, M. A. (afterwards D. D.) was confirmed by the chapter July the 16th, 1623. In 1627, this office was granted by patent to him and Dr. Baber jointly and ſeverally; but ſoon after, articles were exhibited againſt Sutton in the high commiſſion court, and tho' he moved for a prohibition to ſtop the proceedings, it was not granted, and he was deprived. *See Godolphin's Repert. Eccleſ.*

Francis Baber, LL. D. was chancellor in the year 1631, as appears by the books in the office of the regiſter. He died in 1669, and was buried in abbat Seabroke's chapel, at the weſt end of which, againſt a pillar, is a monument erected for him, with this inſcription:

Hic ſitus eſt vir dum vixit venerabilis, Franciſcus Baber, armiger, natus ex antiqua familia Baberienſi, in comitatu Somerſet; utriuſq; Iuris Doctor; Cancellarius dioceſeos Gloucestrienſis per triginta novem annos; quod munus integrè executus, mira cum omnium laude, probatus fuit. Tum literis tum moribus vixit ſuis charus; obiit omnibus deſideratus, Junii 17, anno Domini 1669, Ætatis 69.

Over it are his arms, *Gules, a lion couchant in feſſe, between ſix croſs croſſlets, or.*

John Nicholſon, LL. D. (the biſhop's brother) was advanced in the beginning of July, 1669, and upon his death

Richard

Richard Parſons, LL. B. (afterwards LL. D.) was preſented on the 4th, confirmed on the 7th, and admitted on the 24th of April, 1677. He died in 1711, and was buried in the lady's chapel, and on the grave-ſtone is the following inſcription:

Rich. Parſons, DLL. fellow of the new college in Oxon, vicar of Dryfield, and chancellor of this dioceſe, in which ſtation he lived thirty-four years, diligent in the execution of his office, and eminent as well for hoſpitality to ſtrangers, as charity to the poor. He died June 12, 1711, aged 68.

Henry Penrice, LL. D. ſucceeded him on the 18th of June, 1711. And in the year 1715, was advanced to be judge of the high court of admiralty, and to the honour of knighthood.

James Benſon, M. A. now LL. D. was appointed in the year 1752, and is the incumbent of Standiſh, Siddington Mary, and Siddington Peter, and the preſent chancellor of the dioceſe.

Of the ARCHDEACONRY and ARCHDEACONS.

Archdeacons were antiently inferior to rural deans, and were originally appointed to inſpect the diligence of deacons in their collecting and diſtributing of alms; but by their perſonal attendance on biſhops, engroſſed their favour, and gradually grew to be more conſiderable than rural deans.

The places ſubject to the archdeacon of this dioceſe are ſet down in pp. 153, 154, 155. It remains only to obſerve, that John Carpenter,

biſhop of Worceſter, appropriated the rectory of Durſley to the archdeaconry of Glouceſter, in the year 1475, which rectory belonged to Saint Peter's abbey, and was given in exchange for the archdeacon's houſe in Glouceſter.

Nicholas Wotton, LL. D. the king's chaplain, who was the laſt archdeacon of Glouceſter in the church of Worceſter, was appointed archdeacon by the charter of foundation, September the 3d, 1541. About the ſame time he was made dean of Canterbury, and in the year 1544, was alſo made dean of York, and then he reſigned this archdeaconry.

Guy Eaton, B. D. was poſſeſſed of it about 1545; and in the year 1553, he left it, with his other preferments, and quitted the kingdom.

John Williams, LL. D. chancellor of the dioceſe, and one of the prebendaries of this church, in queen Mary's reign, concerning whom ſee chancellors, occurs September the 15th, 1554; but upon queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the crown

Guy Eaton was again made one of the prebendaries of this church in the year 1559; but afterwards reſigning,

George Savage, LL. B. rector of Saintbury, in this county, was inſtituted Feburary the 1ſt, 1574, by the chancellor, in the chapel of the church of Stow; having firſt ſworn, as appears by the book in the biſhop's regiſter, to pay a yearly penſion of 25*l.* to Guy Eaton, for his life. In 1575, he occurs commiſſioner for eccleſiaſtical cauſes; and in the

the year 1580, the archbiſhop of Canterbury made him his commiſſioner for a metropolitical viſitation.

Robert Hill, B. D. was collated September the 1ſt, 1602, who, it is ſuppoſed, either died about the year 1604, being rector of Tredington, in Warwickſhire, or quitted this office, for

Samuel Burton, M. A. rector of Long Marſton, or Marſton Sicca, in this county, occurs in 1606; and dying on the 14th of June, 1634, was buried at Long Marſton before-mentioned, and has this inſcription on a braſs plate on his tomb, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel:

Cineres reverendi viri magiſtri Sam. Burton ſub hoc lapide quieſcunt, quem Staffordienſis ager eduxit, Ædes Chriſti, Oxon, in re literaria educavit, et academia novit theologum eruditum, quem incolæ hujus loci per 36 plus minus annos habuerunt doctum perſpicuum et aſſiduum præconem, pium etiam et pacificum rectorem; quem quinque Glouceſtrienſes epiſcopi probarunt occulum vigilantem; dioceſis expertus fuit prudentem archidiaconum, comitatus peritum juſtitiarium. Hic poſt labores 66 annos in ergaſtulo humanæ carnis fortiter exantlatos et emenſos, terrena reliquit, et in Domino placidè obdormivit 14 Junii ann. poſt Chriſtum natum 1644.

Hugh Robinſon, D. D. canon of Wells, ſucceeded him, who died April the 6th, 1655.

John Middleton was inſtalled Auguſt the 7th, 1660, having been preſented July the 19th to this dignity by the crown, to which it was lapſed after Dr. Robinſon's death. He was rector of Hanwell, in Middleſex; where probably he was buried.

Edward Pope, M. A. was collated November the 2d, 1662, and was buried at Walton on the

Hill, in the county of Surry, within the communion rails, with this epitaph on his grave-ſtone:

Here is interred the body of Edward Pope, archdeacon of Glouceſter, and rector of this pariſh; honoured for piety and pain in preaching and catechiſing; learned in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the arts; beloved for his courteous demeanour to all perſons; charitable to blind and lame, to ſick, to ſore, to poor. Now rewarded piety, charity, and works of hoſpitality, reſteth here. Quod claudi potuit hic jacet. To eternize his memory this is here erected. He died the 26th of December, 1671.

John Gregory, M. A. was collated December the 31ſt, 1671, and dying December the 10th, 1678, was buried in the chancel of Hempſted church, near Glouceſter, with this inſcription upon him.

John Gregory ſecond rector of this church, and archdeacon of Glouceſter, died December 10, 1678, in the 50th year of his age.

Αμαρτολῶν πρῶτος, ἁγιῶν ἐλαχιστότερος.

Thomas Hyde, M. A. was collated the 10th of December, and inſtalled the 12th of January, 1678. He died February the 12th, 1702, and was buried at Hanborough, near Oxford.

Robert Parſons, M. A. was inſtalled March the 10th, 1702, and dying July the 18th, 1714, was buried at Oddington, in this county, whereof he was rector.

Nathaniel Lye, D. D. prebendary of Briſtol, and rector of Kemmerton, in this county, was collated on the 29th of July, and inſtalled the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1714; being alſo one of the prebendaries of this cathedral. He died on the 31ſt of October, 1737, and was buried in St. Michael's church in this

this city, under the ſeats over againſt the pulpit, and has a ſmall monument againſt the north wall, with this inſcription:

Near this place is interred the body of NATHANIEL LYE, D. D. archdeacon and prebendary of GLOUCESTER, and rector of the pariſhes of KEMERTON, and DURSLEY, in this county. He married BRIDGET, the daughter of RICHARD GODDARD, of SWINDON, in the county of WILTS, Eſq; who alſo lyes buried here, by whom he left iſſue one daughter, now the wife of RICHARD SOUTHBY, of CARSWELL, in BERKSHIRE, Eſq; He died 31ſt of October, 1737, aged 89.

William Geekie, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury and of Allhallows, Barking, London, upon Dr. Lye's death, was admitted (by an option granted to the late archbiſhop of Canterbury upon biſhop Benſon's conſecration) on the 4th of November, 1737. Upon whoſe death,

Richard Hurd, B. D. now D. D. was collated Auguſt the 27th, 1767; and is the preſent archdeacon. He is the author of *Moral and Political Dialogues*, 8vo. and of ſeveral other writings which have been well received by the public.

PREBENDS and PREBENDARIES.

When the Norman monarchy was firſt ſettled, prebendaries and prieſts in England were not obliged to celebacy; and it was grown into a cuſtom, for eccleſiaſtical benefices to deſcend hereditarily to the next of blood, which occaſioned a great conteſt between the heirs of the prebendaries of

of the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewſbury, and the monks of the ſame place, who claimed the prebends after the death of the firſt prebendaries. *Camden, col.* 656.

Formerly lay-men might have been prebendaries of our cathedrals, except of thoſe erected by king Henry the Eighth. It is ſaid, that the duke of Somerſet, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, had engroſſed to himſelf fifty prebends. But the laity are now excluded by the *act of uniformity*, made after the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, which requires the reading of the whole divine ſervice within two months after being admitted.

There are ſix prebends in this church, five of which are in the gift of the king, and one is annexed to the maſterſhip of Pembroke college in Oxford, by 12° *Annæ*, ſt. 2. c. 6. ſ. 7. None of the prebends are charged with the payment of firſt fruits or tenths. Though there are no fixed ſtalls kept here ſince the reſtoration, and the cuſtom is to inſtall the junior prebendary always in the ſixth, or loweſt ſtall, the ſeries ſeems to ſtand in the following order.

Firſt Stall.

Richard Browne, LL. B. the king's chaplain, was appointed at the foundation, September the 3d, 1541; and on the 2d of April, 1554, was deprived of his prebend, and the rectory of Great Riſington,

Riſington, in this county, becauſe he was married.

Robert Morwent, M. A. was thereupon collated by biſhop Brookes, on the 11th of June following; and dying Auguſt the 26th, 1558, was buried at Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford, where he was preſident.

John Woodward, M. A. was preſented on the 2d of September, inſtalled on the 10th, 1558, and reſigned in 1571.

Thomas Perry, or Pury, M. A. who afterwards took the degree of B. D. was inſtalled January the 30th, 1571, upon Woodward's reſignation. He was rector of Beverſtone, in this county, and reſigned his prebend about the year 1610.

Thomas Prior, M. A. afterwards B. D. and lecturer to the corporation of this city, was inſtalled the 21ſt of September, 1612. He was alſo curate of St. Nicholas, in this city, and rector of Cowley, and of Seiſincote, in the county of Glouceſter; and dying about Auguſt, 1632, was ſucceeded by

George Palmer, B. D. who was inſtalled on the 25th of October, 1632. He was ſequeſter'd from this dignity, and from his vicarage of Northall, in the county of Middleſex, in the year 1642, and was buried at Hays, near Uxbridge, September the 28th, 1658.

Walter Blandford, D. D. was preſented Auguſt the 6th, and inſtalled the 22d, 1660. In the year 1665, he was made biſhop of Oxford, and was ſucceeded by

Henry

Henry Savage, D.D. maſter of Baliol college in Oxford, who was inſtalled on the 12th of January, 1665. He died in January 1672, and was buried in Baliol college chapel, without any memorial.

Robert Frampton, M.A. was inſtalled on the 23d of July, 1672, who being made dean,

Nathaniel Hodges, M.A. was inſtalled on the 20th of May, 1673. He died the 28th of Auguſt, in the year 1700, and was buried in Norwich cathedral, where he was alſo a prebendary, with this inſcription on his grave-ſtone:

Reliquiæ Nath. Hodges, A.M. viri doctrina & ſapientia ornatiſſimi; probi & bene moralis, qui Ædis primum Chriſti apud Oxonienſes ſocius, in eadem academia procuratoris, & moralis philoſophiæ prælectoris, officium ſumma cum laude præſtitit. Eccleſiæ tandem Norwicenſis, & Glouceſtrenſis, canonicus, cujus omnis religio quum vere cœleſtis fuit (virtus ſcilicet omnimodum animi Deo conjunxit) juſtitiam bonitatemque divinam imitando coluit pietatem non cavendo pius. Annos natus LXVI, denatus eſt Aug. XXVIII, anno Domini MDCC.

Benjamin King, M.A. afterwards D.D. ſucceeded, and was inſtalled on the 26th of September, 1700. He was ſometime vicar of All-Saints, in the town of Northampton, and of St. Mary de Lode in this city, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel of which church he was buried, but has no memorial.

Henry Galley, D.D. was inſtalled in 1728, and again, upon his being made prebendary of Norwich, alſo in 1731; to whom,

Edward Wilſon, A.M. ſucceeded September the 1ſt, 1769.

Second

Second Stall.

Henry Willis, B.D. vicar of Toddington, in this county, was appointed at the foundation on the 3d of September, 1541, and was deprived of his prebend, of the rectory of Uly, and of the vicarage of Sherburn, in this county, the 2d of April, 1544, upon account of his marriage.

William Collynge, B.D. was thereupon preſented the ſame day; and collated by biſhop Brookes, June the 11th, 1554. Upon his death,

John Tomſon, B.D. was collated, October the 3d, 1556.

John Smith, LL.D. upon Tomſon's removal, was preſented by queen Elizabeth, 1559, and was alſo archdeacon of Landaff. Dying about February, or March, 1563-4, he was ſucceeded by

Robert Jones, in the year 1564, who reſigning in 1573, was alſo ſucceeded by

Richard Shippar, or Sheppard, M.A. inſtituted November the 26th, 1573. Probably, he was buried at Wantage, in Berkſhire, where he was vicar.

Elias Wrench, M.A. was inſtituted on the 22d of March, 1598, and afterwards rector of Laſſington, and of Rudford, both in Glouceſterſhire, which he held to the time of his death; which happening in 1633, he was buried in the cathedral, near the entrance into the choir, and had this inſcription on braſs over him; but the ſtone to which the braſs was fixed is now taken away.

The ſtone ('tis probable) was removed ſome years paſt to the weſt cloiſter.

Hic quod reliquum eſt de corpore Eliæ Wrench hujus eccleſiæ per annos 34 prebendarii, Chriſtum morte ſuſcitaturum expectat.

Nuntius æterni verbi ſincerus Elias,
Æquo ſervavit tramite pacis iter.
Cœleſtem conſtante viam pietate ſecutus,
Speq; fideq; ratis, amplior ardet amor.

Obiit ætatis 71, Octo: 4to, anno ſalutis 1633.

John Engliſh, D.D. ſucceeded him here and in the rectory of Rudford. He was preſented the 4th of November, 1633, inſtalled the 22d of April following, and died before the reſtoration. At the eaſt end of the chancel of the church of Cheltenham, in this county, is the following epitaph, on a table of free-ſtone, for his wife and daughter:

The ſad memorial of John Engliſh, D^r^. in divinitie, to Jane, his moſt deare wife, daughter to the H^le^. Eliz^th^. Lady Sandys, baroneſſe de la Vine, comit. Southton, from whom he was divorced by eighteen months cloſe impriſonm^t^. which ſoon after cauſed her death, on Aug^st^. 8th, 1643: and to Marie, his 2^d^ daughter, who deceaſed Octr. 25 following.

John Engliſh S { acri / anctæ / empiternæ } V { erbi / eritatis / itæ } ſtudioſus.

J. E.

Thomas Warmſtrey, D.D. rector of Minchin-Hampton, in this county, was preſented July the 27th, and inſtalled Auguſt the 19th, 1660; and dying October the 30th, 1665, being about ſixty years old, was buried in the cathedral of Worceſter, of which he was dean.

Memoriæ dicatum, Thomæ Warmſtrey, S. S. Theol. Dr. decani olim Wigorn. Strenuus hic eccleſ. Anglic. hyperaſpiſtes, pietatis

pietatis æmulandæ, fidelitatis indelibatæ, Deo ſuum Cæſarique donavit. Cujus hoſpitalitatem ad majorum munificentiam compoſitam ſenſerunt pauperes, coluerunt peregrini, humanitatem ſtupuit quicquid humanum eſt, charitatem quicquid in homine divinum eſt Paulinum illum etiam etiamnum inculcat, Imitatores mei eſtote. 1 Cor. xi. 1.

Hujus poſthumæ concionis vixit ad exemplar, et ſublimato poſt ſæcula pulvere, redintegratum corporis ſumet amictum, iterum concionaturus vel in obſequium tui, vel in judicium viator. 30mo 8^bris die deceſſit, anno ſalutis noſtræ 1665. Ætatis ſuæ circa ſexageſimum.

Thomas Vyner, B.D. rector of Staunton, in this county, was inſtalled November the 20th, 1665, and being promoted to the deanery of this church,

Abraham Gregory, M.A. afterwards D.D. one of the king's chaplains, rector of Cowley, and vicar of Churcham, both in the county of Glouceſter, and præcentor of Landaff, was inſtalled July the 31ſt, 1671; and dying, was buried in the eaſt cloiſter of this cathedral, near the old chapter-houſe door, with this inſcription on his graveſtone:

Hic ad terram reverſum eſt quicquid Terreſtre fuit ABRAHAMI GREGORY, S.T.P. qui cathedralem hanc eccleſiam per 19 annos canonicus digniſſimus, eruditione ſumma ac moribus ſpectatiſſimis ornavit. Vir eximia ac minime fucata in Deum pietate, et invicta erga eccleſiam anglicanam (hinc illæ lacrymæ) conſtantia: Aſſiduam magis in paſtorali munere diligentiam, propenſiorem in egenos animum, apertiorem manum, ſinceriorem in colendis amicitiis fidem, in collegii hujuſce commodis promovendis impenſius ſtudium, ſtrictiorem erga omnes juſtitiam charitate melius temperatam, inter ſibi ſuperſtites vix reliquit; Talis cum eſſet, indigno huic ſæculo, tam immatura morte ereptum, minus mirabere ſed magis dolebis. Obiit Julij 29, anno Domini 1690, Ætatis ſuæ 47.

At the upper part of the ſtone are theſe arms. *Two bars, in chief a lion paſſant.*

John Newton, M. A. ſucceeding, was inſtalled on the 24th of September, 1690; and dying, was buried in the chancel of St. Nicholas's church in this city, on the ſouth ſide of which is a ſmall monument erected for him, with this inſcription:

Hic jacet R. vir JOHANNES NEWTON, A.M. eccleſiæ Anglicanæ preſbyter, olim aulæ de Clare, apud Cantabr. ſocius, et eccleſiæ S^ti^ Martini apud Leiceſtrenſes, vicarius; deinde eccleſiæ cathedralis Glouceſt. prebendarius, et eccleſiæ de Taynton, in agro Glouc. rector digniſſimus. Vir, dum vixit, erga Deum pius, erga homines benevolus et beneficus: Amicus fidus, vicinus utilis et innocuus, paſtor ſedulus, maritus et pater amantiſſimus, et ſuis chariſſimus: Qui demum, LXXIII annorum pondere, variiſq; infirmitatibus gravatus, deſideratus obijt, Sept. XX, MDCCXI.

And theſe arms. *Argent, on a cheveron azure, three garbs Or,* impaling *per feſs ſable, and argent, three elephants heads with their proboſcides.*

Richard Blechindon, LL. D. the firſt provoſt of Worceſter college in Oxford, (called before Glouceſter hall) was inſtalled September the 28, 1711.

Joſeph Atwell, D. D. rector of Exeter college, Oxford, upon Dr. Blechindon's death, was admitted in the year 1736. He was alſo prebendary of York, and Southwell, and chancellor of Norwich, rector of Oddington, and vicar of Fairford, both in this county. He died in the year 1768, and was ſucceeded by

George Smythe, A. M. October 14, the ſame year; who reſigning,

John

John Sleech, A.M. was inſtituted Auguſt the 26th, 1769.

Third Stall.

John Rodley, B.D. was admitted at the foundation, the 3d of September, 1541; but dying, or being amoved ſoon after his nomination,

Thomas Kingſwood[a], who had been a monk of the abbey, occurs March the 28th, 1542. He died about Auguſt, 1559, and was buried in this cathedral, being then vicar of Churcham and rector of Taynton, in this county.

Richard Cheiney, B.D. was made prebendary in 1559, and was advanced to the biſhoprick in the year 1562.

Robert Johnſon, M.A. was inſtituted June the 3d, 1562, and died the ſame year, poſſeſſed alſo of Churcham vicarage, in this county.

Arthur Saule, M.A. ſometime fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, and prebendary of Briſtol, was inſtituted on the 3d of June, 1562; and dying in 1585, poſſeſſed of this dignity, of a prebend in the church of Briſtol, of the prebend of Bedmynſter and Redclive in the church of Saliſbury; of the vicarage of Berkeley, and rectory of Deinton, in this county, was buried in Briſtol cathedral,

[a] Kingſwode, by his laſt will, dated Auguſt the 30th, 1559, deſires that his body may be buried in the cathedral, and among other things bequeathed to the maintenance of the weſt bridge 10l. to the poor of the Margarets 40s. to the poor of St. Bartholomews 5l. to the poor of the city 4l.

near

near the ſteps to the communion table, with an inſcription on his grave-ſtone, in part defaced, as follows:

Here lyeth buried Arthur Sawle, ſometyme prebendary of this church, from his youth up zealous in the goſpel. In the days of hereſie he left his contry for confeſſing of the trueth. In this bleſſed tyme of her majeſty he did long preache the word ——— Paſſed the age of ——— years, he departed this miſerable world very conſtantly, yielding his body to the yerthe, from whence he came, and commytting his ſowle to God who gaue it; wyth whom he liveth everlaſtingly.

Lawrence Bridger, M.A. ſucceeded about the year 1586, and reſigning his ſtall five years before his death, was buried at Slimbridge, in this county, where the following inſcription is on his grave-ſtone:

Here lyeth the body of Lawrence Bridger, who was above 40 years rector of this pariſh. He was buried the 18th day of October 1630.

John Wood, M.A. afterwards B.D. was inſtalled November 23, 1625, and by his will, dated September the 6th, 1639, gave to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, a yearly rent charge of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for ever out of his lands in Dimmock, in this county, to pay 10*l.* of it to the miniſter of Alſtone in the pariſh of Overbury, in Worceſterſhire, for a lecture ſermon there, and to keep the remaining 13*s.* 4*d.* for their care and trouble.

Gilbert Oſborne, B.D. rector of Withington, in this county, was inſtalled March the 10th, 1639, and was buried at Withington, with this inſcription

tion on his monument, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel.

M. S. viri reverendi Gilberti Oſborne, S. T. B. prebendarii eccleſiæ cathedralis Glouceſtr. necnon rectoris de Withington; qui cum in temporibus pluſquam difficillimis, egregium charitatis exemplar, grandeque fidei ſpecimen dediſſet, et in omnibus vitam ἀμίλον καὶ ἀνεπιλήπτον egiſſet; in beatorum conſortium lubens ſeceſſit. Anna, domini Richardi Oſborne, baronetti de Knocknam, Hiberniæ, filia, mœſtiſſima relicta, amoris erga defunctum conjugem, et mœſtitiæ pignus, hoc, lachrimis humidum, erexit marmor. Obijt Feb. 16, Ætatis 56, A. D. 1656.

Εἰς ἐμὲ ἐφῶν εὐσεβῶς ἴσω.

Diſce ab hoc uno eſſe mori beatum,
Vita cujus mors erat, et ſepultus
Prædicet; vivens, moriens, vocetur
Jure ſacerdos.
Norma vivebat pietatis; hoc ſtet
Marmor, ut poſtea, homines futuri
Sciverint, hæc peſſima ſecula ferre
Eccleſiaſtem.

Thomas Waſhbourne, M. A. (afterwards D. D.) rector of Dumbleton, in this county, was nominated to ſucceed Gilbert Oſborne in 1643, who reſigned. But his inſtallation being thought irregular, he was preſented again on the 23d of July, and inſtalled the 7th of Auguſt, 1660. Dying on the 6th of May, 1687, he was buried in the Lady's chapel in this cathedral, near the north wall; againſt which there is a ſmall monument for him with the following inſcription:

Chariſſimis necnon fraternis, immiſcet cineres, eheu! theologus vere chriſtianus, vere primitivus, Thomas Waſhbourne, S. T. P. eccl. cath. Glouc. per annos 44 prebendarius. Suum hoc humili titulo inſcribens monumentum, Primus peccatorum, minimus

minimus miniſtrorum Dei: Plenus dierum, liberorum, curarum, non ita (ſemper enim calcavit) divitiarum, anno ſalutis 1687, Ætatis 80, ſpiritum in manus creatoris tradidit, glorioſam in Chriſto expectans reſurrectionem.

At the top of the monument are theſe arms: *Argent, a feſs gules, charged with three cinque foils of the firſt, between ſix martlets of the ſecond.* Impaled with *Or, between two bars ſable, three croſſes fitchy of the firſt.*

Luke Beaulieu, B.D. on Dr. Waſhbourne's death, was inſtalled on the 21ſt of May, 1687. He died about the end of May, 1723, and was buried at Whitchurch, co. Oxon, where he was rector, as he was alſo prebendary of St. Paul's, London. His ſucceſſor was

Nathaniel Lye, D.D. archdeacon of Glouceſter; who taking this in exchange for a prebend of Briſtol, was inſtalled July the 3d, 1723; and upon his death

Samuel Salter, M.A. ſucceeded him in the year 1737; and reſigning,

Samuel Woolley, A.M. was inſtituted February the 8th, 1744; who dying, was ſucceeded by

Charles Bertie, A.M. November 28, 1764.

Fourth Stall.

James Vaughan, M.A. appointed at the foundation on the 3d of September, 1541. Upon his death, May 8, 1546,

John Williams, LL.D. chancellor of the dioceſe, ſucceeded him, and died in the year 1558.

Chriſtopher

Chriſtopher Yaxley was probably the next in ſucceſſion; for he occurs in 1560. In his will dated February 26, 1569, he appoints to be buried at White-chapel in London, in the chancel of his pariſh; having, three years before his death, reſigned this dignity to

Griffith Williams, who was inſtituted June the 16th, 1567.

William Shingleton, M. A. vicar of Thornbury in this county, upon the death of Mr. Williams, was inſtituted December the 21ſt, 1573, and occurs in the begining of the year 1594.

John Robinſon alſo occurs about the end of the year 1594.

Edward Muns, M. A. of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, was preſented July the 15th, 1597, and upon his reſignation,

Edmund Bracegirdle, rector of Stowel, and vicar of Chedworth, in this county, was inſtituted November the 13th, 1600, and died in 1601-2.

Peter Cocks, M. A. of Magdalen college, Oxon, rector of Cleeve, in this county, was inſtituted in 1603, and in 1612, was buried at Cleeve.

Thomas Anian, M. A. afterwards D. D. and preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* college in Oxford, was preſented in 1612. In 1613, he reſigned the rectory of Deinton, in this county, and dying, was buried on the 17th of July, 1632, in the cathedral of Canterbury, where he was prebendary; upon whoſe death,

Gilbert Sheldon, B. D. was inſtalled the 26th of February following; and being made biſhop of London, in 1660,

Richard Harwood, D.D. ſon of Richard Harwood of this city, where he received his grammar learning, was inſtalled on the 11th of November, 1660, and died in 1669, being rector of Wick Riſington, and of Rudford. He was buried at St. Michael's in this city, without any memorial.

William Waſhbourn, M.A. was inſtalled May the 8th, 1669, and dying on the 28th of November, 1675, was buried in the Lady's chapel, by the north wall near his brother Dr. Waſhborne, and has a monument erected for him, with this inſcription:

Sacrum memoriæ viri admodum reverendi, Gulielmi Waſhborne, A. M. eccl. cath. Glouc. digniſſimi prebendarii, coll. Orielenſis, Oxon. ſocii et ornamenti. Qui poſt vitam ſumma cum animi erga Deum pietate, eccleſiam Anglicanam fidemque catholicam conſtantia, amicos fidelitate, egenos minime mendicantes charitate, omnes candore, tranſactam; precibus magis quam morbis laborans, genibus flexis, Deo ſpiritum emiſit, Novemb. 28, ann. Ætatis 60, Salutis 1675.

Over it are theſe arms. *Argent, a feſs gules charged with three cinque foils of the firſt, between ſix martlets of the ſecond; a mullet ſable in chief, for difference.*

Edward Fowler, M.A. afterwards D.D. was inſtalled February the 19th, 1675; and upon his being promoted to the biſhoprick,

Benjamin Barnet, M.A. afterwards D.D. was inſtalled July the 19th, 1691; and dying, was buried at Plumſted, in Kent, where he had been vicar.

Robert

Robert Cook, M.A. rector of Little Wittenham, in the county of Berks, was inſtalled on the 27th of November, 1707. He was alſo inſtalled archdeacon of Oxford, April the 24th, 1724; and dying about the beginning of Auguſt, following, was buried in the little chapel of Highnam, without any monument. He was ſucceeded here by

Anthony Ellis, M.A. afterwards D.D. in the year 1724. He was incumbent of a church in the old jury London; vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks; and afterwards biſhop of St. Davids. He is buried near biſhop Benſon, and a neat ſmall monument is erected to his memory againſt the ſouth wall, on the left hand of the great porch at the enterance of the church. To him ſucceeded

Alexander Malet, A.M. February 26, 1761.

Fifth Stall.

Edward Bennet, a monk, and the receyver of of the abbey, was appointed at the foundation September 3, 1541. He died in the year 1546, being alſo vicar of Badgworth, in this county.

Richard Mounſlow[a], the king's chaplain, and laſt abbat of Winchcombe, in this county, was preſented November the 14th, 1546. Upon the

[a] A MS. now in my cuſtody affirms, that his penſion was 140l. not 160l. as Mr. Willis ſays, by patent dated the 21ſt of January, 31° H. 8. Whilſt he was lord abbat he was frequently called Ancelm, alias Mounſlow, but after the diſſolution of that abbey, he occurs only by the name of Mounſlow.

diſſolution of his abbey, a yearly penſion of [b] 140*l.* and forty loads of fire-wood out of Depewood were aſſigned him by the king's commiſſioners 21ſt December, 31° H. 8. and in 1553, occurs only with an abatement of 40*l.* on account of ſome preferment from the king. He was ſometime rector of Notgrove, in this county; a commiſſioner to cardinal Pool, for viſiting the dioceſe and chapter of Glouceſtter, 1554, 1556, 1557; and dying in 1558, was probably buried in the cathedral, according to his will.

Walter Jones, M. A. afterwards D. D. archdeacon of Brecknock, and prebendary of Weſtminſter, was preſented January the 15th, 1559. He was ſometime rector of St. John's in this city, vicar of Painſwick, in Glouceſterſhire, and precentor of Hereford; and dying in the year 1573, was buried in that cathedral, without any memorial.

Thomas Philips, upon Dr. Jones's death, was inſtituted July the 18th, 1573, and occurs in 1579.

Roger Green, rector of Dowdeſwell, occurs in 1585, and upon his reſignation,

Samuel Proctor, M. A. was inſtituted Auguſt the 3d, 1586, but he alſo reſigning,

[b] Richard Mounſlowe, prieſt and prebendary of Glouceſter, by his laſt will dated the 13th of Auguſt, and proved the 27th of the ſame month, 1558, deſires that his body may be buried in the cathedral there, and bequeaths to Mr. Turbet, parſon of Haſleton, his furred gown, to Mr. Alfyld, ſchoolmaſter, 20s. and his ſecond gown, to the petty canons 40d. a piece, to every ſingle man 20d. to every choriſter 8d.

William

William Loe, M.A. afterwards D.D. the king's chaplain, and vicar of Churcham, in the county of Glouceſter, was inſtituted on the 30th of September, 1602, and died at Pultney in Surry, in the year 1648.

Hugh Naiſh, M.A. afterward D.D. was inſtalled on the 10th of September, 1660; and upon his death, being rector of Harlaxton, in the county of Lincoln,

Aſahel King, M.A. was inſtalled April the 1ſt, 1676, and died about two years afterwards, being rector of Deinton, in the county of Glouceſter.

Ralph Cudworth, D.D. was inſtituted on the 22d, and inſtalled the 25th of May, 1678, and was buried in Chriſt college chapel, Cambridge; where is this inſcription for him:

Here lyeth the body of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, late maſter of Chriſt college; about thirty-four years Hebrew profeſſor, and a prebendary of Glouceſter. He died June 26, 1688, in the 71ſt year of his age.

Richard Duke, M.A. was inſtalled on the 7th of July, 1688, and died in 1710. He was rector of Witney in Oxfordſhire, and chaplain in ordinary to queen Anne; and was ſucceeded in his prebend, by

Chriſtopher Baynes, M.A. rector of Farmington, who was inſtalled March the 25th, 1711. He was buried in the chancel at Farmington, where is this inſcription for him.

C. B. hujus eccleſiæ rector, obijt 23 die Septembris, Ann. Dom. 1718. Ætatis ſuæ 53.

Matthew

Matthew Pantling, D.D. maſter of Pembroke college in Oxford, was inſtalled on the 18th of November, 1718. By virtue of the act of parliament before mentioned, and this being the firſt ſtall that became vacant after that act, it was therefore annexed to Pembroke college. He alſo ſucceeded Mr. Baynes in the rectory of Colne-Rogers, in the county of Glouceſter.

John Ratcliff, B.D. afterwards D.D. on Dr. Pantling's death, ſucceeded him in the places before mentioned in 1738.

Sixth Stall.

John Huntley, laſt prior of Tanridge, in Surrey, was appointed at the foundation September the 3d, 1541.

Richard Ramſey, alias Hawling, M.A. rector of Shenington, in the county of Glouceſter, occurs in the year 1558, and was deprived in 1559.

Guy Eaton, or Heton, formerly chaplain to biſhop Hooper, and archdeacon of Glouceſter, was inſtalled in the year 1559, and reſigned in 1571. He was ſometime vicar of Great Barrington, and rector of Horton, in this county; and upon his reſignation,

John Angel, M.A. was inſtituted the 28th of November, 1571. He was vicar of Wroughton, in Wilts; and dying in 1577, was ſucceeded by

Anthony Higgins, who was inſtituted June the 30th, 1577. He was ſometime rector of Sutton under

under Brailes, and of Lechampton, and vicar of Campden, and of Painſwick in this county; and dying in 1578, was ſucceeded by

Thomas Cooke, M. A. who was inſtituted the 21ſt of March, 1578; and upon his death

Robert Alfield, or Aufield, M. A. was inſtituted February the 18th, 1579, who died in the year 1583, being rector of Bourton on the water, and of Barnſley, in this county.

Ralph Cooke, alias Eaton, occurs in the year 1585, and died in 1587, being rector of Kemmerton, and of Wick Riſington, in this county.

William Wingfield, rector of Buckland, in this county, was inſtituted July the 5th, 1587.

Adrian Saravia, D. D, was preſented Auguſt the 22d, 1591. He was afterwards made prebendary of Canterbury, and reſigned this. Whereupon,

Henry Aiſgill, M. A. was inſtituted November the 19th, 1599. He died June 18, 1622, and was buried in the church-yard of Down Hatherly, in this county, with this inſcription on his monument.

Hic jacet ſepultus venerabilis vir Henricus Aiſgill, eccleſiæ cathedr. Menevenſis cancellarius, Glouceſtr. prebendarius, necnon hujus parochiæ vicarius, qui obijt in domino Junii 18, A. D. 1622.

Eſt decus hic tumulo, non hic ſe jactat Apelles,
Nam magnum jacet hic pauperis auxilium.
Se ſua roſtra carent, diſerta hunc pulpita lugent,
Tam pius et conſtans concionator erat.
Non ſibi mors triſtis, animo maturus et annis,
Fatalem falcem non timuit, petiit.
Nec tandem moritur, ſed victa morte reſurget,
Et ſua, magna licet, gloria major erit.

Thomas

Thomas Iſles, D. D. was inſtituted on the 13th of July, 1622; and dying in 1649, was buried without any memorial, at Chriſt church college in Oxford, where he was canon.

Robert Harris, M. A. was inſtalled September the 24th, 1660.

Francis Jacob was admitted January the 17th, 1662.

Anthony Andrews, M. A. vicar of Standiſh, in this county, was inſtalled the 20th of November, 1665, and dying in the year 1678, was buried at Harsfield, in the county of Glouceſter, where he was vicar, under a ſtone, juſt without the rails of the altar, with this inſcription:

Hic jacet Antonius Andrews, cler. qui obijt 4 die Septembris, 1678.

George Bull, M. A. rector of Siddington St. Mary, and vicar of Siddington St. Peter, in this county, was inſtalled October the 9th, 1678. He was afterwards preſented to the degree of D. D. by the univerſity of Oxford, and being at length preferred to the ſee of St. David's, reſigned his prebend to his ſon,

Robert Bull, B. A. who was inſtalled on the 27th of December, 1705. He was afterwards rector of Tortworth, vicar of Churcham, in this county, and D. D.

Nathaniel Templeman, M. A. upon his death ſucceeded him in 1729.

Theſe

Theſe ſix preſbyter prebendaries and canons have each of them a houſe alotted to him out of the monaſtery; and yearly on the 30th of November one of them is choſen ſub-dean, another the receiver, and a third the treaſurer. The yearly ſalary of each of them is 20*l.* and by other accidental profits about 100*l.* more.

Beſide a dean and ſix prebendaries, king Henry the Eighth appointed ſix minor-canons; out of whom were choſen, The precentor, the ſacriſt, the deacon, and the ſub-deacon. The king alſo appointed the chief ſchool-maſter, the under ſchool-maſter, or uſher; the organiſt, or maſter of the choriſters; ſix lay-clerks, or ſinging men; eight choriſters, four alms men, two door-keepers, or virgerers; one butler, one cook, and one under cook.

The ſix minor-canons, at the reſtoration, were reduced to four; and have each of them a houſe, and a ſalary of 20*l. per annum.*

The ſix lay-clerks, or ſinging men, have now each of them a houſe, and 10*l. per annum.*

The eight choriſters have each 5*l. per annum.*

As the great refectory is now quite demoliſhed, and the uſes in which 'twas employ'd are laid aſide, the places of butler, cook, and under cook have not been filled for ſeveral years. But, beſide the offices before named, they now chooſe an auditor, a chapter-clerk, and two ſub-ſacriſts.

PRINCIPAL REGISTERS.

John Tayler, alias Barker, occurs ſoon after the foundation of the biſhoprick, and Auguſt the 31ſt, 1569.

Richard Hands[a], was appointed for ſixty-one years on the 21ſt of February, 12° Eliz. but he conveyed his right to

John Jones, who (as 'tis on his monument) was regiſter to eight ſeveral biſhops of this dioceſe, who muſt have been the biſhops Cheiney, Bullingham, Goldſborough, Ravis, Parry, Tompſon, Smith, and Goodman. He died in 1630.

Henry Jones, and Edward (called alſo Gabriel) Goodman, held the office together, before

Owen Brigſtock, and William Brigſtock had a patent granted them the 29th of January, 1660, for their lives. Owen Brigſtock dying, his ſon William reſigned; and thereupon

Richard Fowler, LL. B. ſon of biſhop Fowler, had a patent granted him the 5th of April, and confirmed the 7th, 1698. Upon his reſignation,

Thomas Stephens, eſq; and Edward Stephens, his ſon, had a grant of this office the 21ſt of March, 1712, which was confirmed the 25th of March, 1713; and upon their deaths

[a] Hands, formerly regiſter to the biſhop, lived an alderman of the city of Glouceſter only twenty-one days, dying of the plague on the 24th of Auguſt, 35° Eliz. (1593).

William

William Mount was preſented to this office October 19, 1736. But the Reverend John Benſon, A.M. was admitted joint patentee with him in 1759; the ſurvivor to enjoy the whole. In 1770, Mr. Mount died, and left Mr. Benſon ſole patentee; but in the ſame year, Ralph Warburton Allen, eſq; ſon to the biſhop, was made joint patentee with him, and they now enjoy this office together.

The SCHOOL *of the* CATHEDRAL, *commonly called the* COLLEGE SCHOOL.

There was antiently a grammar-ſchool in the abbey, and upon the foundation of the chapter, the abbey library was converted to a ſchool. Elizabeth Wilſhire, widow, repaired it, and made it more convenient for that purpoſe, which was gratefully expreſſed in an inſcription ſet up in the year 1587, that remained for many years afterwards.

The maſter of this ſchool has the yearly ſtipend of 20*l.* and a houſe; and the uſher has 10*l.* a year and a houſe. Mr. Wheeler, in 1686, began the eſtabliſhing a library in it for the uſe of the ſcholars, who alſo enjoy part of the common orchard of the abbey.

MASTERS.

Robert Aufield occurs 1558, 1563.
Tobias Sandford occurs 1576.

Thomas Waſtel, or Waſtal, occurs 1580.

Elias Wrench, M. A. occurs 1588, 1594.

William Loe.

Thomas Potter occurs 1605, 1610.

John Clark occurs 1612, 1613.

John Langley, M. A. admitted March 9, 1617, and occurs 1635.

Thomas Widdows occurs 1636, but he might then be an aſſiſtant to Langley. For Mr. Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ſays, that Thomas Widdows, A. M. was made maſter of this ſchool in 1640, and was ſoon turned out for his loyalty.

William Ruſſel lies buried in St. Michael's church in this city, where, upon a ſmall monument is the following inſcription:

Juſtæ memoriæ Gulielmi Ruſſel, ſcholæ collegialis in hac civit. archididaſculi; eruditione et pietate, necnon ſingulari aptitudine ad pueros in iis inſtituendos, inſigniſſimi: Cujus reliquiæ, non ſine magno reip. literariæ damno, et communi, tam totius agri et civit. Glevenſis, quam uxoris, liberorum, et ſcholarium, mœrore et planctu, hic reconduntur, Julii 9°, anno Ætat. 42, Salut. 1659. in ſpe glorioſæ reſurrectionis.

Benjamin Maſter, elected 1659.

John Gregory, elected April 9, 1660, occurs 1673. and

Oliver Gregory, M. A. elected Auguſt 29, 1673.

Maurice Wheeler, M. A. September 11, 1684, was afterwards prebendary of Milton manor, in the cathedral of Lincoln; and dying on the 6th of October, 1727, aged 79, being then rector of Thorp Mandevill, in the county of Northampton,

was

was buried at Warpenham, in that county, of which alſo he had been rector.

Benjamin Newton, M. A. upon Wheeler's reſignation, was appointed.

William Alexander, M. A. rector of Coleſbourn, removed from the grammar-ſchool at Cheltenham, was admitted September the 22d, 1718. He was vicar of Hartpury, and dying on the 1ſt of May, 1742, was buried in the church of St. Mary de Crypt, when

Edward Sparkes, B. A. late uſher of this ſchool, and fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge, ſucceeded him, both in this ſchool and the vicarage, and is the preſent maſter.

USHERS.

John Lightfoot occurs 1563, and was inſtituted into Biſley vicarage June 11, 14° Eliz. 1572.

Francis Peerſon occurs 1576.

Francis Arnold occurs 1594.

Thomas Wood occurs 1605.

Thomas Loyd occurs 1607, 1610, and was inſtituted into Hareſcomb and Pitchcomb rectory October 31, 1612.

Chriſtopher Prichard occurs 1612, 1613.

Daniel Williams, admitted October 14, 1618.

Thomas Daniel, elected October 8, 1621.

Gyles Workman, B. A. elected the 23d of June, 1628.

Thomas

Thomas Widdows, M. A. elected November 3, 1635.

Chriſtopher Prior, B. A. elected November 13, 1635.

John Graile occurs 1635.

Richard Lovel, B. A. elected March 7, 1637.

William Collins occurs 1638.

William Elbridge, B. A. elected May 21, 1639, and was licenced to Cirenceſter curacy March 29, 1644, and inſtituted in Winſton rectory, 1648.

—— Batten, who reſigned, whereupon

—— Bays was elected in 1659.

Abraham Gregory occurs 1661, and 1665.

Nathaniel Lye, M. A. admitted Auguſt 7, 1671.

Thomas Trippet, LL. B. elected January 4, 1674, occurs 1679.

John Hilton, M. A. curate of St. Nicholas, but being inſtituted into Stonehouſe vicarage March the 6th, 1707, reſigned the ſchool.

Henry Abbot, M. A. upon Hilton's reſignation, was appointed. He was afterwards vicar of Longney.

Jeremiah Butt, uſher of the grammar-ſchool at Cheltenham, was inſtalled (or admitted) September 22, 1718; and being made vicar of Sherſton, in the county of Wilts, left this place.

Joſeph Gegg, B. A. upon Butt's reſignation, was admitted in 1727.

Edward Sparkes, B. A. upon Gegg's amoval, was admitted in 1739.

John

John Palmer, B. A. upon Sparkes's reſignation, was admitted in 1742.

Charles Biſhop, M. A. ſucceeded John Palmer, and is the preſent uſher.

Of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

AN account has been already given of the original building, and gradual increaſe of this noble edifice, which was the antient abbey-church of Saint Peter; but it will be convenient to recapitulate ſome of the particulars.

Aldred, biſhop of Worceſter, pulled down the old church, which was decay'd, and building a fine new one, dedicated it to St. Peter in the year 1058, which was intirely burnt down in 1088. The next year abbat Serlo rebuilt it from the foundation. Several times afterwards it ſuffered from fire, but perhaps was never totally deſtroyed. Henry Foliot, the twelfth abbat, built a handſome tower in 1237, and vaulted part of the church; and ſometime before his death, began a new tower at the weſt end, on the ſouth part of the front, which John de Felda, one of his ſucceſſors, finiſhed.

But we muſt date the origin of this noble edifice, in the form we now ſee it, from the death of king Edward the Second, who was buried here, at whoſe

whoſe tomb ſuch vaſt offerings were made, as enabled the ſucceeding abbats to raiſe a more magnificent pile. This they did at ſeveral times with the contribution and aſſiſtance of the gentlemen in the neighbouring country, as the Cliffords, Throckmortons, Deſpencers, Pauncefoots, Botelers of Sudely, and others, whoſe arms, together with thoſe who had formerly been friends to the abbey, were painted on the glaſs windows for a memorial of their benefactions.

This great work was begun by abbat Thokey, who rebuilt the ſouth aile in 1318, and his ſucceſſor John Wigmore rebuilt St. Andrew's, ſuppoſed to be the north tranſept or croſs aile. Adam de Staunton new vaulted the choir, and built the ſtalls on the prior's ſide, and his brother John rebuilt St. Thomas's altar. Thomas Horton ſucceeding, made the high altar, and preſbytery, above the choir; and Walter Frowceſter, a ſucceeding abbat, built the cloiſter, which is reputed the fineſt in England. John Morwent made the fine porch, and weſt end; Thomas Seabroke built the ſtately tower, and the abbats Richard Hanley and William Farley built the Lady's chapel.

Moſt of theſe abbats, with ſome others, lie under grave-ſtones in the church, which I ſhall take occaſion to ſpeak of hereafter.

The length of the cathedral from eaſt to weſt is 420 feet, and from north to ſouth 144 feet. The breadth of the body and ſide ailes 84 feet, which

which is the height of the vaulting of the choir; but that of the croſs aile is only 66 feet. The tower, which ſtands in the middle, is 222 feet.

At the diſſolution of the abbey, when this church was converted into a cathedral, it had the good fortune to be ſo intirely preſerved, that no conventual church in the kingdom, except that of Weſtminſter, eſcaped ſo well. But by the books and papers in the cuſtody of the biſhop's regiſter, it appears, that in the year 1576, it greatly wanted reparation, which being neglected from time to time, 'till the year 1616, when doctor Laud was appointed dean of it, there was ſcarcely a church in England ſo much in decay; therefore the doctor procured an act of the chapter, by which ſixty pounds a year were allowed for repairing it.

During the ſiege and civil wars, it ſuſtained leſs damage than could have been expected; but it was afterwards in danger of total deſtruction, from the plots and contrivances of ſome perſons, who are ſaid to have agreed amongſt themſelves for their ſeveral proportions of the plunder expected out of it.

In the year 1657, this church was granted to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city, at their own requeſt; and Oliver Cromwel, under his broad ſeal, gave them an exemplification of it; but it is probable that before this time they had intereſted themſelves in its preſervation; for Mr. Dorney, in his 10th ſpeech, about the year 1653, com-

mends to the officers of the city then elected, *that they would, together with others, join their ſhoulders to hold up the ſtately fabrick of the college church, the great ornament of this city, which ſome do ſay is now in danger of falling.*

The Lady's Chapel has been uſed for early morning prayers, ever ſince the ſeats were brought hither from the choir, when that was beautified. At the eaſt end of it is a very fine lofty altar, to which there is an aſcent by three ſteps, whence the weſt end of the church might be ſeen without any thing to interrupt the view. Here is a large eaſt window, the glaſs of which is curiouſly painted, but the figures are now defaced. This chapel, on the ſouth ſide of which were three confeſſionals, as it is now certainly one of the largeſt in the kingdom, ſo at the diſſolution is ſaid to have been one of the richeſt, and a tradition goes that a great part of it was then gilt, and glorioufly ornamented. There were battlements upon it 'till they were pulled down in the civil wars.

Several eminent perſons have been buried in it. *viz.* Biſhop Goldeſborough in a little chapel on the north ſide. The inſcription for him is to be found in p. 316.

On a grave-ſtone alſo is the following epitaph:

Hic conditur quod reliquum eſt Heſteræ Goldſborough
Diſce viator verum ſi ſupra fidem

Hic

Hic jacet lectiſſima virgo mater matrona
Tribus expedita viris potita tribus
Civibus hic ſummis ſummo illo antiſtite
Eccleſiæ queis ſingulis apprime vixit chara
Rara in pietate modeſtia modeſtia pietas
Noſce quæ non videns videns non admireris
Munificentiam in pauperes ſine arrogantia
Non imitandam vivas dotes non æquendæ
Fœminæ octodenos liberoſque utriuſque
Tam numeroſi: Sexûs ſobolem ſine numero
Filios egregios filias tantum non matri pares
Hoſce felices unam feliciter Aviam
Inter amplexus omnium et pia vota omnium
In ſenectute ultimâ ſenectam non languidam
Et fidem ſpirantem & expirantem in fide
Serviit quæ Chriſto in Chriſto obdormientem.
An. 1622. Ætatis 80.

Biſhop Nicholſon's tomb is in a little chapel on the ſouth ſide. For the inſcription ſee p. 321.

In the ſame chapel is a raiſed monument of ſtone, and on one ſide of it a ſcroll on which is written,

O Lord, into thy hands I commit my ſprite. O God of truth, which haſt redeemed me, judge me not according to thy righteouſneſs, but after thy great mercy.

Behind the tomb is a large coat of arms, and a man kneeling in a lawyer's gown. Over his head,

Miſericordias Domini in æternum cantabo.

And underneath,

Tho. Fitzwilliams late of this Cytie, Eſq; departed this Life 26. November. A°. Do. 1579. whoſe bodey lyeth buried under this ſmall monument of Stone.

Robert Wiſe late of this City Gent. (now deceaſed) married with Ellenor one of the Daughters of the ſaid Thomas Fitzwilliams, by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, *viz.* Thomas, Vrian, Dennis; Alles, Jane and Margaret; and the ſaid Robert Wiſe had alſo by a former Wife fifteen Sons and Daughters more, which in all were in Number one and twenty Sonns and Daughters.

The ſaid Dennis Wiſe, one of the Aldermen of this Cytie, Gent. being the twentieth Child of his ſaid Father Robert Wiſe, and ſole Survivor at this Time of all the reſt of his ſaid Brethren and Siſters, did in An. Dom. 1648. repayer and amend this antient ſmall Monument to the farther Continuance of the lawedable Memory of the ſaid Thomas Fitzwilliams his Grandfather; and the rather, for that the Monument of the ſaid Robert Wiſe and the ſaid Ellenor his Wife, being defac'd and ruinated by the diſſolving and taking down of the Pariſh Church of St. Ewens, without the South Gate of this City, in the late unhappy Wars and Diviſions of this Kingdom, in which Pariſh Church both the ſaid Robert and Ellenor, with many more of their Children and Children's Children lieth buried.

O Lord into thy Hands I commend my Spirit, O God of Truth which haſt redeemed me, judge me not according to thy Righteouſneſs, but after thy great Mercy and pity.

Againſt the north wall of the lady's chapel is a magnificent white marble monument for judge Powel. For the inſcription ſee p. 159.

Againſt the ſame wall was a monument and inſcription for major-general Lawrence Crawford, commander of the Scotch army, who was killed at the ſiege of Hereford, and buried here Sept. 5, 1645. Mr. Willis obſerves, that the inſcription, which Le Neve has printed, juſtifying the rebel cauſe, the monument was defaced, and intirely taken down after the reſtoration.

On dean Viner's grave-ſtone is an inſcription, as in p. 338.

Dr. Parſons, chancellor of the dioceſe, was buried in this chapel. The inſcription on his grave-ſtone is under his name p. 346.

Dr. Thomas Waſhbourne was alſo buried here, and againſt the north wall is a ſmall monument for him, with an inſcription as in p. 359.

Here

Here is a monument alſo for his brother William Waſhbourne, A. M. See p. 362.

On a grave-ſtone is the following inſcription:

Hic jacet Jervaſius Smith, Art. Magiſter, et reverendi in Chriſto patris Milonis EPI. nuper Glouceſtrenſis, filius natu maximus.

Doctus et infœlix juvenis matriſque patriſque
Spes equidem votis maxima ſorte brevi
Cæpta ſub adverſis dubie matura juventus
Obtinuit buſtis juncta parenta ſuis.
Obiit 17 Januarii 1625. Ætatis ſuæ 31.

Againſt the ſouth wall of the Lady's chapel is the figure of a woman, in white marble, in a kneeling poſture, leaning her head on her hand, and underneath this inſcription:

Memoriæ ſacrum

In obitum Margeriæ Clent, Jac. Clent, generoſi conjugis chariſſimæ, reverendique in Chriſto Patris Dom. Milonis Gloceſtrenſis Epiſcopi Filiarum alterius quæ curſum in terris pie ac placide conſummavit 8. die April. A. D. 1623. ætatis ſuæ 21.

Obſequioſa viro fuit, obſequioſa Parenti,
Et patuit miſeris dextera, corque Deo.
Cætera continuos virtus rediviva per annos
Claruit ad celſum ſubſequiturque Polum.
Subſequiturque infans uteri ſub nocte reluctans
Nec potuit lucem viſere mors vetuit.

Tabellam hanc quaſi pignus amoris Brigida conjux Gulielmi Clent, nuper de hac Civitate Glevenſi poſuit in memoriam ejus, qui obiit Octob. 10. 1655.

On the oppoſite ſide is a monument of the ſiſter of the above perſon, bearing this inſcription:

Elizabetha Loquitur.

Conjugis effigiem ſculpſiſti in marmore conjux
Sic me immortalem te ſtatuiſſe putas.
Sed Chriſtus fuerat viventi ſpeſque fideſque:
Sic me mortalem non ſinit eſſe Deus.
Jul. 4. A. D. 1622.

Pie

Pie ac Placide ad Dominum migravit Elizabetha Williams, Joannis Williams, armigeri conjux amantiſſima, Doctiſſimi reverendique in Chriſto Patris D. D. Milonis Glouceſt. Epiſcopi Filia natu minima. Annos nata XVII.

Hic jacet Carolus Sutton infans 7 dierum ſeptimus filius Wilhelmi Sutton, cancellarii dioc. Glouceſtr. qui extremum clauſit diem Junii 5. 1626.

Parve nec invideo ſine me puer ibis ad aſtra
Parve nec invideas lætus ad aſtra ſequar.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Sutton, and alſo of William Sutton, Gent. whoſe bodies were buried Aug. 21. 1636.

Could youthful Vigor, ought that is in Man,
Have conquer'd Death, theſe had been victors then:
Could learned Art, or Parents Tears have given
Them longer Life, they had ſtill living been:
But God decrees; 'tis not in human Power,
Longer to live than he hath ſet their hour.

Here reſteth the body of Ann, late wife to Iſaac Bromwich, of Framton, Eſq; ſole daughter of Edward Trotman, of this city, councellor of Law; ſhe departed this life May 26, 1628.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Varnam, of this city, Gent. who departed this life Nov. 24, 1634.

Sacrum Memoriæ Thomæ Dobbes, Generoſi, unius clericorum de Banco regis, qui de vita hac migravit, 21 Feb. An. ſalutis humanæ 1635.

Sat ſcio juſtificat nullum lex tradita Moſi
Nec mea me juſtum jura dedêre virum.
Unum Cauſidicum cœlis habeamus Ieſum
Unus non multi ſunt ibi cauſidici
Cauſidicus Chriſtus ſunt cauſidicique fideles
Cœlo ſed ſummi ſanguine cauſidici.

Hic jacet Franciſca, Jacobi Clent, ex hac civitate gener. Gen. conjux.

Dum pario perii partus enixa labore
Langueo, per dubias inde ſoluta moras
Chara meis vixi: morior natiſque viroque
Chara, quibus vivis mox rediviva fruar.
Obiit Julii 28 Anno ſalutis 1630. Ætatis 29.

Alſo

Alſo here lyeth the body of William Clent, the ſon of James Clent, of this city, Gent. who departed this life Oct. 15, 1635.

Johannes Cholmleius mærens April 29, 1635.

Hic Audleia jacet conjux ſelecta Johannis
Cholmleii lachrimis parcite; terra gravis
Tantum corpus habet, cælum mens ſanior altum
Incolit, & Chriſtus cum redit illa redit.

Here lyeth the body of John Merro, who deceaſed March 23, 1636.

I once did ſing in this,
Now in the Choir of Bliſs.

Here lyeth Elizabeth, the wife of John Merro, who departed this life Nov. 13, 1615.

Here lyeth the body of Ann Maſſinger, who was wife and widow of Arthur Maſſinger, of this city, Gent. aged 52 years. She departed this life Oct. 21, 1636. Ætatis ſuæ 70.

Annæ filiæ Franc. Baber, LL. D. Corpuſculum hic jacet in ſpe pene triennis; obiit ad Dominum Aprilis 3, 1639.

Francis, ſecond ſon of Francis Baber, Dr. of Laws, and Elizabeth his wife, departed this life Sept. 3, 1640, aged 22 years and 5 months: whoſe body reſteth under this ſtone in hopes of a future bleſſed reſurrection.

Exuviæ hic ponuntur Eliz. filiæ Franc. Baber, LL. doctoris, biennis & Bimeſtris quas anima depoſuit March 19, 1641.

Here lyeth the body of Arthur Brett, Eſq; Groom of the bedchamber unto King James; who died July 2, 1642.

Here lyeth interred Mary Kenn, the daughter of George Kenn, Eſq; who departed this life May 22, in the year of our Lord 1649, being but Nine days old.

Here lyeth the body of Francis, ſon of George Watſon, of York, Gent. late Secretary to the honourable Col. Morgan, Governor of this City; who departed this Life Oct. 3, A. D. 1646.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, the Daughter of Michael Straunge, Eſq; firſt Wife of Samuel Coxwell, Gent. and afterwards of James Kyrle, Eſq; who died Aug. 13, 1645.

Quem neque mœſta Calamitas, nec fallax
Rerum Terreſtrium adulatio elevaret, nec
Mortis horrenda facies exterritat.

Hic

Hic jacet Jacob. Clent, Gen. qui poſt 70, plus minus annos laborioſe pieque tranſactos, longo tamen fatigatus itinere immortalitatem anhelans placide occubuit An. nato Chriſto 1645, Sept. 5.

Depoſitum Jacobi Powel, generoſ. extincti 26 Nov. A. D. 1645, ætatis 31. hic inhumatur.

Sic ubi fata vocant nam ſic quoque fata vocabunt tendimus in tumulum.

Over it his arms. *Per pale, three lions rampant.*

An acroſtick for one William White, who died *An.* 1646.

W hat Man more valiant was than he that lies,
I ntombed here after his Victories:
L et ſuch as his undaunted Courage knew,
L ive to report, and witneſs what is true.
I n famous Berkeley Caſtle he was known
A s Governor, tho' aged but twenty-one:
M aintaining ſtill the Cauſe with much renown
W hich he at firſt for Right and Juſt did own.
H is Name and Houſe ſince conquering William's Days,
I s regiſtered, his Life's deſerving Praiſe:
T ill Death at Ragland Caſtle, by a Wound,
E nded his Days, that ſo he might be crown'd.
An. 1646.

Here lyes the body of Samuel Bridger, Gent. who departed this life upon the 21ſt day of July, An. 1650.

Receiver of this College Rents, he paid
His Debt to Nature, and beneath he's laid,
To reſt until his Summons to remove,
At the laſt Audit, to the Choir above.

Depoſitum hic Ægidii Gilby, Stemmata quem decorant Integritas, candor: Invaletudo terens quem maceravit, ſic corpore deficiens temnere mundana prædidiſcit, requiem percipere æternam, diſcubiat domino. Hunc Deus adducet cum domino: Vigila, vive memor Lethi.

Obiit 26 Septembris A. D. 1650, Ætatis 29.

Here lyeth the body of Frances, daughter of John Clent, of this city, Gent. ſhe departed this life April 4, 1652.

Here

Here lyeth the body of Henry Robins, of this city, Gent. he departed this life in the true faith, May 8, An. 1653.

Elizabeth, third daughter of Miles Clent, Gent. and of Dorothy, his dear wife; who departed this life Jan. 15, 1654.

Within this Urne an Infant nine Months old
Is laid in Duſt, God takes his pureſt Gold
Firſt to himſelf, we all are but as Flowers
That ſpring and grow, and fade in a few Hours.

This ſtone belongeth unto William Hoar; he died Feb. 1654, aged 76.

O mortal Man that lives by Breath,
Conſider thou muſt come to death;
And after Death all muſt appear,
Before God's Judgment Seat both far and near;
To give Account for what they've done,
Be ſure of this there's none can ſhun.
Then whilſt thou liveſt cry and call,
To Chriſt thy Saviour to pardon all;
Leſt after Death it be too late,
To enter in at Peter's Gate.

Richardus filiolus Thomæ & Mariæ Browne, qui Aug. natus 6, obiit 3. annis 1654.

May 27, 1657. Hic jacet juxta fratrem Amia Browne, ſex menſium Infantula. Sub quanto pro viribus pondere, ſed eſt qui ſaxum revolvet.

Quod terrenum Johannis Futter filii Henrici Futter, Londinenſis, Dec. 21, 1655.

Elizabetha, chara, modeſta, caſta, pia conjux Tho. Harvey de Larford, generoſi, hic jacet depoſita 15 Dec. 1657. ——— ſic tamem alloquitur, poſt fata Reſurgam —— poſuit cum lachrymis mœſtiſſimus maritus.

Hic jacet Henricus Shaftow, Gen. natus in vico de Bramley in Com. Surrey, denatus Glouceſtriæ, ſepultus 13, April, ætatis ſuæ 8, Anno Salutis noſtræ 1658. Ultima dies, prima quies.

Miles, the ſecond ſon of Miles Clent, of this city Gent. lyeth interred here; who died June 7, 1658.

No ſooner peep'd i'th World, came out o'th Womb
Of my dear Mother, but hurried to my Tomb;
Death was my Harbinger, my Nurſe the Grave,
My Life no Life, till now my God I have,
And do enjoy: Farewel fond worldly Bliſs
Your Joys to mine are a Parentheſis.

Reliquiæ Thomæ Browne, generoſi, qui 2 die Martii, An. ſalutis 1662, Ætatis ſuæ 45, obiit. Hic ſunt depoſitæ ſub ſpe non dubiæ reſurrectionis ad vitam die noviſſimo.

Hic fuit veri microcoſmus amplis
Qui bonis cunctis placide pieque
Vixit & tandem domino vocante
——— Exit ad illum.

Elizabeth, ſole daughter of Thomas Harvey, Gent. firſt wife to James Powell, and ſecond wife to Edward Harvey, Eſq; lies here depoſited Feb. 1662.

Twice married, once buried, here lies,
Her Body, whoſe ſweet Soul above the Skies,
Immortallized doth reſt with longing Eyes,
Expecting when the Body ſhall ariſe;
That reunited they may ſympathiſe,
In endleſs Joys to all Eternities.

Memoriæ ſacrum domini Johannis Vaulx, generoſi epiſc. Glouceſtr. proregiſtrarii, quod reliquum, hic inhumatur Dec. 9, 1663.

Corde vir hic patiens vitâ probus ore modeſtus
Moribus ingenuis ingenioſus erat
Poſtque moras longas ac tædia multa
Morte cadit corpus cætera ſalva manent.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Meſſenger, of this city, Gent. who departed this life A. D. 1665, ætatis ſuæ 73.

Here lyeth John, the ſon of Owen Brigſtock, Eſq; who died Sept. 17, 1665, aged near ſix Years.

Uxor Georgii Wall, Rectoris de Hempſted, hic jacet cum priore conjuge Richard Marwood, hujus eccl. precentoris conſepuult: Dec. 23, 1665. In reſurrectionem ὡς ἄγγελοι Luc. 20, 39.

In a chapel on the north ſide of the Lady's, upon the upper part of the altar, were the following

lowing arms in two rows, *viz.* *Azure, a croſs Or.* —*Ermine, a croſs azure.*—*Checky, gules and Or, a cheveron vert within a bordure of the latter.*—France and England quarterly.—The Trinity repreſented by a triangle, with lines drawn from each angle to a point in the middle.—*A cheveron gules.*—*Vert, on a canton a roſe.*—*Or, a feſs azure, in chief three roundlets of the ſecond.*—*Azure, a croſs Or.*—*Vert, a buck's head caboſhed gules.*—*Gules, a feſs compony Or and azure* .—Throckmorton.—*Checky gules and argent, a cheveron ermine.*—*Gules, a feſs between ſix mullets Or.*—Deſpencer.—Edward the Confeſſor.—The ſee of London.—Quarterly 1ſt and 4th England, 2d and 3d *Checky Or and azure.*—Montacute, earl of Sarum.—*Argent, a fleur de luce between three bulls heads caboſhed ſable.* —*Azure, a cheveron gules, between three griffins heads eraſed Or.*—*Parted per feſs indented Or and azure.* —Veel.—*Argent, on a croſs ſable a leopard's head caboſhed.*—*Sable, a bordure and two bars argent.*—*Azure, a croſs Or.*—On the bricks in this chapel, *a fret.*—*A feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets,* 3, 2, 1.

King James, during the time he was at Glouceſter, reſided at the deanery, and in the afternoon of the next day after his arrival, touched one hundred and three perſons in the Lady's chapel for the king's evil. I mention this as an hiſtorical fact, and not from any perſuaſion of the efficacy of the royal touch, of which I leave every perſon to judge as may ſeem moſt reaſonable.

This chapel is thirty yards long, and about ten broad.

The choir is one hundred and forty feet long. The high altar, to which there is an aſcent of three ſteps, has been lately very much repaired. On the north ſide are four confeſſionals, and on many of the bricks are the arms of king Edward the Confeſſor, of the abbey, and of Bridges, quartered with others.

On the biſhop's ſeat it is thus written:

EDEL DVX
ELDADVS EP̄S GLOVC.
ELDO MAIOR
A: 490.

Over againſt the biſhop's is the archdeacon's ſeat, where the mayor now ſits on Sundays, which has no inſcription over it. There are thirty-one ſtalls on each ſide, built in the time of the monaſtery, very regular and lofty, with *Allelujah* written in gold letters on each of them.

The great Eaſt Window, which is the largeſt in England, was finely painted, but at this time the figures are not to be diſtinguiſhed. However now, or not long ſince, the following arms remained in it; *Gules, a cheveron ermine between ten croſſes patee argent.*—*Gules, a lion rampant, Or.*—Berkley.—Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Gules, a bend Or, and argent.* 2d and 3d, *Azure, five diamonds Or.*—*Gules,*

—*Gules, a cheveron between croſs croſſlets Or.*—*Gules, a feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets, Or.*—Deſpencer.—*Azure, on a chief two mullets Or.*—Montacute.—Earl of Clare.—Earl of Oxford.—*Argent, ſix croſſes fitchee on a chief between two mullets Or.*—Mortimer.—*Vairy Gules and Or.*—*Fretty*, impaled with England.

In a little chapel on the ſouth ſide, on the bricks are theſe arms, *A cheveron charged with a roſe flower and two lillies, between five trees*, 2 and 3.—*A fret.*—Clare, earl of Glouceſter.—*Within a bordure charged with ten roundlets, a lion rampant.*—*A feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets*, 3, 2 and 1.

On the north ſide, even with the rails of the altar, is the effigy in free-ſtone of Oſric king of Northumberland, with a crown on his head, and againſt the wall is written,

Oſricus Rex primus fundator hujus Monaſterii. 681.

Robert, the eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, and Richard, his youngeſt ſon, were both buried in this church. Richard died in the year 1080, Robert in 1134, who having been deprived of his lands and liberty by Henry the Firſt, a cruel and tyrannical brother, and ſhut up in a cloſe priſon at Cardiff, after a confinement of twenty-ſix years, being broke with grief and age, he reſigned a miſerable life for a long expected death; and his body being brought to this church, to which in his life time he had been a munificent

benefactor,

benefactor, it was buried in the middle of the choir, where a monument was erected for him, which was lately moved into one of the little chapels on the north ſide of the choir, where it ſtill continues. See p. 186.

On the ſouth ſide is a ſhelf monument for Aldred biſhop of Worceſter, who built the old church. His effigy is carved in free-ſtone on the tomb; but whether, ſays Mr. Willis, this was a cœnotaph I cannot ſay.

On the north ſide oppoſite to biſhop Aldred's, between two pillars, is a monument for abbat Parker, in the time of whoſe government the abbey was diſſolved. His effigy, in his *Pontificalibus*, curiouſly carved in white marble, is lying along on the tomb, which was provided for him in his life time, but he was not buried in this church. See p. 240.

Above the abbat's, between two other pillars, is the tomb of king Edward the Second, who having incurred the hatred of the nation, by his blind attachment to Piers Gaveſton and the two Spencers, his favourites, was taken priſoner by an army which the queen, the prince, and the nobles raiſed againſt him, and confined in Berkely caſtle, where he was murdered, whence his body was brought to Glouceſter, and buried in the choir of the abbey church. His effigy curiouſly cut in alabaſter lies under a very elegant canopy of free-ſtone. Further particulars are related in p. 188.

In

In a window oppoſite to king Edward's tomb, the letters W. P. A. are painted on the glaſs in many places; where alſo are to be ſeen the remains of the pictures of two biſhops, or mitred abbats, and two monks; and over one of the latter is written *S. T. Cant.* [*Sanctus Thomas Cantuar.*] and *E. R.* [*Edwardus Rex.*]

Abbat Staunton was buried under a grave-ſtone before St. Thomas's altar.

Abbat Frowceſter was buried on the ſouth ſide of the choir, in a chapel at the lower end. See abbats.

On the ſouth ſide of the entrance to the choir, between two pillars, is the fine tomb of abbat Seabroke, on which is his effigy in white alabaſter, in his *Pontificalibus*; but his tomb has been moved, and the part which at firſt ſtood to the eaſt is now placed to the north.

A little to the ſouth of the above, under an arch are two effigies in free-ſtone of Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, and his lady. He died 1367. and lies in armour.

Juſt below the aſcent into the choir, on each ſide of it, was a fine ſtone ſkreen-work, erected by one of the abbats; and directly oppoſite to the entrance of the choir was a large door and an arch over it, which had a chapel with a fine altar upon it, ſupported by two pillars. Theſe were taken down in the year 1741, and there is now in the room a handſome ſkreen of carved ſtone-

work,

work, ſupported by three arches, which ſtand on fluted pillars four at each abutment. On a table in the middle of the ſkreen is this inſcription: MARTINUS EPISCOPUS FECIT AN. DOM. MDCCXLI. ET CONSECRATS. SVE VIImo.

When the workmen were making the above alteration they found in the paſſage three abbats, buried near the ſurface of the ground, in ſtone coffins, in their *Pontificalibus*, part of their gloves and apparel remaining. And another ſtone coffin, with a ſword, a little pewter chalice, a ſtaff and two ſkulls in it, which, I ſuppoſe, belonged to Sir Nicholas Gamage and his wife, who were buried near their brother abbat Gamage, who was laid near the door opening to the cloiſters; and probably this abbat was one of the three above mentioned, who were all of them buried again where they were found.

Before this alteration there were five other large grave-ſtones found, to which braſs plates were fixed, long ſince torn off, three of which belonged to ſome of the abbats.

On the ſouth ſide of the choir, in the chapel belonging to the Boteler family, the letters I. B. are written on the north and ſouth walls, the I paſſing thro' the B, with a crown over them; and not many years ſince here was a large eſcutcheon in wood, on which were three golden cups, the family arms.

The

The altar is much defaced, on the upper part of which was the following inſcription:

Hoc BAPTISTA TYROU GLOUCESTRE fecit honore
Fac hunc ergo frui Celi ſine fine decore;
Hic etiam cultor precibus memorare tuorum
Et Rex Celorum ſemper ſit tutor eorum
Hoc Pater et flamen concordat jugiter Amen.

On a ſtone at the weſt end of the chapel it is written:

Kurie Eleiſon Aie
Fratris Johis Tyrou.

On a ſtone on the outſide wall, in black letter,

✚ Hic jacet Willhelmus Pippardus vicecomes Glouceſtr.

On a braſs plate near the pulpit, in black letter,

Here lyeth under this Stone in the Mercy of God, the body of Henry Machen, late Alderman of the City of Gloſtre, which died March 5, 1568,

Whoſe Body and Soul we wiſh as Love doth bynd
In Heaven with Chriſt a Place to find.

Near it round a free-ſtone,

Here lyeth ——— Daughter to Henry Machen, and firſt married to Peter Romney, and laſt Wife to Thomas Beſt, who died May 7, 1587.

On another,

Gloriæ fundamentum Labor.

Here lyeth buried the body of Peter Gouch, Gent. firſt Cuſtomer in the Queen's Majeſty's Port of Glouceſter; who deceaſed Auguſt 25, 1585. And Jane his Wife deceaſed February 4, following.

In the great Croſs Aile, in St. Anthony's chapel, under the tower, is St. Anthony with his pig, and the bell painted on it. On the north ſide of

this aile is a handſome veſtry, which ſeems to have been built by abbat Parker, ſince his arms were placed on it, but now deſtroyed.

Here is an antient grave-ſtone, with the following inſcription in Old Black character:

Hic jacet Robertus Stanford quondam ſerviens hujus Monaſterii, ac ſpecialis ac munificus Benefactor ejuſdem Monaſterii, qui obiit viceſſimo ſecundo ———————————

Upon Stanford's grave-ſtone is a little braſs plate with the following memorial for Mr. William Liſle, who has a monument erected for him.

Near this place lieth the body of William Liſle, Gent. who by his will gave fifty pounds a year for ever, in lands at Epney, in charity, to the pariſhes of St. Nicholas in Glouc. and St. Werburgh in Briſtol. He died Dec. 2, 1723, aged 25.

Next to Stanford's is a grave-ſtone, round the verge of which it appears there have been ſeveral capital letters, long ſince worn out. Perhaps this ſtone belonged to one of the abbats Horton or Boyfield, who are ſaid to have been buried under a flat ſtone in the north part of the tranſept, or croſs aile. Abbat Wigmore alſo was buried in that part called St. Andrew's aile, on the ſouth ſide next the choir.

At the eaſt end of the north tranſept, near the door leading to the choir, was ſome time ſince a pedeſtal, with a large image on it, and the following inſcription, lately deſtroy'd.—*Orate pro Anima Magiſtri Johannis Schelton.*

In

In this aile were buried, Thomas Lane eſq; ſometime recorder of this city.—Charles Hyett, eſq; ſometime member of parliament for it.—Richard Corſley, ſometime mayor, buried Sept. 2, 1742, *Ætat.* 77.

Againſt the weſt wall is a tomb, with this inſcription,

Memento mori.

Vayne, Vanity, witneſs Solomon, all is but vayne. Richard, Guy, Giles, Thomas, Thomas, Kingſton, Peter, John, John, Anna, Margaret, Doroth. Eliz. Nanfan, Catherine, Joan. John Boyer had nine ſons and ſeven daughters by his wife Ann Boyer. John Boyer departed this life the 28 day of January, A. D. 1615. Ann Boyer departed this life upon the firſt day of December, An. 1613.

On a grave-ſtone it is thus written in black letter,

Cum Fex cum Limus cum res viliſſima ſimus
Unde ſuperbimus ad Terram Terra redimus.

Here lieth buried the body of John Smith, Alderman, and once mayor of this city, whoſe ſoul doth reſt in the Lord, and was ſeparated from the body July 18, 1586.

Here lieth buried Alice Woodward, widow, daughter to Thomas Winſore. She lived eighty odd years, departed this life June 5, and was buried the ninth of the ſame month, 1593.

Here lyeth the body of John Long, Millard and Milwright, who departed this life April 16, 1596.

Here lyeth buried under this ſtone Thomas Snead of the city of Glouceſter, Mercer, who deceaſed October 10, Anno Dom. 1597.

On a braſs plate is the following,

Here lyeth interred the body of Lawrence Wilſire, Gent. ſometime mayor of this city; by his vocation a clothier, wherein he did much good to the poor, and employed many poor people at work. He departed this life in the true faith of Chriſt A. D. 1612.

Here lyeth the body of William Blackleach, Batchelor of the civil laws, Chancellor of this Dioceſe, for the ſpace of 25 years, Eſq; who departed this life March 24, 1617. p. 343.

For the inſcription on Henry Robins, eſq; ſee p. 157.

Here lyeth buried Thomas, the Son of William B——— in Glamorganſhire, near Cardiff, who died at ſchole in this city, Oct. 15, in the year of Chriſt 1613. ætatis 15.

Hic jacet Egidius Coxe, Generoſus, qui 17 die Octobris A. D. 1620, et ætatis ſuæ 55 obiit cœlebs, collatis prius per teſtamentum tam in hanc eccleſ. cathedralem quam eccleſ. parochialem de Santhurſt, ad inſtituendam ibid. ſacram concionem, in egenos, vias publicas, alioſque pios uſus, quam in amicos et cognatos, opibus ſuis ampliſſimis.

Hic jacet corpus Gulielmi Lane, ex hac civitate, armiger. Obiit die 11 Martii, An. ſalutis 1620. ætatis ———

Alſo here lyeth the Body of Ellen, the Wife of William Lane, Eſq; and afterwards Wife of Chriſtopher Capell, and William Price, both Aldermen of this city; who departed this Life Dec. 16, An. 1652.

In the ſouth great croſs aile is Mr. Richard Pates's monument, and inſcription, which ſee in p. 154.

Over the door leading into the chapel near the preſent chapter-houſe is *T. C.* [*Thomas Cantuarienſis*] and near this door was an oratory, not long ſince demoliſhed.

On a little chapel behind the confeſſionals, are T. O. T. O. but the ragged ſtaff which was alſo upon it is much defaced.

The nave or body of the church, in length 171 feet, in breadth 84, conſiſts of a middle aile, and two ſide ailes, ſeparated from the middle by two rows

rows of pillars, eight on each ſide, ſeven of which, about ſeven yards in circumference each, are round, with four pillaſters over them; the eighth was handſomely fluted by abbat Morwent, who built the weſt part of the church where theſe ſtand.

There were places for lamps in the third and fourth pillars on the north ſide; a handſome wooden chapel, or burying place, between the ſecond and third pillars from the eaſt end, on the ſame ſide; and a handſome pulpit with the letters H. G. 1609, erected by biſhop Parry; but theſe are lately demoliſhed.

Againſt the eaſt wall, behind the wainſcot, adjoining to which the dean and prebendaries had a ſeat, when the ſermons were preached in the body of the church, was found in the year 1718 a fine old painting on oak, repreſenting the general judgment. This picture is ſuppoſed to have lain there ever ſince the year 1541, and is now kept in the ſouth croſs aile. Oppoſite to the above mentioned ſeat were others erected for the mayor and corporation; but they are now all taken down. The little chapel, commonly called the mayor's, which was incloſed with a wall or ſkreen, is now alſo laid open. In this chapel was a grave-ſtone with an abbat carved on it, but the ſtone is removed.

In the ſouth aile is the conſiſtory court, railed in, on which are the arms of biſhop Fowler, and chancellor Penrice.

Between

Between the court and the great porch, againſt the ſouth wall, is a neat little marble monument for doctor Ellys, (ſee p. 363) on which is the following inſcription:

Near this place lies the body of Anthony Ellys, D.D. miniſter of the united pariſhes of St. Olaves Old Jury, and St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, in the city of London; 38 years prebendary in this church, 37 years conſecrated biſhop of St. David's, 28 Feb. 1753, who departed this life 17 Jan. 1761, aged 68 years. A perſon truly excellent, learned, juſt, benevolent, pious: To whoſe rare virtues and abilities adulation cannot add, envy cannot deſervedly take from. He married Ann the eldeſt daughter of Sir Stephen Anderſon, of Eyworth in the county of Bedford, Bar. whom he left with only one daughter, to lament the common loſs of one of the beſt of mankind.

In a chapel at the upper end of the ſouth aile, on a white marble table ſupported by two Ionic pillars, this inſcription:

,Siſte viator & a me diſcito quam vanæ ſpes ſint, quam fluxa hominum gaudia: Jacet heu Catherina mea uxorum ſcilicet lectiſſima, optima; tam venuſta, tam caſta, tam pia, ut nihil ſupra; ſi ætas, ſi forma deflenda ſit, ſi corporis animique dotes, Luctui hic nullus erit modus; marmor hoc dicavit Gulielmus Pembruge, Gen. Memoriæ ſuaviſſimæ Conjugis, quæ fato defuncta eſt 15 Junii, An. Ætatis 24, ſalutis 1690.

Againſt the weſt wall of the body of the church, is the figure of a man to the waiſt, with a book in his hand, and round him, *I heard a voice from Heaven, ſaying unto me, Write, Bleſſed are the dead that die in the Lord.*

Underneath him on a tablet of black marble,

John Jones, Alderman, thrice Mayor of this City, Burgeſs of the Parliament at the Time of the Gunpowder-Treaſon; Regiſter to eight ſeveral Biſhops of this Dioceſe.

On

On a graveſtone beneath,

Here lieth the Body of John Jones, Alderman, Eſq; thrice Mayor of this City; who departed this Life June 1. in the ſixth Year of the Reign of King Charles, 1630.

This monument which was originally incloſed in a ſkreen of wood, now taken down, was finiſhed in the alderman's life time, who made ſome alteration in it.

Againſt the ſame wall a neat marble monument for biſhop Benſon. But there is another elegant monument and inſcription for him, as in p. 327.

On the north ſide of the nave, near the croſs aile, incloſed with iron paliſadoes, an elegant monument of white marble, with the effigies of a man and his wife lying at length; and at their feet this inſcription:

To the happy Memory of Abraham Blackleach, Gent. Son of William Blackleach, Eſq; a Man not only generally beloved in his Life, but deſervedly endeared to Poſterity by rare Examples of ſeldom pattern'd Piety, exerciſed in his Bounty to St. Paul's in London, to this Church, to the High-Ways about, and to the Poor of this City; who laying aſide the vileneſs of Mortality, was admitted to the Glory of Eternity Nov. 30. 1639.——— Gertrude his Wife, Daughter of Ambroſe Elton Eſq; and Anne, Siſter to Walter Lord Aſton, hath erected this Monument as a Teſtimony of his fame, and her Obſervance.

On a ſcroll, *All fleſh is graſs, and all the goodlineſs thereof is as the flower of the field*; Iſ. xl. 6.

Over all, theſe arms, *Barry of ſix, ſable and Or.*

Near the above was a raiſed monument of ſtone, and the effigies of a man and woman kneeling before

before a deſk, with their ſeven ſons and ſix daughters, and this inſcription:

Here lieth the Bodie of Thomas Machen Eſq; late Alderman of the City of Glouceſter, and thrice Mayor of the ſame; who departed this Life Oct. 18. 1614. in the 74th Year of his Age; and of Chriſtian his Wife, with whom he liv'd in the State of Marriage 50 Years, and had Iſſue ſeven Sons and ſix Daughters; ſhe departed this Life June 29. 1615. in the 70th Year of her Age.

Res redit, huc morimur, mors ultima linea Rerum.

Near this alſo on a copartment, againſt the wall,

In Chariſſimam memoriam Samuelis Browning, è Famil. de Cowley, Gen. qui obiit 3. Feb. 1676. Ætatis ſuæ 57. Juxta etiam defuncti jacent Liberi ejus tres per dilectiſſimam Uxorem Margaretam, filiam Gulielmi Selwyn de Matſon, arm. *viz.* Margaret, Sam. Ann. Browning. In tenerrimâ Ætate mortui omnes.

Near the door leading into the cloiſters, on a marble copartment affixed to the wall,

To the virtuous Memory of Anne, the moſt entirely beloving and beloved Wife of John Hilton, Clerk, Uſher of the College School; who died Feb. 26. 1691-2. Ætatis An. 30.

Meek was her Temper, Modeſt was her Life;
A Chaſt and Humble Virgin, Loyal Wife:
Her Manners graceful, pregnant was her Wit,
Her Nature amiable, her Behaviour ſweet:
Her Soul adorn'd with Dove-like Innocence,
To gain a heavenly Manſion haſted hence;
And bids ſurviving Walkers o'er her Grave,
Love the World leſs, and ſtrive their Souls to ſave.

Eccleſ. vii. 36. Remember thy End and thou ſhalt never do amiſs.

On the ſame wall, a monument of marble on a tablet, between two black twiſted pillars this inſcription:

M. S. Juxta obdormiſcit in Chriſto Edwardus Wright, Medicinæ Doctor, vere chriſtianus; quippe qui naturam inveſtigans, naturæ

naturæ Deum & agnovit & veneratus eſt: Vir doctus, pius, ſevere juſtus; qui ægris non funerandis ſed ſanandis nomen et famam conciliavit. Nec tam ægrotantium crumenis, quam bonæ inhiavit valetudini. Unde nulli inimicus, inimicum non habuit præter ignorantem. In egenos uſquè adeo fuit beneficus, ut concilium, opem, medicamina, liberaliter et gratis ſuppeditavit. Dum autem aliorum ſedulo curavit ſalutem, propriam amiſit; immatura nimirum morte præreptus triſtiſſimum hic reliquit deſiderium Julii 24, A. D. 1701, ætatis 36.

Conjux ſuperſtes Memoriæ viri optimi meriti hoc qualecunque Monumentum, amoris ergo, lugens mœrenſque poni curavit.

In the north aile, not far from the weſt end, was a painting of the twelve apoſtles, but this is deſtroyed. Underneath is an eſcutcheon containing the following rebus: The capital letter T, on the right of which a ſword pendant, piercing a heart, conjoined with the wing of a dove in the baſe of the ſhield; on the left ſide of the letter, a palm-branch joined to another wing. This rebus is in another part of the church, with ſeveral figures not now underſtood.

Againſt the north wall is a monument for Mrs. Lucy Stokes, (only daughter of doctor Harwood, a prebendary of this cathedral) *ob.* Jan. 11, 1732, *ætat.* 73.

Thomas Browne, eſq; ſometime mayor, was buried Nov. 15, 1730. *ætat.* 84. and the inſcription added as in p. 385.

A memorial for Edmund Gregory, ſometime mayor, *ob.* Sept. 23, 1720, *ætat.* 80.—Edward Machen, ſometime mayor, *ob.* 20 Sept. 1740, *ætat.* 61.

Againſt a pillar in the middle of the nave, on a copartment,

To the happy Memory of Thomas Batherne, the only Son of Richard Batherne of Penhow, in the County of Monmouth, Gentleman; he departed this Life Sept. 25. 1652, aged 22. leaving behind him his ſorrowful Mother, who out of her dear Affection to him, erected this Monument.

On a grave-ſtone beneath,

Here lieth the Body of Mary Batherne, the Wife of Richard Batherne of Penhow, in the County of Monmouth, Gent. who departed this Life March 29, 1665, aged 74.

Near abbat Seabroke's monument, againſt a pillar is an inſcription for Francis Baber, eſq; as in p. 344. but to that I ſhall add the following,

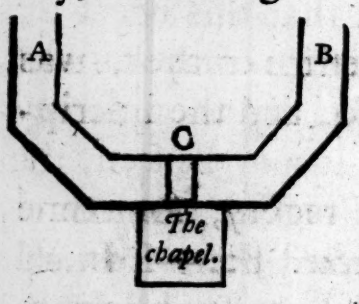
Elizabetha conjux, filia Johannis Adderley, in com. Middleſex, arm. obiit 14 Januarii, Ætatis 63, A. D. 1673.

On their grave-ſtones, on which are the family arms, *viz. On a feſs gules, three falcons heads eraſed,* are the following inſcriptions:

Corpus Franciſci Baber, Legum Doctoris, ſub hoc ſaxo eſt conditum Junii 21, 1669.

Hic jacet Elizabetha Baber, Januarii 14, A. D. 1673.

The renowned Whiſpering Place is a long gallery, extending from one ſide of the choir to the other, built in the form of an octagon, with three ſides taken off, as in the margin; and contrived ſo as not to darken the great eaſt window of the choir, behind which it ſtands. Between the two lines, repreſented in the figure, is the paſſage. If a perſon whiſper at A, every ſyllable



ſyllable may be heard diſtinctly at B, which is twenty-five yards diſtant, tho' the paſſage is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window. C denotes a door into a chapel, which is in the outward wall.

Some impute this wonderful effect to the cloſe cement of the wall, which, as one intire ſtone, conveys the voice like a tube; others attribute it to the repercuſſion of the voice on the ſeveral angles; whilſt a third opinion is, that the chapel and open places contribute to the ſound; but lord Bacon gives his ſentiments of this matter as follows: "I ſuppoſe there is ſome vault or hallow, "or iſle behind the wall, and ſome paſſage to it "towards the farther end of that wall againſt "which you ſpeak, ſo as the voice of him that "ſpeaketh ſlideth along the wall, and then enter-"eth at ſome paſſage, and communicateth with "the air of the hollow; for it is preſerved ſome-"what by the plain wall; but that it is too weak "to give a ſound audible, 'till it has communi-"cated with the back air."

Moſt people are of opinion that this effect was not produced by the art and deſign of the builder, but was merely accidental, eſpecially as on ſurveying the outſide of the church, it may be ſeen, that two parts of the gallery were tacked on, merely as paſſages into a chapel erected there. In this chapel are the following arms upon bricks;—*England.—A Fret.—A feſs between ſix croſs*

croſſlets, 3, 2, 1.—*A lion rampant.* In the window over the weſt end, *Argent, a bend between two bendlets dancette gules.* At the eaſt end are the remains of an altar of unhewn ſtone, on each ſide of which the lord abbat and others were uſed, it is ſaid, to ſtand to ſee divine ſervice performed in the Lady's chapel, into which it looks.

In the middle of the whiſpering place are theſe verſes:

Doubt not but God, who ſits on high,
Thy ſecret Prayers can hear;
When a dead wall thus cunningly
Conveys ſoft whiſpers to the ear.

The great Cloiſters lie on the north ſide of the church, between the tranſept or croſs aile and weſt end. They were built by abbat Walter Frowceſter in the ſtile of King's college, Cambridge, and are ſo curious and beautiful as to be eſteemed the fineſt in England. They make a ſquare, one ſide of which is 150 feet long. The idea of the roof is taken from a walk of trees whoſe branching heads are curiouſly imitated in the arching.

In one of the windows was a draught of the old church, and ſeveral verſes intimating the original of the convent; but theſe were all deſtroyed in the civil wars.

In the eaſt cloiſter, in the wall at the ſouth end, is an old mural monument, without any inſcription, or arms, only a croſs cut on it; and near it

is

is an old door, which led into a long room, perhaps the abbey workhouſe.

Not far from that, is a little door and ſtair-caſe leading to the abbey library, now uſed for the college-ſchool; and there is a large wainſcot door leading into the preſent college library, which was formerly the abbey chapter-houſe, where Leland informs us ſeveral perſons of great eminence have been buried, whoſe names, in the time of that great antiquary, were painted on the wall, near their grave-ſtones, in black letter, as follow:

Hic jacet Rogerus, Comes de Hereford.
Hic jacet Richard Strongbowe, filius Gilberti comitis de Pembroke.
Hic jacet Gualterus de Lacy.
Hic jacet Philipus de Foye, Miles.
Hic jacet Bernardus de Novo Mercato.
Hic jacet Paganus de Cadurcis.

Thomas Pury, jun. eſq; whoſe arms are on the north ſide of the eaſt window, aſſiſted by Mr. Sheppard, captain Heming and others, made this library at a great expence in the year 1648, and, as Sir Robert Atkyns has obſerved, encouraged literature to aſſiſt reaſon, in the midſt of times deluded with imaginary inſpiration. In 1656 this library was ſettled upon the mayor and burgeſſes, who made themſelves guardians of it; but Mr. Pury, Sir Matthew Hale, and the officers of the garriſon were the principal benefactors to it. It is above twenty-four yards long, and eleven wide within the walls. Mr. Wheeler began to ſtock the

the library with books in the year 1686, but the collection is even now by much too ſcanty.

Before the library door is buried William Lambe, ſometime mayor, who died Oct. 21, 1705; and not far from him lies Mr. Abraham Rudhall, a very noted bell-founder of this city.

Here is a door that leads into the common orchard, where, or near to it, by the infirmary, ſtood archbiſhop Aldred's church, the ſcite of which is called the grove, becauſe Mr. Wheeler, formerly maſter of the ſchool, planted it with trees; ſo that what Camden ſays of the preſent cathedral being the ſame which Aldred built, is a miſtake.

On the bricks in the pavement are the following arms: *France and England quarterly.*—*A cheveron between three croſs croſſlets fitchy.*—*A feſs charged with a creſcent between ſix croſs croſſlets.*—*Checky, a feſs fretty.*—Berkely.—*Within a bordure a lion rampant.*—*Three bendlets the middle one charged with an eſcallop.*

In the North Cloiſter, towards the weſt end, is the lavatory, conſiſting of eight arches, and directly oppoſite is the ſudatory, or place to hang up towels, conſiſting of two arches.

In the Weſt Cloiſter, at the north end, is a door which led into the abbey refectory, or great hall, now a conſiderable time ſince demoliſhed. About the middle is a door leading to the houſe now

now aſſigned to the dean, but formerly belonging to the chief prior of the abbey. At the ſouth end is a little room where the glaſs belonging to the church was kept, and where the glaziers did their work.

In the South Cloiſter, on the north ſide of it, are twenty diſtinct places or ſeats, according to tradition, for the monks to write in, before the invention of printing. ſeveral perſons have been buried, and have grave-ſtones and inſcriptions on them here; and near the eaſt end is an old mural monument without any inſcription or arms, only a croſs and the letters W. B. on it.

The little cloiſters ſeem to have been made by archbiſhop Aldred, near the church which he built. Some part of them was pulled down in the civil wars.

The beautiful Tower, as biſhop Gibſon ſays in his additions to Camden's *Britannia*, is ſo neat and curious, that travellers have affirmed it to be one of the beſt pieces of architecture in England. Abbat Seabroke, the firſt deſigner of it, dying, left it to be finiſhed by Robert Tully, one of the monks of the abbey, which is intimated in two Latin lines written under the arch of the tower, as in p. 235. It is 222 feet high, ſupported by a ſtrong wall at each of the four corners, by a ſlender arch from the eaſt to the weſt ſide, and a ſmall pillar in the middle. It has a peal of eight large

large bells in it, ſome of them very antient. In a loft under theſe is a very large one, weighing about 6500 pounds, with this inſcription on it, ME FECIT FIERI MVNCVTVS NOMINE PETRI; whence ſome have concluded that it was given by Peter, the fourth abbat, for between the words of the inſcription are the arms of the abbey, with a coronet of four flowers de luce over them. The coronet may ſerve to ſhew that it was caſt in the time of the dukes of Glouceſter. The diameter of this bell is five feet ten inches, and that of the ſtar-hole in the arch but five feet, whence it may be concluded, that the bell was put into the tower before the arch under it, which is over the choir, was finiſhed.

It is ſaid, that round about the choir are twelve chapels, ſome over, ſome under others, in memory of the twelve apoſtles, whoſe names they are affirmed to bear, and perhaps they are as follow: In the ſouth paſſage from the Lady's chapel one, one over it, and one under it; more weſterly in that paſſage one, one over and one under it; in the north paſſage from the Lady's chapel one, one over and one under it; going into the chapter-houſe one, one over and one under it. There were ſeveral other chapels diſperſed over many parts of the church, particularly one in the Lady's chapel on the ſouth ſide, and one over it; one on the north ſide, and one over it; one over the weſt end of it, one over the door leading to the great ſouth

ſouth croſs aile, one under the tower on the ſouth ſide, one dedicated to St. Anthony on the north ſide of it, one at the eaſt end of the body of the church, taken down to make room for the organ, one for abbat Seabroke, one for king Edward the Second, and one for abbat Parker.

On the outſide of the body of the church are ſix buttreſſes, which ſupport as many ſtatues for principal benefactors to the abbey. The firſt figure at the eaſt end hath a ſceptre in the left hand, and a church in the right, and under it a charter with three ſeals appendant to it upon his breaſt. The ſecond hath a ſceptre in the right hand, and in the left a church reſting on his breaſt. The others are much defaced.

Part of the buildings which belonged to the abbey are ſtill remaining. The infirmary is converted into a houſe for one of the prebendaries, and for others belonging to the church. There was a chapel in it dedicated to St. Bridget, and endowed in the time of Henry the Third.

The number of houſholders in the college precincts are not mentioned by Sir Robert Atkyns, but in the year 1743 they were fifty-one, and of inhabitants two hundred and twenty-ſeven. Out of theſe precincts two perſons are elected guardians of the workhouſe.

Sir Robert Atkyns was miſtaken in ſaying that there were inſcriptions in this church for the abbats Seabroke and Parker, and the biſhops Chey-

ney and Smith, as there were never any; nor any tomb, as he ſays, for queen Iſabel, wife of king Edward the Second, who was buried in the Grey Friars, London, and had nothing erected here to her memory. *Willis.*

In deſcribing the abbey church, I cannot but obſerve how perfectly it correſponds with the antient form of churches, which I find in a ſcarce and valuable book, intituled *The Fardle of Facions*, tranſlated into Engliſh by William Watreman, and printed in the year 1555, where it is ſaid, 'Their oratories temples, or places of praier '(whiche we calle churches) might not be built 'without the good will of the Biſhoppe of the 'Dioceſe. And when the Timbre was redy to 'be framed, and the foundacion digged: it be-'hoved them to ſende for the Biſhoppe, to hal-'low the firſte corner ſtone of the foundacion, 'and to make the ſigne of the croſſe therupon, 'and to laie it, and directe it juſte Eaſte and 'weſt. And then mighte the Maſons ſette up-'on the reſte, but not afore. This Churche 'did thei uſe to builde, aftre the facion of a Croſſe, 'and not unlike the ſhape of a manne. The 'Chauncelle (in the whiche is conteined the highe 'Altare and the Quiere) directe fulle into the 'Eaſte, repreſenteth the heade. And therfore 'ought to be made ſomwhat rounde, and muche 'ſhorter then the Body of the Churche. And yet 'upon reſpecte that the heade is the place for the 'eyes,

'eyes, it ought to be of more lighte, and to bee
'ſeperate with a particion, in the ſteade of a necke,
'from the body of the Churche. This particion
'the Latine calleth Cancelli: and out of that
'cometh our terme Chauncelle. On eche ſide of
'this chauncelle peradventure (for ſo fitteth it
'beſte) ſhould ſtand a Turret; as it were for two
'ears. And in theſe the Belles to be hanged, to
'calle the people to Service, by daie and by night.
'Undre one of theſe Turrettes, is there commonly
'a vaulte, whoſe Doore openeth into the quiere.
'And in this are laid up, the hallowed veſſelles and
'ornamentes, and other utenſiles of the Church.
'we calle it a veſtrie. The other parte oughte to
'be fitted, that having as it ware on eche ſide an
'arme, the reſte maye reſemble the bodye with
'the fete ſtretched in breadthe, and in lengthe.
'On eche ſide of the bodye the pillers to ſtonde.
'Upon whoſe coronettes or heades the vaulte or
'rophe of the Churche maye reſte. And to the
'foote beneth, aulters to be joyned. Thoſe aulters
'to be orderly alway covered with two aulter
'clothes, and garniſhed with the croſſe of Chriſte,
'or ſome litle cofre of reliques. At eche ende a
'candelſticke: and a Booke towarde the middes.
'The walls to be parieted without, and within,
'and diverſly paineted. That thei alſo ſhould have
'in every pariſhe a faire rounde Stone, made ho-
'lowe, and fitte to holde water: in the whiche the
'water conſecrate for baptiſme, may be kept for

'the chriſtening of children. Upon the right 'hande of the highe aulter, that ther ſhould be 'an almorie, either cutte into the walle, or framed 'upon it: in the whiche thei woulde have the 'Sacrament of the Lordes bodye; the holy oyle 'for the ſicke, and Chriſmatorie, alwaie to be 'locked. Furthermore thei woulde that ther 'ſhould be a pulpite in the middes of the Churche, 'wherein the Prieſte may ſtonde upon Sondaies 'and holidayes, to teache the people thoſe thinges 'that it behoveth them to knowe. The Chaun-'celle to ſerve only for the prieſtes, and clerkes. 'The reſt of the temporalle multitude to be in 'the body of the church. Seperate notwith-'ſtonding, the men on the ryghte ſide, and the 'women, on the left. And eche of them to 'be ſobre and honeſte in apparelle and behav-'our. Whatſoever is contrary to good facion 'or chriſtiane religion, with greate diligence to 'ſhoune it. It was the maner in the firſte churche, 'both amonge men and women to let their heare 'growe, to ſhewe out their naked ſkinne, and very 'litle or nothing to diffre in apparelle. Sainct 'Peter put firſt order, that Women ſhould cover 'their heades, and men rounde their heare, and 'either of them to go in ſeveralle and ſondry ap-'parelle. Moreover that to every church, ſhould 'be laide out a Churchyarde of the Grounde ad-'joyning, in the whiche all chriſten mennes bodies 'mighte indifferently be bewried. The ſame to be

'conſecrate,

'conſecrate, or halowed by the Biſhoppe, and to 'enjoye all the privilegies that the churche may 'enjoye.

'The funeralle for the deade, thei kepe not in 'every place ylike. Some mourne and kepe dirige 'and Maſſe ſeven daies continualle together, ſome 'ix. ſome xxx. or fourtye, ſome fivetie, and a Hun-'dred, and other a whole yere, wrapped up in 'blacke. The counſeile of Toledo ordeined that 'the corps beinge firſte waſhed and then wrapped 'up in a ſhiete, ſhould be caried forthe with ſing-'ing by menne of his owne condicion or ſorte, 'clerkes by clerkes, and lay menne of lay menne. 'And aftre what time the prieſt hath ſenſed the 'corps, throwen holy water uppon it, & ſaid cer-'taine prayers, to laye it into the grave with the 'face upward, and the heade into the Weaſte. 'Then to throwe in the earth again, and in token 'that there is a chriſtian ther bewried, to ſette 'up a croſſe of wodde, garniſhed with yvie, cipres, 'or laurelle. Theſe be the orders and facions of 'the Chriſtiane religon.

Notwithſtanding I have inſerted the above abſtract, becauſe I thought ſome of my readers might be pleaſed to ſee it, 'tis not my preſent purpoſe to diſcuſs the point what form would be moſt convenient for our churches, according to the preſent eſtabliſhed method of divine ſervice. Wiſe men have differed in their judgment, and will ſtill continue

tinue to differ, concerning modes of worſhip; and it is probable they will not better agree as to the moſt eligible form for a place of worſhip; therefore I diſmiſs the ſubject, without offering my opinion concerning it.

Of

Of the ſeveral PARISHES within the City of GLOUCESTER.

St. ALDATE's.

THIS was a low ſpired church, covered with ſhingles. It conſiſted of one aile, and ſtood not far from the city wall, near the upper North-gate, where the hall belonging to the fraternity of ſmiths, &c. and other adjacent buildings now are. It was dedicated to Saint Aldate, Aldact, or Eldad, and was a rectory formerly belonging to the priory of Deorhurſt, the prior of which was taxed at half a mark in this church 19° E. 1. The rectory was valued at 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

The commiſſioners appointed to make a return of the value of livings 26° H. 8. certified as follows:

Rectoria

Rectoria Sancti Aldati valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 12 *denarios ſolutos pro Senagio,* 5 *ſolidos archidiacono pro procuratione,* 8 *den. epiſcopo pro viſitatione,* 77 *ſol.* 3 *den.*

In this church were a chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, a chantry or fraternity, dedicated to St. John, the light of St Katherine, and the light of the Holy Croſs.

In 1648, by an ordinance of parliament, this pariſh was united to St. Michael's, and the church and its appurtenances were given to the corporation of the city, who made an order that the church-wardens of St. Michael's ſhould take it down, and ſell the materials, to defray the expence of building a brick wall round their own church-yard; accordingly, in 1653, St. Aldate's was demoliſhed, and St. Michael's was repaired with part of the materials. But the ordinance of parliament being annulled at the reſtoration, the pariſhes became ſeparate.

Incumbents.

William occurs rector in the reign of H. 3.

Geffry att Birch, 31° E. 3.

Thomas Billey, 1424.

John Dayly, 1472.

John Keyble, or Kebul, ſometime a gray frier, 1547.

Richard Burnel, ſometime a chantry prieſt of St. Ann's ſervice in Saint Michael's, occurs curate 1551.

Ralph Salmon, curate of St. Owen's, 1562.

John Mery, ſometime curate of St. Mary de Grace, occurs curate 1569, having been formerly a chantry-prieſt of St. Mary's ſervice, in the church of St. Mary de Lode.

Evan Williams, rector of St. Mary de Crypt, occurs in 1572.

Richard

Richard Taylers, B. A. rector of St. Michael's, 1576.

William Best obtained the ſequeſtration, April 15, 1579, and was curate.

Nicholas Fayrere, alias Pitt, vicar of St. Owen's, obtained the ſequeſtration, and was curate June 11, 1580.

Richard Jones, curate of All Saints, occurs 1587.

William Evans, 1593.

Thomas Wood, rector of St. John's, 1594.

Richard Jones, curate of All Saints, 1594-5, 1599.

Robert Provis, alias Charlion, curate of St. John's, ſeems to have reſigned the curacy of St. Katherine's for this, 1600, and occurs 1625.

Edward Williams, curate of All Saints, occurs 1628, 1635, being a minor-canon, and to that office he was again reſtored by king C. 2.

Daniel Remington.

Benjamin Newton, A. M. is the preſent incumbent.

N. B. Thoſe who are mentioned as curates of this church, or of any other in the city, were the only incumbents; for as the income of thoſe livings are but ſmall, they were generally held by ſequeſtration, and the incumbents of them were really no more than curates.

Benefactions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Aram, who was buried in the nave or body of the cathedral in 1741, by her will bequeathed 500*l.* to rebuild the church, and accordingly a chapel has been built, on or near the ſpot where the church ſtood; and the living was augmented by lot in the year 1746, and returned.

Sir Thomas Bell gave a houſe to the pariſh towards keeping the church in repair, &c.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 30*s. per ann.* to the poor for bread.

In the year 1562, there were 50 houſholders in this pariſh; in 1712, there were 62 houſes and about 350 inhabitants, according to Sir Robert Atkyns; and in 1743, the exact number of houſholders were 92, of inhabitants 401.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Royal Aid in	1692, ——	302	8	0
Poll Tax —	1694, ——	090	5	0
Land Tax —	1694, ——	314	9	3
The ſame in	1770, for St. Michael's, St. Aldate's, and St. Mary de Grace, at 3*s.* in the pound.	224	3	6

One guardian is choſen out of this pariſh for the work-houſe, towards which it paid quarterly in 1770 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* and 3*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* towards the lamps.

ALL SAINTS, or ALL HALLOWS.

THIS was a ſmall church conſiſting of one aile, with a chancel. At the time of the conqueſt, the ſee of Exeter had poſſeſſions in Glouceſter, as appears by Domeſday book, where it is ſaid, "Oſbernus the biſhop holds the land "and manſions which Edmarus held. They pay "10*s.* with other cuſtom." This church might probably

probably be a part of thoſe poſſeſſions, for Robert Chicheſter, biſhop of Exeter, granted it as a chapel to the priory of Lanthony, which received a penſion of 2*s.* out of it, now paid to the crown. In the 19th year of king Edward the Firſt, that priory was taxed eight marks in this church.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1648, this pariſh was united to that of St. Mary de Crypt, and in the year 1664, biſhop Nicholſon not only united it to, but incorporated it with that pariſh in all reſpects, the church having been converted into the Tolſey, or place of public judicature, where the mayor and ſheriffs hold their courts, &c. on which account the corporation pay 2*l.* 13*s.* towards repairing the church of St. Mary de Crypt, the miniſter of which performs all the duties of the pariſh prieſt. See p. 32, under Tolſey.

In the valuation 26° H. 8. are the following particulars: *Rectoria Omnium Sanctorum valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra* 12 *den. pro ſenagio,* 2 *ſol. penſionem priori et conventui Lanthoniæ,* 8 *den. epiſcopo pro viſitatione,* 12 *ſol. pro vino, cera, et pane, annuatim ſolutos,* 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d. ob.*

There was a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, and another ſervice called the feoffees ſervice.

The lot fell on this pariſh to augment the living with queen Ann's bounty, in the year 1739, but the governors would not allow of the augmentation on account of the union of the pariſhes.

A part of the church has been converted into a chapel, for the uſe of the corporation; but the whole building hath been ſince taken down and rebuilt, and now forms a large and commodious court for the adminiſtration of public juſtice; together with an elegant chamber over it, for the private buſineſs of the corporation; who now attend divine ſervice at the cathedral church. On the front, in an eſcutcheon, are the arms of the city cut in free-ſtone.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt fruits,	7	1	8	Pentecoſtals,	0	0	6
Tenths, —	0	8	0	Synodals, —	0	1	0
Procurations,	0	5	0				

Incumbents and Patrons.

Robert occurs rector 29° E. 1.

John Benet, rector, 12° E. 3.

Thomas Watton, rector, exchanged with

Roger Harry, for the vicarage of Brockworth, in 1371, and the ſaid Roger Harry was preſented July 10, 1371, by Simon the prior and the convent of Lanthony.

John Gregory, occurs rector 1° E. 4.

Thomas Monmouth, upon Gregory's reſignation, was preſented by Henry Deane the prior, and the convent of Lanthony.

Thomas Woddeward, ſometime rector of St. Mary de Crypt, preſented 1491, by the ſame.

Chriſtopher Woodwell occurs 34° H. 8.

John Henbury, occurs curate in 1562.

John Merrey, occurs curate 1572.

Richard Jones, ſometime a minor-canon, occurs 1580, 1599.

John Johnſon, one of the minor-canons, 1600, 1619.

Philip Hoſier, ſometime curate of St. Mary de Crypt, and of St. John's, occurs curate 1622, 1625.

Edward Williams, ſometime curate of St. Aldate's, 1628.

Thomas Thache, A. M. nominated by the corporation, but licenced by the biſhop.

Benefactions.

Benefactions.

Mr. Richard Hoar, in 1607, gave a perpetual annuity of 2*l.* 13*s.* for the uſe of this pariſh, which is what the corporation pay to St. Mary de Crypt.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 20*s.* *per ann.* in bread to the poor.

The number of houſholders in 1562, was 15. In Sir Robert Atkyns's account of houſholders this pariſh is taken in with St. Mary de Crypt, and ſo cannot be diſtinguiſhed; but in 1743, the houſholders were 21, and the number of inhabitants 80.

St. JOHN BAPTIST.

THIS pariſh extends a little on the north ſide of the lower North-gate, and takes in all the lower North-gate ſtreet.

The church is a rectory, depending upon the benevolence of the pariſhioners. The lord chancellor is patron, but before the diſſolution it belonged to the abbey of St. Peter, to which it had been confirmed by the kings Henry the Firſt, and Stephen; and it was appropriated by abbat Hameline to the precentor, for maintaining the feaſt of St. Oſwald. The church was taxed 19°

E. 1.

E. 1. at ten marks, and the abbey received a yearly penſion of 20*s.* out of it, which at the diſſolution was granted to the dean and chapter.

The preſent church is a new building, on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet, juſt within the upper North-gate. The old church, affirmed to have been built by king Ethelſtan, and taken down about forty years ſince, conſiſted of a large nave, and ſouth aile of the ſame length, a chancel, a ſlender ſteeple at the weſt end of the aile, and a large porch on the north ſide. It was a ſtone building 80 feet long and 50 broad, the eſtimate of the charge of rebuilding of which was 2310*l.* and upwards. A brief was obtained for this purpoſe, and 435*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* was collected upon it, which being inſufficient, a further ſum was raiſed by taxation on the pariſhioners, and by private contributions from well diſpoſed perſons, for building the preſent church, the foundation of which was laid on the firſt day of June, 1732. The new church, which was firſt preached in on Auguſt 4, 1734, conſiſts of three ailes, of which the middle one is the wideſt. The old ſteeple is left ſtanding, with five bells in peal, and a ſaint's bell.

In the old church were the ſeveral chapels, chantries, and ſervices following:

1. A chapel dedicated to St. Bridget, on account of which, and ſome other particulars, St. Peter's

Peter's abbey was adjudged by the pope's delegates, in 1222, to pay 20*s.* *per ann.* to St. Oſwald's priory.

2. A chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, wherein abbat Thokey, with the conſent of the rector, in 1390, ordained, that the rectors of the church ſhould ſay maſs every week, and receive a certain corrody for that ſervice of the ſub-almoner of the abbey.

3. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, ſeveral of the poſſeſſions of which, and of many others in Glouceſter, were granted to Thomas Chamberlain, knight, and Richard Pates, eſq;

4. A chantry dedicated to St. Ann.

5. A chantry dedicated to the Holy Rood, in the patronage of St. Peter's abbey. Richard Boyden, the laſt incumbent of it, was allowed a penſion [a] of 4*l.* at its diſſolution.

6. The light of St. Nicholas.

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[a] Having now firſt mentioned this penſion of a chantry-prieſt, I ſhall here take occaſion to obſerve, that tho' it may at firſt appear to have been a very trifling allowance to a clergyman for his maintenance; yet the matter will be ſeen in a very different light, if we compare the prices of things now, with what they were formerly; for which purpoſe Mr. Willis, in his firſt volume of his *Hiſtory of Mitred Parliamentary Abbies*, p. 11, has produced an item from the farmer's account of the impropriation of Ravenſton, in Buckinghamſhire, with Chriſt Church college, Oxford, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth; wherein the farmer, by way of diſcount out of his rent, reckons only 1l. 6s. 8d. for the vicar's diet for the whole year; ſo that five pounds a year then, ſays the ſame author, would maintain any one in great honour and credit.

7. The

7. The light of St. Catherine, which Maud Browd, before the year 1393, endowed with certain lands near Alvingate.

'Tis alſo ſaid that a chantry was erected in this church in 1340, and annexed to the church of the Holy Trinity, but whether it was either of the above it does not appear.

At the viſitation of this church, 26° H. 8. the commiſſioners certified as follows: *Rectoria Sancti Johannis valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 20 ſol. ſolutos abbati et conventui Glouc. pro quadam penſione annuali, 12 den. pro ſenagio, 6 s. 8 d. archidiacono pro procuratione, 13 den. epiſcopo pro viſitatione, 14 l. 0 s. 10 d. ob.*

By an order of parliament in 1648, Saint Katherine's being united to this pariſh, the perpetual patronage was granted to the mayor and burgeſſes. An annuity of 60 *l.* and one of the prebendal houſes were ſettled upon this rectory, and the incumbent was to pay firſt fruits and tenths according to the rate of 8 *l.* a year; but the pariſhes became diſtinct at the reſtoration.

The living has been augmented by Mr. Hodges's legacy, and the queen's bounty; beſides which, three pounds a year are left for the miniſter to read prayers on Wedneſdays, and ten ſhillings for a ſermon. There was no houſe for the miniſter 'till lately, but theſe donations will more particularly appear in the liſt of benefactions.

Firſt

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
First fruits,	14	0	10	Synodals,	0	2	0
Tenths,	01	8	01	Pentecoſtals,	0	1	2
Procurations,	00	6	08				

After the battle of Boſworth-field, in 1485, wherein king Richard the Third was ſlain, Francis viſcount Lovel and the lord Stafford fled to this church for ſanctuary.

Incumbents and Patrons.

Edward Frowceſter, D. D. occurs rector 11° H. 7. being alſo rector of Clifford Chambers. He was afterwards preferred to the deanery of Hereford. William Malvern the abbat, and the convent of St. Peter's Glouceſter, Patrons.

William Jennings, B. D dean of Glouceſter, inſtituted October 6, 1546, and reſigned Auguſt 30, 1547.

William Sheldon occurs 1547.

Hugh Whittington, LL. B. ſometime rector of St. Mary de Crypt, occurs rector 1551, and was promoted to the vicarage of Staverton.

Walter Jones, on Whittington's reſignation, was inſtituted June 21, 1553.

Thomas Partridge, rector of Deinton, occurs curate in 1562, as does

Maurice Williams, curate of St. Katherine's, in 1569.

The church vacant in 1571.

Thomas Woodcock, afterwards rector of St. Mary de Crypt, 1572.

Thomas Richardſon, one of the minor-canons, ſometime vicar of Kempley, and rector of Stratton, occurs curate 1580.

Thomas Wood, rector of Pinnock, inſtituted Feb. 3, 1583.

Robert Provis, alias Charlion, ſometime curate of St. Aldate's and St. Katherine's, obtained the ſequeſtration and was curate March 5, 1593.

Edward Kyſte, occurs 1628.

Philip Hoſier, ſometime curate of St. Mary de Crypt and All Saints, 1534.

—— Hinman, 1642.

—— Frier, 1642.

Thomas Jennings was preſented September 15, 1648.

Thomas Walnough, M. A. rector of St. Michael's, 1664.

Amos Jones, M. A. rector of St. Michael's, 1675, but reſigned in 1677.

George Vernon, M. A. ſucceed both to this and St. Michael's curacy, but was amoved from both in 1687.

John Abbat, M. A. rector of Witcomb, ſupply'd the cure, and dying was buried in the veſtry, at the eaſt end of the north aile.

William Elliot, M. A. was preſented by the king, and inſtituted June 27, 1733. He was alſo perpetual curate of Barnwood, and dying, was buried in the north aile of the church of St. Mary de Lode.

Daniel Remmington, B. A. upon Elliot's death, was preſented by the king, and inſtituted, 1761.

Benjamin Newton, A. M. ſucceeded, and is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Upon a large grave-ſtone in grey marble, which was in the chancel before the old church was demoliſhed, but now altered, or taken away, was a plate of braſs, on which the effigy of a man at length between two wives and ſeveral children, was engraven, and the following inſcription, in old black character.

Here under buried John Semys lyeth,
Which had two wives, the firſt Elizabeth,
And by her vi. ſoonnes, and daughters five;
Then aftur by Agnes, his ſecund wive,
Eight ſoonnes, ſeven daughters, goddes plente,
The full numbre in all of ſix and twentie.
He paſſed to God in the moneth of Auguſt,
The thouſand five hundred and fortie yere juſt.
(24 Aug.)

Round the verge of the ſtone, on the ſouth ſide,

Plaude poli patria, plaude et paradiſe colonum,
Aſtri chorus plaudat, plaudat hic aſtra petens;

Plauſus

Plauſus culmen opes; p'cul ite valete mag'ri,
Laus et fama, vale decor: caro putreat opto.

On the weſt ſide,

Scripta legas tumuli moritus nunc reperat hic qui
Laudis erat dignus, prudens, ſapienſque, benignus.

On the north ſide,

Mitis, item lenis, diſcretus, largus egenis,
Hic quaſi fundator, miſeris fuit et miſerator.
Plangit Conventus paſtorem Religionis,
Regula tutorem: plangito, plange domus.

On the eaſt ſide,

Patria plange patrem, dominum vos plangite ſui
Plange potens paup---------- natio plange ſua.

On each of the four corners, without the inſcription, was a ſcroll with writing on it, but one of the braſſes long ſince torn off. On the others it is thus written:

Siſte gradus, Ora, Cogita, Reminiſcere, Plora.
Sic redis in cineres, hujus es, et ejus es.
Gloria divicie fugiunt te, mors, manet et te.

Within the verge, at the ſouth-weſt corner, are the old arms of the city, and no other arms upon it.

Upon an antient ſtone, engraved on braſs, the effigies of a man in armour, and a woman attired in her proper habit. The man has a ſword by his ſide, his ſpurs on, and at his feet a greyhound couchant. There are alſo the following arms, and inſcription: Quarterly. 1. *A cheveron.* 2. *a pile.* 3. *Checky, on a bend three lions paſſant.* 4. *a croſs charged with a leopard's head caboſhed.*

John a Brigges, Gentilman, lyeth buryed here,
Sometyme of this contrey, Worſhipful Squyer,
The XIX day of April fleſh and bone dyede he,
In the yere of grace M° CCCC four ſcore and three.
And Agnes his Wife, good gentilwoman was ſhe.
They ben retourned into erth, and ſo ſhall ye.
Of erth we were made and fourmed,
And into erth we be retourned.
Have this in mynd and parfite memorie,
Ye that liven here leiveth to dye;
And beholdeth here youre owne deſtene,
For as ye ben now ſomtyme were we.
Ihu wth thi moder Mary, maiden fre,
Have mercy on us for your grete pite.
God yeve them ioy and everlaſting life
That prayen for John Brigges and Agnes his wife,
That our paynes leſſed may be:
For cherite ſeith Pater noſter and Ave.

Not many years ago there was a griffin's head, which was their creſt, above the effigies.

The following perſons, the firſt ſeven of whom were mayors of the city, were buried here:

Thomas Rich, father of the pious founder of the blue-coat Hoſpital, *ob.* July 1, 1607.

Thomas Adams *ob.* 1621.

Richard Smith, *ob.* July 1, 1637.

Edmund Collet.

William Ruſſel, *ob.* January 14, 1681.

Giles Rodway, *ob.* September 2, 1729, aged 80.

Samuel Brown, *ob.* September 7, 1738.

Richard Keylock, ſheriff, *ob.* 1636.

Richard Broad, ſheriff, *ob.* 1670.

Richard Boſley, ſheriff, *ob.* 1677.

Thomas Price, gent. *ob.* 1654.

Robert

Robert Lawrence, ſon of Robert Lawrence of Sevenhampton, gent. *ob.* 1670.

Robert Nicholls, M. A. vicar of Sandhurſt, *ob.* March 28, 1702.

Abel Wantner, who compiled a Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, and publiſhed propoſals for printing it a little before his death. The manuſcript is now in the Bodleian library at Oxford. He died July 8, 1714.

Benefactions.

John Wyman, in 1556, gave a tenement between the two North-gates, for the reparation of the church.

Hugh Aphowel, gent. in 1558, gave two tenements in the lower North-gate ſtreet, for the uſe of the pariſh.

Alderman Thomas Semys, in 1662, gave the yearly rent of a ſtable and garden in Oxbody-lane, part for a ſermon yearly on the Sunday after the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, and part for the uſe of the poor.

Alderman John Hayward, who died June 8, 1641, gave 20*l.* to ciel the chancel, and ſeveral tenements in St. Aldate's pariſh, for the maintenance of two widows, allowing each 6*d.* a week, and a little houſe near the church-door.

Mr. Richard Keylock gave 3*l.* *per ann.* for prayers to be read in this pariſh church weekly, which is now done on Wedneſdays in the morning.

Sir

Sir Thomas Rich gave eight pieces of gilt plate, and a conſiderable quantity of crimſon velvet and linen, for the ſervice of the church.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 30*s.* yearly for bread for the poor.

Mrs. Sarah Wright gave 10*s.* yearly for bread, and 16*s.* every ſecond year to cloath poor widows and orphans.

Mr. John Cromwell gave two acres and a half of land lying in Corn-mead, Walham, and Windmill-field, the rent to be diſtributed in coals to the poor of the pariſh.

Benjamin Bathurſt, and John Selwyn, eſqrs. Mr. Richard Price, Mrs. Bridget Price, and ſeveral others, were great benefactors towards the erecting and ornamenting of the new church.

Mr. Samuel Pawling gave an inn, which letts at 13 *l.* a year, to the miniſter of this pariſh for ever, out of which 40*s.* a year is paid to a pariſh in Herefordſhire. He alſo gave a houſe in this pariſh to provide cloth gowns for poor people.

Alderman Samuel Brown, whoſe daughter Heſter had given 10 *l.* that the intereſt of it might be given to the poor in bread, gave alſo 10*s.* yearly for the ſame purpoſe; and 10*s.* yearly more to the two widows who dwell in alderman Haywood's houſes.

The number of houſholders in this pariſh, in the year 1562, was 76; Sir Robert Atkyns's account, about 1712, is 103 houſes, and about

500

500 inhabitants; in 1743, there were 172 houſes, and 699 inhabitants.

	Baptiſms.		Burials.	
1759	males 12	females 7	males 4	females 6
1760	—— 17	—— 8	—— 16	—— 19
1761	—— 23	—— 14	—— 12	—— 9
1762	—— 12	—— 8	—— 8	—— 10
1763	—— 11	—— 9	—— 10	—— 14
1764	—— 13	—— 9	—— 12	—— 16
1765	—— 13	—— 8	—— 11	—— 15
1766	—— 10	—— 11	—— 10	—— 17
1767	—— 11	—— 7	—— 22	—— 16
1768	—— 10	—— 9	—— 10	—— 12
	Total — 222		Total — 249	

This pariſh paid quarterly 29*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to the workhouſe, and 12*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* for lamps in 1770.

To the Royal Aid, in 1693, £. 91 : 04 : 00
Poll tax, — 1694, 47 : 09 : 00
Land tax, — 1694, 123 : 07 : 11
The ſame, — 1670, 100 : 19 : 06

In this pariſh ſtands

Saint Margaret's Hospital.

This hoſpital was built in honour of the ſepulture of our Lord, and of St. Margaret. It was called *The Hoſpital, or Houſe of the lepers of St.*

Sepulcher's and St. Margaret's; alſo, *The lower Houſe of Dudſtan.*

There were formerly houſes of this kind in moſt cities and conſiderable towns in England, Ireland, the Low Countries, Germany, &c. and no longer than a century or two ago, there was indeed too much occaſion for them. It ſeems no difficult matter to account for the leproſy being ſo rife formerly, and ſo little known at preſent. That loathſome diſeaſe is occaſioned by bad air, but more eſpecially by unwholſome diet. The cauſes of bad air are now in a great meaſure removed among us, by cutting down our large foreſts, draining our marſhes, and cultivating our lands; and it cannot be denied but we live better than our forefathers.

No longer ago than Cromwell's time, the leproſy was very common in Ireland. It was occaſioned by the people's living ſo much upon ſalmon and other fiſh, which every river and brook abounded with, and the poor people had for catching. The Engliſh getting poſſeſſion of the country, limited the uſe of ſuch unwholſome food, and forbad it at a certain ſeaſon of the year. They introduced the planting of coleworts, and other gardenſtuff, in conſequence of which the poor people were cured, and the many hoſpitals expreſſly built to receive the lepers are now gone to ruin.

I am told that formerly it was almoſt a ſtanding condition in the indentures of apprenticeſhip at Glouceſter,

Glouceſter, that the ſervant ſhould not be obliged to eat ſalmon more than thrice a week; which was undoubtedly intended as a precaution againſt this grievous diſorder.

The founder of this hoſpital and the time of its foundation are equally unknown. It conſiſted of a maſter or ſuperviſor, a prior, a chaplain, and brethren and ſiſters. Alured, biſhop of Worceſter, the king's chaplain, who, according to Mr. Willis, was enthronized April 13, 1158, granted to theſe lepers liberty to bury in their own churchyard, which evidences the foundation to have been of great antiquity.

The patronage of the houſe belonged to the abbey of St. Peter, which preſcribed rules for it; therefore, when Thomas (perhaps Horton) was abbat, they called it *noſtrum hoſpitale apud Newlond*, our hoſpital at Newlond; and it is ſo called in a deed witneſſed by the abbey's hundred, or court, held there; but the town of Glouceſter, ſoon after the diſſolution of the abbey, had the ſole government of it.

According to the certificate of the commiſſioners appointed 37° H. 8. a copy of which is now among the city records, the yearly value of this hoſpital was then 11*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* of which the brethren and ſiſters received 8*l.* 12*s.* the prieſt had for his ſalary 2*l.* and the out-rents, which came to 15*s.* The goods, plate, ornaments, &c. belonging to it were valued at 24*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

At a metropolitical viſitation held in St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, November 8, 1580, John Fenner, *alias* Spring, being then governor, or ſuperviſor of the Margaret's hoſpital, it appeared, that the foundation of the houſe, by which was meant the charter of the foundation, was delivered to Mr. Rumney, then deceaſed, who had been mayor of the city in the year 1572, and was not returned; but that by the foundation *ſix poor people were to be fed* [or maintained] therein, that John Povey, alias Shepherde, Alice Cooke, Katherine Bryan, William Sprynge, ſon of the governor aforeſaid; Agnes ——, and Grace Sprynge, *alias* Fenner, wife of the ſaid governor, were then maintained in it. But according to biſhop Cheiney's account of the dioceſe in 1562, a reader and ten men were belonging to it. Since that time the number varied, 'till it was fixed, as it now is, to eight men, a reader, and ſome other officers. Each of the poor perſons now receives 2*s.* a week, and the remainder of the income is expended in fees and other charges.

On the S. W. ſide of the hoſpital ſtands a ſmall chapel, which, in the certificate above-mentioned, is ſaid to be a pariſh church, at which prayers are read every Saturday Morning.

At the eaſt end were the prior's lodgings, upon the ſcite of the adjacent houſe. The old hall was converted into a barn the thirty-firſt year of queen Elizabeth; and at the ſiege of the city, in 1643,

1643, ſome of the king's forces took up their quarters in the hoſpital, which ſeems to have been then very much damaged.

Benefactors to the Hoſpital.

Henry le Locker, Roger Toli, Maurice Niger, Henry le Mercer, Richard Burgens, Luke Cornwaleys, Hugh de Winchcomb, *alias* Poucteley, John Tinctor [or Dyer], John Goſedike, John Ingolf, Roger de Boſco, Renilda Thurſtan, Richard Fitz Ernys, all in the reign of king Henry the Third; Maurice Faber, Henry le Cnuſer, William Bruyn, Thomas le Sporener, all in the reign of Edward the Firſt; Simon de Alre, in Edward the Second's reign; John Walton, Peter Hardeley, both in the reign of Henry the Fifth; John Richemon, 32° H. 6. Thomas and Agnes Andreux, 38° H. 6. Elias Giffard, Aylgena de Bernwode, Richard de Pancefot, Helena de Wigorn, Henry de Hasfield, William de la Hakton, Richard de Aſton, Richard de Hida, Henry Mercer, Philip de Kinemereſbury, Alexander de Telbrug, Simon de Elbrug, Anſelm Niger. Theſe laſt are without date.

Maſters of the Hoſpital.

Frier Lewin occurs, when John Simond and William de Cheltenham were Præpoſiti Glouc. (probably in 1255.)

Helias occurs about 15° E. 1.

John de Dumbleton occurs 2° and 16° E. 2.

Edward

Edward Taverner 17° and 23° R. 2. and was formerly bailiff of the town.

Robert Burdon 3° and 4° H. 4.

Roger Balle 5° H. 4. being ſometime bailiff of Glouceſter.

John Byſeley 8° and 26° H. 6. being ſometime bailiff of Glouceſter.

Richard Dalby, 9° H. 6. being ſometime bailiff of Glouceſter.

Richard Mancheſter, probably in king Henry the Sixth's reign.

Thomas Berſton, 32° and 35° H. 6.

John Aſplyn, 4° E. 4.

John Hillery, 5° E. 4.

John Natton, 1497, being afterwards mayor of Glouceſter.

Ralph Halſey, 1518, being then alderman of Glouceſter.

Thomas Bell, jun. 26° and 27° H. 8. He, and all the ſucceeding maſters enjoyed the office, after they had been ſheriffs of the city, and before they were mayors.

Thomas Payne, 27° 28° H. 8.

Maurice Vaughan, 28° 29° H. 8.

John Uggons, 29° 30° H. 8.

Raphael Rawlins, 30. 31 H. 8.

Edmund Allen, 31, 32 H. 8.

Thomas Clouterbuck, 32, 33 H. 8.

Richard Edwards, 33, 34, H. 8.

John Raſtel, 34, 35 H. 8.

Thomas Loveday, 35, 36 H. 8.

William Traheron, 36, 37 H. 8.

William Michel, 37, 38 H. 8.

John Sandford, 38 H. 8. 1 E. 6.

Thomas Pury, 1, 2 E. 6.

John Todd, 2, 3, 4 E. 6.

Robert Moreton, 4, 5 E. 6.

William Jenkins, 5, 6 E. 6.

William Bonde, 6 E. 6. 1. M. 1.

Thomas Maſſinger, 1, 2 M. 1.

Lewis Leyſaunce. 2, 3 M. 1.

Edmund, or, as it is in ſome accounts Hugh, Aphowel 3, 4 M. 1.

Henry Machyn, 4, 5 M. 1.

Robert Adams, 5, 6 M. 1.

Thomas Hide, 6 M. 1. 1 Eliz.

Laurence Singleton, 1, 2 Eliz.

John Woodward, 2, 3 Eliz.

Thomas Semys, 3, 4 Eliz.

Henry Kynge, 4, 5 Eliz.

Thomas Heath, 5, 6 Eliz. with whom the office expired; for the corporation having obtained St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, 6 Eliz. the ſame governors became thenceforth appointed for the Margaret's and Magdalen's alſo.

Priors.

Gilbert de Siſſore occurs, when Hugh Siſſor and Walter Kentwin were Præpoſiti Glouc.

Walter occurs, when John Pain and Robert le Wiſe were Præpoſiti Glouc. probably in 1269.

William de Slouhtre occurs, when Walter Sevare and Will. Wyghtfield were bailiffs of Glouceſter, probably in 1297.

William Conſelard, 14 E. 3.

Walter de Dumbleton, occurs 14, 15 E. 3.

William ———, occurs 29 E. 3. I know not whether he was

William Brouning, who occurs 44 E. 3. 4 R. 2.

Henry Palmer, 17 R. 2.

John Attewode, 3 H. 4.

John Aldeford, 11 H. 4.

Stephen Rich, 2, 5 H. 4. He obtained from the king, for himſelf and the brethren and ſiſters, a pardon for all offences committed before December 8, 1414.

John Cookes, or Cokes, or Cocks, 5, 6 H. 5.

Thomas Bokeland, occurs 2, 13 H. 6.

Richard Athelard, 19 H. 6.

John Morſe, 26 H. 6.

Richard Athelard, 32 H. 6.

John Fermor, 4, 5 E. 4.

Richard Paaſe, or Payſe, 5 H. 7.

Robert Clouterboke, 9 H. 7.

William Organ, huſbandman, was admitted a brother, and his wife Emmote, a ſiſter, of the hoſpital in 1518, by the mayor and all the burgeſſes of Glouceſter, with the maſter of the houſe: He was then by the ſame perſons advanced to the prioriſhip, which he was to enjoy for his life, upon payment of 10l. yearly to the brethren and ſiſters, and employing the lands in huſbandry. In his time the grant of Helias Giffard (long enjoyed by the hoſpital) of the full carriage of one horſe-load of wood every day in the winter, and three waynloads every week in the ſummer, to be had from Brimpsfield wood, being detained by the king's officers; he, in behalf of himſelf and the hoſpital, petitioned the king that their

their right might be reſtored to them, but with what ſucceſs is uncertain. He occurs April 4, 11 H. 8.

Thomas Peers, or Perce, occurs 25, 38 H. 8.

Robert Hobbes, September 23, 6 E. 6.

Thomas Wilſe, of Dimmock, huſbandman, admitted a brother of the hoſpital October 24, 6 E. 6. was at the ſame time advanced by the maſter, with the conſent of the brethren and ſiſters, to the office of prior; but to admit no brother or ſiſter, without leave of the mayor and three of the eldeſt aldermen. The value of the goods belonging to the hoſpital then was 59l. 7s. 3d. 1 Mary 1. he occurs in the office; but the next year was diſpoſeſſed of it whether by reſignation or removal doth not appear. After him no other perſon occurs in this office; but a father and a matron are appointed for this houſe by the governors of the Bartholomew's hoſpital, where, as at the principal houſe, courts are occaſionally holden, and the poor people of the Margaret's are obliged to attend them.

In this pariſh alſo is

Saint Mary Magdalen's, or King James's Hospital.

This houſe is ſituate northward of St. Margaret's, and was therefore called the Upper Houſe, or Hoſpital of Dudeſtan. The priory of Lanthony is acknowledged as the founder, and uſed to ſupply it weekly with a certain quantity of bread.

This hoſpital, as appears by the *Monaſticon*, ſeems to have been in part ſuſtained with a moiety of the lordſhip of Bernyſtone, [Barrington] in this county, which was given to the priory of Lanthony, by earl Milo, the conſtable, for thirteen lepers. It appears by a manuſcript now in CCC. college,

college, Oxon, that the brethren received yearly to the value of 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for providing certain loaves, called the loaves of Dudeſtan, and for other neceſſaries, from the priory of Lanthony; to the monks of which the cure of this houſe was the uſual title for obtaining of holy orders.

It is ſaid in the regiſter book of Henry Deene, prior of Lanthony, that the poor people of this hoſpital aſſigned two loaves a day, a load of hay, and a tree for fewel yearly, with the paſturage of a cow, and ſome other lands, for the maintenance of their prieſt.

John Carrell, eſq; Richard Pate, and Edward Goſtroyke, gentlemen, were commiſſioners appointed by the king, 37° H. 8. who certified, That this hoſpital was founded for a maſter and certain poor people, who were to enjoy the income of all the lands, amounting to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. The goods, plate, and ornaments belonging to it were valued at 6*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

The priory of Lanthony being diſſolved, this hoſpital was ſo poor, and the buildings ſo miſerably decayed, that queen Elizabeth, December 4, in the 41ſt year of her reign, granted the patronage and power of placing a ſuperviſor or governor over it, to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, in conſideration of their rebuilding it, at which time there were only four perſons in it of the old foundation. And afterwards, on account of the great expence the corporation had been at in this

building, king James the Firſt, in the 14th year of his reign, by his charter granted, That the hoſpital ſhould be under the government of the city, and that thenceforth it ſhould be called by his name: That whereas the kings of England paid an annual penſion of 13*l.* to this hoſpital, that penſion, with all the former gifts, grants, and lands, ſhould be applied for the maintenance of nineteen poor people and a miniſter.

In 1562, according to biſhop Cheiney's account of the dioceſe, there were then one reader and ſix poor people only maintained in it.

It appears by original writings in the cuſtody of the corporation, that an annuity of 20*l.* payable out of the manors of Newland and Ruredean, in the county of Glouceſter, was ſold to the mayor and burgeſſes in the year 1650, and at that time king James's penſion of 13*l.* before-mentioned was aſſigned to the hoſpital.

At ſome diſtance from the hoſpital, on the weſt ſide next the highway, is a neat chapel, which in the before-mentioned certificate is called a pariſh church; and there was a meſſuage near the hoſpital called the old parſonage houſe.

Priors.

Thomas Tully occurs 9 H. 7.

William Malvern, who died ſometime after the 25th of June, 1551.

Thomas Povey, *alias* Shepherd, who died between April and October, 1571.

John

John Fenner, *alias* Spring, was preſented by the queen, March 26, 15 Eliz. His will is dated June 13, 1603, and was proved in May following; on the back of which is an inventory of the houſhold goods, &c. which came to him as prior of the hoſpital, and are to remain to it for ever. Firſt, one cornewayne and one dungwayne, with one pair of iron-bound wheels.—Item two yokes for oxen and two iron ſtringes, one plow with a ſhear and coulter, one ſow, one cock with three hens.—Item, four braſſe potts, two great potts and two little potts.—Item, three braſſe pans and one braſſe kettle.—Item, one little braſſe poſnet.—Item, one pewter candleſtick.—Item, a challis or communion cup of ſilver.—Item, in the church, one table cloth and a ſurplis.

Alderman Thomas Machen, upon Fenner's death, was elected by the corporation, September 5, 1 J. 1. He placed thirteen perſons in the hoſpital, which he governed with great prudence, and gave to it the yearly ſum of 3l. 15s. for ever. No other prior occurs after him, but ever ſince this hoſpital has been ſubject to the ſame governors as the Margaret's, and the poor people attend the courts held at the Bartholomew's.

St. KATHERINE'S, *alias* St. OSWALD'S.

THIS pariſh is ſituate partly in the city, and partly in the liberties.—St. Oſwald, king of Northumberland in the year 634, a devout and religious prince, was killed by the Danes, and his relicks firſt carried to the abbey of Bardney, in Lincolnſhire; whence, upon the approach of the Danes afterwards to thoſe parts, they were removed to this place, by Ethelred and the famous princeſs Ethelfleda, who built a college here for ſecular prieſts, which was dedicated to the honour of St. Oſwald, and afterwards converted into a

priory of regular canons, of which more particularly hereafter.

This priory had antiently a free chapel with a ſpire ſteeple, ſtanding upon the bank of the old river Severn, dedicated to St. Katherine, which afterwards became the pariſh church of which I am now about to give a further account.

Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York[a], pulled down the old church, which was very ſpacious, built a new one at great expence, and enlarged and repaired St. Oſwald's tomb. He alſo granted to the heirs of the crown two thirds of the yearly income of the canonry, and appropriated the other ſhare for the reparation of the church.

In the taxation made in the 19th year of king Edward the Firſt, this church, with its chapels of Churchdown, Norton, Sainthurſt and Compton, was valued at ſixty marks. The rectory and advowſon of the above church and chapels belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald's 'till it was diſſolved; when the king, on the 18th of November, 34° H. 8. granted all, except Sainthurſt, to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, who now pay 10*l.* a year to the curate of this pariſh; beſides which, the living was augmented with the queen's bounty in the year 1747.

By an ordinance of parliament in the year 1648, the pariſh was united to St. John's, the church

[a] Godwin in Præſul. in vit.——Dodeſworth's Collections in the Bodleian Library.

with

with its materials given to the corporation of the city, and in 1665, the roof and ſome other parts of it were uſed in building the Barley-market-houſe, in the Eaſt-gate-ſtreet. This ordinance became null at the reſtoration, and the pariſh was again ſeparate, and is at preſent ſupply'd by its own curate in the church of St. Mary de Lode; but they bury in their own church-yard.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated to St. Katherine, and another called the charnel ſervice, which the commiſſioners, in their certificate made 1. E. 6. ſay, was founded, and its lands put in feoffement for a prieſt, at the yearly penſion of 3*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* and the value of its jewels, ornaments, and other goods, was 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Pentecoſtals, 0*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Incumbents.

Nicholas Newland occurs in 1541.

Henry, or Harry Francomb, ſometime of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, occurs in 1558, as doth

Thomas Waſtal, ſometime curate of St. Mary de Lode, and maſter of the college ſchool, May 26, 1594.

Thomas Tomkins, vicar of St. Mary de Lode, in 1594.

Francis Arnold, before curate of St. Nicholas, but then of St. Mary de Crypt, occurs June 28, 1597.

Robert Charlion, *alias* Provis, ſeems to reſign this curacy for that of St. Aldate's in 1599.

Giles Knowles occurs in 1600.

Barnabas Morrice, a minor canon, in 1605.

John Phelps, afterwards vicar of the Holy Trinity, occurs 1607.

——— Martrevis occurs 1616.

Richard Brodgate, 1622, 1635.

No curate in 1666.

George Evans, licenced July 24, 1674, occurs 1678, being alſo a minor canon.

John

John Price, vicar of St. Mary de Lode.
Daniel Bond, B. A. uſher of Crypt School, admitted in 1716.
Thomas Gardiner, M. A. licenced December 24, 1731.
John Warren, LL. D.
The Reverend Mr. Robert Rickards.
Hugh Price, A. M. is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the church-yard is a raiſed tomb with the following inſcription:

Here lyeth old Mr. Richard Tully,
Who lived C and 3 years fully.
He did the ſword of the city beare
Before the mayor Thirty-one yeare.
Four wives he had, and here they lye
All waiting Heaven's eternity.
He died -------- March, 1619.

There is a memorial for Mr. Bridges Pateſhall, late owner of the adjacent priory, who died April 11, 1720, aged near 40.

Benefactors, &c.

Alderman Thomas Machen gave 24*s.* a year to twelve poor perſons of this pariſh; and

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 40*s.* a year in bread for the poor.

The number of houſholders in 1562 was 102; about 1712, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houſes and about 500 inhabitants; but in 1743, there were 119 houſholds and 406 inhabitants.

The baptiſms and burials of this pariſh are regiſtered at St. Mary de Lode, and included in the account of them there.

In

In this pariſh is the ſite of

The PRIORY of St. OSWALD.

This houſe ſtood N.N.W. of St. Peter's abbey, upon the bank of the Severn, near the old key or wharf, which, on occaſion of a diſpute between the town and the priory, was removed. Some of the legendary writers report [a], that Merwald, viceroy of the weſtern part of Mercia, and his wife Domneva, about the year 660, built a ſtately monaſtery here in honour of St. Oſwald, the king and martyr, which from the abundance of ornaments about it, was vulgarly called the golden one. But the better and more certain account, is that which has been juſt touched on at the beginning of the ſhort hiſtory of the pariſh of the ſame name, taken from the Saxon Chronicle, and from biſhop Tanner's *Monaſticon*. Theſe great authorities ſay that Ethelred, earl of Mercia, and the famous Elfleda his princeſs, tranſlating the remains of St. Oſwald from Bardney in Lincolnſhire, in the year 909, richly entombed him here, built a college in honour of that ſaint, and filled it with prebendaries. In the wars with the Danes, the monks were driven away, and from that time it became a college of ſecular prieſts, and was ac-

[a] Leland's Collect. v. 2, p. 170. E libro Gotcelini de Vita S. Milburgæ.

counted

counted a free chapel royal, exempt from the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of Worceſter, and ſubject only to the archbiſhop of York.

Having refuſed to acknowledge the authority of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1083, that prelate[b], for their contumacy, excummunicated the prior, and ſeveral of the principal officers, and ſent his mandate to the biſhop of the dioceſe to execute the ſentence publickly in all his churches, which he did with bells ringing, and lighted candles; but this diſpute was afterwards ſettled in favour of the college.

In the reign of king William the Second, according to biſhop Tanner, the ſecular prieſts were changed into canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, of which Leland gives the following account. A certain biſhop of Lincoln, who was alſo the chancellor, and highly in favour with the king, intreated the king to intercede with the archbiſhop of York for ſome lands in Lindſey and Moteham, which belonged to that ſee. The archbiſhop granted the king's requeſt, but on condition that this houſe, which was the king's free chapel, ſhould ever afterwards be appropriate to the ſee of York, which the king readily complied with. And this accounts for the churches under the

[b] Thomas's Antiqu. Maj. Malvern, p. 47, 48.——Leland's Itin. v. 4, p. 78.

patronage

patronage of St. Oſwald's, being in the dioceſe of York.

When the archbiſhop had got the houſe into his hands, he treated with the poſſeſſors of it about a new foundation of regular canons. Some of them complied, but others at firſt refuſed: however at length prevailing, he appropriated benefices to them, but reſerved ſeveral of their lands for the church of York. Geofry of Malmeſbury ſays that the archbiſhop drove out the poſſeſſors by force of hoſtility, but preſerved ſeveral of their lands, and beſtowed them upon his own monks.

Rudburn accounts [c] differently for this priory being appropriated to the church of York, and Sir William Dugdale agrees in part with both accounts, *viz.* that the king gave this houſe and the monaſtery of Selby, at his own charge, in ſatisfaction for the claim which the archbiſhop had in Lincoln and Lindſey.

After the king's grant had been confirmed by the popes [d] Honorius, Paſchal, Alexander, and Innocent, the priory again denied the juriſdiction of the ſee of Canterbury, whereupon the members of this priory, the clerks and officials of the ſee of York, were ſummoned to the viſitation of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and not attending, were ſuſpended. They appealed to the pope, and

[c] Hiſt. Mon. Winton in Anglia Sacra.
[d] Mon. Anglic. v. 3, p. 131, 132, 143, 260.

Brompton and Hoveden both relate that the next year, a cardinal of the name of Hugezun, or Hugh, was diſpatched from Rome to ſettle the difference, which was done at a council at Wincheſter, where it was agreed that the archbiſhop of Canterbury ſhould quit his claim to this priory, being eſteemed the king's chapel, and ſhould abſolve thoſe whom before he had excommunicated.

At a provincial council held at Lambeth in 1280, archbiſhop Peckham [c] pronounced his ſentence againſt the prior and convent, by which he commanded, that no perſon ſhould preſume to ſell them any bread, wine, or victuals, for their ſuſtenance; to pay them any tithes; to buy any thing of them, or to have any commerce with them. It was alſo put under a like ſevere ſentence by Godfrey Giffard, biſhop of Worceſter, which was afterwards ratified by Robert Winchelſey, archbiſhop of Canterbury; but the king, by his writs, commanded theſe proud prelates to revoke their decrees; and the archbiſhop was afterwards attached to anſwer the prior in the king's bench, in the octaves of Candlemas, for excommunicating of him and his canons, to the contempt of the king, and prejudice of his majeſty, and in the damage of 200*l.* to the priory. Notwithſtanding all this, the archbiſhop ſtill refuſed to abſolve the

[c] Brompton's Chronicle, p. 1000, 1007. Antiq. Eccleſ. Angl. in Vita.

prior,

prior, therefore the king iſſued his mandate to the keeper of his ſpiritualties of that province to have him abſolved, which had its proper effect. Another mandate was ſent in November following to William de Geyneſborough [f], then biſhop of Worceſter, and his official, prohibiting them from exerciſing any eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over the priory; and in 1318, a general prohibition was iſſued againſt making any kind of incroachments on its liberties and privileges, which put a ſtop to them intirely.

The donations to the priory were confirmed by the kings Henry the Firſt, and Richard the Second.

In the grant of the tenths of the clergy to the king, 2° H. 7. the prior is rated at 46 *ſol.* 4 *den. ob.* for temporalties. The priory was valued at the diſſolution at 90*l.* 10*s.* 2*d. ob.*

The king, July 7, 31° H. 8. in conſideration of 100*l.* and of former ſervices, granted to John Jennings, eſq; the ſite of the priory, with all its houſes and lands in the city and ſuburbs of Glouceſter, and ſome other particulars, at the twentieth part of a knight's-fee, and the yearly tenths of 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Several other lands, tithes, &c. in Longford, Churchdown, Norton, Sainthurſt, Compton Abdale, and other parts of the county of Glouceſter, were granted to the biſhop and to

[f] Prinne's Uſurpations.

the dean and chapter of Briſtol, upon the erecting of that ſee; and a fiſhery which had belonged to this priory, was granted to the chapter of Glouceſter, 38° H. 8.

The ſite of the priory afterwards deſcended to Agnes Wright, daughter of Joan Kemp, who was daughter of —— Jennings, ſon and heir of Sir John Jennings, who had the original grant before he was knighted. The huſband of Agnes Wright had livery granted him 5° *Mariæ*, and their ſon Richard had livery 17° Eliz. but it is now the property of the Reverend Mr. John Newton, who reſides here.

Moſt of the priory has been long ſince demoliſhed; but by the buildings yet remaining, it ſeems to have been a ſmall quadrangle, with a gate on the ſouth ſide, and another on the north, leading to the church adjoining.

Priors, collected out of the regiſter books of York and Worceſter, and other authorities.

Humphry, a man of eminent learning and piety, of the priory of Lanthony, was, in 1153, made the firſt prior after the introduction of regular canons, as we learn from Haguſtaldenſis, in his Continuation of Simon Dunelm.

William occurs when Geffry Cuttſtich and Walter Hoich were prepoſiti of Glouceſter.

Richard occurs in the reign of king Henry the Third.

Richard de Freynges occurs about 1260.

Richard de Buckampton or Buchampton was elected 1281.

Guydo died in 1289, and was ſucceeded by

Peter de Malbern, or Malburn, who reſigned 1301, and was ſucceeded by

Walter de Bingham, who reſigned alſo in 1310.

Humphrey

Humphrey Lavynton ſucceeded, and reſigned alſo in 1312.
John Ayſhwell ſucceeded, and reſigned the ſame year, to
Richard Kidderminſter, who was amoved in 1314, and
John Ayſhwell reſtored.
William Heved occurs 1352, as does
Thomas Duk 1398, and
John Players 1404, to whom
John Shiptyn, or de Shipton, ſucceeded in 1408.
John Sucley was elected 1433, as was
John Higins, canon of Wigmore co. Hereford, 1434, who reſigning, was ſucceeded by
John Mylis, canon of Cirenceſter, co. Glouceſter, collated by the archbiſhop of York, 1447.
Richard ——— occurs 1458.
John Beke, or Beche, was collated by the archbiſhop of York (*quamdiu nobis placuerit*) in 1464, but reſigning,
William Newland was collated, 1474.
Nicholas Fawkener, or Falkner, a canon of Lanthony, was collated by the archbiſhop of York, 1491. How long he continued doth not appear, nor does the election of
William Giffard, *alias* Jenings, who occurs June 24, 21° H. 8. and obtained from St. Peter's abbey a preſentation to the rectory of Rudford, Auguſt 4, 1533, with which he held the priory in *commendam* 'till 1536, when he reſigned that rectory. After his priory was diſſolved, he became a monk of St. Peter's, and in 1541, was made the firſt dean of the cathedral.

In this pariſh is the ſite of the monaſtery of

The WHITE FRIERS, or COLLEGE of CARMELITES.

This houſe ſtood without the lower North-gate, not far from Brook-ſtreet, towards the weſt end of the meadow which is ſtill called the friers ground.

According to Mr. Speed, from whom Sir Robert Atkyns takes his ſhort account, and to whom biſhop Tanner refers, it was founded by queen Eleanor,

Eleanor, Sir Thomas Giffard, and Sir Thomas Berkeley; but ſome MS. collections of Mr. Stow make Sir Thomas Berkeley the ſole founder. William Giffard, archbiſhop of York[g], granted the friers leave to build an oratory in Brook-ſtreet, without Glouceſter, 15 kal. Feb. 1269. It was ſurrendered[h] July 28, 1538, to Richard, ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, in the preſence of the mayor and three of the aldermen, when it was ſaid to be but a ſmall houſe in decay. It had no rents, except 2*s*. a year for land on leaſe for twenty years. Thomas Knight, William Pleaſans, and Henry Birchwood, who were friers of it, had then permiſſion to change[i] their habits.

After it was diſſolved, the houſe, and two acres of land called Elmrow, belonging[k] to the friery, were granted July the 4th, 35° H. 8. to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, who ſold them ſoon after to Sir Thomas Bell, by whom the houſe and meadow adjacent, granted to Alexander and Daniel Perte, 7° E. 6. were applied towards the ſupport of St. Kimbro's, or Kineburg's hoſpital, of which hereafter. Other lands in the pariſh of Leigh, belonging to the friery, were granted to Sir Thomas Bell, 36° H. 8.

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[g] Biſhop Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, p. 151.

[h] MS. in Cotton library.——[i] Ibid.

[k] It is ſo ſaid in a MS. wrote about 1653, which belonged to Thomas Pury, eſq; who was general receiver of Glouceſterſhire and Wiltſhire; but Sir Robert Atkyns ſays, p. 125, that Elmrow belonged to Studley priory, in Warwickſhire.

Great

Great part of the friery ſeems to have been deſtroyed about the year 1567, yet in the reign of queen Elizabeth ſeveral of the buildings belonging to it remained, and the houſe of correction for the county of the city was appointed to be kept in ſome part of them. The laſt and total deſtruction of this houſe was reſerved for the time of the civil wars, when ſome of the materials were uſed in the fortification of the city. Some of the buildings, called the founder's lodgings, were converted into a barn, which proved very ſerviceable to the city at the ſiege.

The corporation have now the land whereon the friery ſtood, for which they pay yearly to the crown a quit rent of 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

Nicholas Cantelupe, or Cantelow, D. D. [a] but called from the place of his nativity and reſidence Nicholas of Glouceſter, was of the ſame family with a canonized biſhop of Hereford, and being a Carmelite, preſided over the convent of his order here. He was intimately and familiarly acquainted with Humphry the good duke of Glouceſter. Being choſen prior at Northampton, he continued there 'till his death, in 1441, leaving behind him ſeveral monuments of literature, in divinity and hiſtory.

David Boys, called ſometimes Boſchus, and Boethius, D. D. [b] a Carmelite here, viſited moſt of

[a] Stevens's Supplement to the Monaſticon.——[b] Ibid.

the

the foreign univerſities for improvement, and was alſo a familiar friend to duke Humphry. After he had been for ſome time governor of this monaſtery, he died in that office about 1450, or 1451, and was buried among his brethren here, having led a religious life, and left ſeveral learned works behind him.

St. MARY de CRYPT,

Called alſo *Chriſt-Church*, and *St. Mary in the South.*

THIS is a handſome church ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the South-gate ſtreet, conſiſting of a low aile on each ſide of the nave, a croſs aile, and a neat tower with eight ſmall but very muſical bells in it; a chapel on each ſide of the chancel, a large porch againſt the ſouth aile, and a ſmaller one at the weſt end. It ſeems to have received the name of Crypt, which ſignifies a vault or charnel houſe, from the vaults under it, of which there are two; that under part of the ſouth and middle chancel is thirteen yards long, ten broad, and about three deep; the other at the weſt end, into which there is a deſcent out of the ſtreet, ſeems to be larger.

The rectory, now in the patronage of the lord chancellor, is worth, beſides voluntary contributions,

tions, about 26*l.* a year, including the rent of three houſes, and money paid for ſermons. It was given to the priory of Lanthony in 1137, by Robert Chicheſter, biſhop of Exon, who built the church, together with all its profits, except a penſion of 20*s.* to the nunnery of Godſtow, in the county of Oxford.

In the taxation of eccleſiaſtical preferments made 19° E. 1. it is thus expreſſed: *Rectoria Sanctæ Mariæ in auſtro villæ Glouc. alias eccleſia Chriſti, valet clare in redditu una cum decimis et oblationibus ibidem per annum ultra* 6*s.* 8*d. ſolutos archidiacono pro procuratione,* 20*s. pro ſinagio,* 20*s. abbatiſſæ de Godſtow pro penſione,* 3*s. ſacriſtæ Lanthoniæ pro quadam annua penſione,* 4*d. ob. coquinario Lanthon. pro capitali redditu,* 8*d. comiti Glouceſtriæ pro longabulo,* 3*s.* 4*d. ſeneſcallis Glouceſtriæ pro quodam quieto redditu,* 13*d. epiſcopo pro viſitatione,* 14*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The dean and chapter of Glouceſter now pay the rector 1*s.* 6*d.*

By an ordinance of parliament, All Saints and St. Owen's were united to this church, and one of the prebendal houſes, with an annuity of 80*l.* was ſettled for the rectory; the rectory to pay for firſt fruits and tenths according to the rate of 8*l.* a year; and the patronage was given to the corporation.

In this church were the following particulars:

1. A chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, to which Richard Mancheſter was a great benefactor in 1454.

2. A chantry on the ſouth part of the church, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, to which Mancheſter likewiſe contributed.

3. A chantry dedicated to St. Katherine, the lands of which lying in Lidney in Glouceſterſhire, and Ripple and Naunton in Worceſterſhire, were ſold to Sir Thomas Bell, and Richard Duke, eſq; Auguſt 17, 2° E. 6.

4. A fraternity dedicated to St. Thomas.

5. An anniverſary, ſome of the poſſeſſions of which were ſold to the two laſt mentioned perſons.

6. A yearly obit on September 13, for alderman John Cook, his father, mother, wife, and others, mentioned in the will of lady Cook, 1544, by whom it was founded.

Great part of the Black-Horſe inn was formerly the parſonage houſe, which is the only one now remaining to any of the pariſhes in the city, and at this time it pays a conſiderable chief-rent to the rector. There certainly were parſonage houſes antiently belonging to all thoſe rectories or livings, the incumbents of which did not live in the religious houſes to which their churches were appropriated; Saint Mary de Grace, and the Holy Trinity had them, and the parſonage-houſes of All Saints, St. Aldate, St. Mary de Lode, and St. Michael, all occur in the old records. How they came to be loſt does not appear; perhaps they might be taken away under pretence of concealed lands, or of forfeiture.

Upon

Upon ſeveral bricks now remaining in the church and chancel, are the following arms: *A feſs between ſix croſs croſſlets.*—The arms of archbiſhop Deene.—The arms of the Berkeley family.

First fruits, £.14 : 7 : 1 Synodals, — £.0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, — 1 : 8 : 9 Pentecoſtals, 0 : 1 : 2
Procurations, 0 : 6 : 8

Incumbents.

John Butterley occurs rector before 25° H. 3.
Alexander occurs in the ſame reign, as do
Walter de Elbrugge in that of king Edward the Firſt.
Simon Tangard, 14 E. 3.
William le Heyberare, 31 E. 3.
John Burgeys occurs rector in 1433.

Thomas Stuard, or Styward, 1455. He was afterwards batchelor of degrees, and had a grant of the perpetual curacy of Hempſted. He was inrolled in the obituary of the priory of Lanthony, where one of the canons officiated daily for him for two years, and having done good ſervices to the priory, there was the ſame yearly commemoration for him as for a canon.

Thomas Oldbury, rector of Rockhampton, in exchange with Stuard, was preſented 1468, by the prior and convent of Lanthony, who continued to preſent 'till John Tolſon, by their grant, preſented Thomas Young, as under.

William Friſer occurs rector 1472.
William Jones, 1 R. 3.
John Adam, 1492, and reſigning,
Thomas Nuland was preſented in 1496.
Thomas Woodward, ſometime rector of All Souls, dying,
Thomas Newman was preſented 1499.
Robert Stinchcomb, batchelor in degrees, occurs, 1528.

Thomas Greenwood, D. D. occurs rector 34 H. 8. and was alſo vicar of Standiſh.

Thomas Young, M. A. inſtituted March 1, 1542, by John Tolſon as above-mentioned.
Hugh Whittington, who reſigned in 1548.
Henry Hawkes, inſtituted 1548.
Evan Williams, inſtituted 14 Eliz. by the queen.

Thomas Woodcocke, curate of St. John's, 1575. He was inſtituted to Haresfield, March 1, 1577.

Alexander Borun, upon a vacancy, obtained the ſequeſtration, and was curate, 1579.

Thomas Diſley, upon deprivation, was inſtituted by queen Elizabeth in 1584.

Thomas Wrenche occurs curate in 1594.

Francis Arnold, before curate of St. Nicholas's, then of St. Katherine's, in 1597.

William Grove, M. A. ſometime maſter of Crypt ſchool, and the city lecturer, 1599; but being collated to Hartpury, in 1603,

Thomas Elliotts probably ſucceeded, for he occurs in 1619.

Edward, or Edmund Barwell, uſher of Crypt-ſchool, 1620.

Philip Hoſyer, curate of All Saints, and St. John's, 1628.

Jonathan Bullock, M. A. 1632.

John Allibond, curate of St. Nicholas's, 1634.

John Maſſinger, 1638.

John Corbet, uſher of Crypt-ſchool, 1641.

Samuel Kenrick, M. A. 1648, Corporation patrons.

Clement Barkſdale, elected in 1657, by the ſame.

William Jones, preſented in 1658, by the ſame.

Edmund Hall, M. A. ſometime rector of Great Riſington, inſtituted in 1662, by king Charles the Second.

John Gregory, M. A. upon Hall's reſignation, was inſtituted in 1664. He was afterwards rector of Hempſted, and archdeacon of Glouceſter.

Richard Littleton, vicar of Longney, occurs curate in 1671.

Dennis Huntingdon was curate in 1675, and the ſame year inſtituted into the vicarage of Preſton.

Abraham Gregory, M. A. was inſtituted 1675, and was afterwards a prebendary of Glouceſter cathedral. King C. 2. patron.

William Whittington, M. A. a minor-canon of the cathedral, and rector of Rudford, was inſtituted, 1679, upon Gregory's reſignation, and dying in 1684, was buried in the middle chancel, under a ſtone with an inſcription for him.

Matthew Yate, M. A. occurs 1697. He was inſtituted into the rectory of Matſon, and dying June 5, 1717, aged 53, was buried under a tomb erected for him near the eaſt end of the church-yard. Upon whoſe death,

John Nourſe, M. A. was inſtituted. King G. 1. patron.

Edward Robinſon Payne, M. A. upon Nourſe's ceſſion, 1723. Same patron.

Edward Niccolls, M. A. upon Payne's being inſtituted into the rectory of Cowling, in the deanery of Rocheſter, was inſtituted in 1733. G. 2. patron.

Richard Rogers, LL. B. is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the ſouth chancel, or St. Mary's chapel, againſt the ſouth wall, is a raiſed tomb, on which are painted the old arms of the city, and *Argent, on a cheveron gules two bars gemels ſable, between three hawk's-bells Or; on a chief of the ſecond a lure, and two martlets of the firſt.* Creſt. *A dexter arm armed, holding a battle-ax erect, argent.* Upon the upper part of the tomb, in the old character,

The Tombe of Syr Thomas Bell, knight, and of dame Joane, his wyfe.

Lower on the tomb is a painting of Sir Thomas Bell, kneeling, in a ſcarlet gown, with a chain of gold about his neck. Alſo his wife kneeling, with a ſcutcheon of their arms between them, and the following inſcription in black character.

Bereffe this lyfe, here lyeth under ſtone
Syr Thomas Bell, whylom a knyght of fame;
Who lyuing here, gaue foode to many a one,
And eke behynde prouiſion for the ſame
Hathe lefte in ſtore for euer to be hadd,
Amonge the pore that here in towne ſhall dwell.
Off lyme and ſtone an Almeſhowſe hath he made
For ſixe pore folkes, and buylt the ſame full well,
Here in this ſtreat faſt by the ſoutherne yate:
And hath the ſame with lyuelyhoode endewede,
That aye ſhall laſt, and neuer ſhall abate.
Thrieſe wt free uoyce eke hathe this towne allowde
This worthy man a mayors rome to wealde,
And thryeſe him cald in parlement to ſytt,
Forre wealthe of them in reſt at home that dwelde.
And nowe hath deathe his worthy trayuayle quyte,
When he had runne of fowerſcore yeres the race
Whoſe ſpryte in May, as pleaſyd GOD prefyxe,
The ſyxe and twentie daye, and yere of grace.
A thowſand fyue hundred threſcore and ſyxe,

This

This ayer fled into the heauenly ſkye
Where he, God graunt, an euerlaſtynge tyme
In ioye may lyue, and neuer more to dye.

Below on the outſide of the tomb,

Dame Joone Bell, the Wydowe of Syr Thomas Bell, knyght, hath cauſid this tombe to be made, and fyniſshed the ſame, the xiiii day of Iune, in the yere of ower LORD GOD 1567.

Within the ſame wall, a mural monument, the inſcription and croſſes on braſs torn off, ſuppoſed to be for the founder of this chapel.

John Cook, eſq; who died September 14, 1529, with lady Joan Cook his wife, the pious founder of Crypt-ſchool, were buried near St. John Baptiſt's altar. Their effigies and the inſcription, which were on braſs, laid in a grey marble, are now torn off and loſt.

A monument for Mr. Daniel Lyſons, with the following inſcription.

Siſte viator, et paulo attentiùs imaginem meditare DANIELIS LYSONS, viri, ad cujus exemplar integri Chriſtiani ſimulachrum potes effingere: Fuit enim, inter mercatores juſtus, inter literatos eruditus, inter doctores theologus, inter liberales munificus: Linguarum non ſolum Latinæ, ſed Grecæ et Hebraicæ, exquiſita cognitione inſignis; et literarum, quam lucri amantior, ad ſacras literas ſe totum applicuit, earumque plenitudinem adeo ſubmiſſe adoravit, ut raro aut nunquam, in muſeolo, niſi flexis genibus, ſacras paginas evolveret. In cumulandis opibus promptus, ſed beneficus, et eleemoſynis largiendis tam propenſus, ut quotannis, decimam partem redituum pauperibus erogaret. Tam flagranti ſanctimonia vitam degit, quali alii e vivis diſcedunt; tot tantiſque claruit virtutibus, quot vel natura mortalis recipit, vel induſtria perficit. Denique, animam lœtitia ſpirituali repletam, et firmiter de divina miſericordia perſuaſam, Deo reddidit, Decembris 13, 1681, Ætat. 38.

Againſt

Againſt the ſame wall, a little to the right, is a handſome blue and white marble monument for John Snell, eſq; who had been one of the members for the city, with the following inſcription:

H. S. E. Johannes Snell, Armiger, honeſta ſtirpe natus; forma elegans & conſpicuus; ingenio facundus & ſuavis; moribus gravis & urbanus; vitæ integerrimus; ſenatu celeberrimus; numeroſa prole feliciſſimus; conjugi præmerenti, et patriæ ſimiliter orbatæ, deſideratiſſimus. Animam Deo reddit die Septembris IX, MDCCXXVI. Vixit annos XLIIII, menſes tres. Monumentum hoc, virtutibus viri optimi ſacrum, poni curavit uxor mœſtiſſima.

To the right of the above, a beautiful marble monument repreſenting Piety in a ſitting poſture; before her a buſt in high relief of Mrs. Dorothy Snell, and underneath, upon a table, the following inſcription.

To the Memory of Dorothy Snell, Daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Yate, of Coulthorpe, in the County of Glouceſter. Born the 20th day of February 1709-10; Married May the 21ſt, 1737, to Powell Snell, Eſq; of Lower Guiting. She exchanged this Life for a better, on rhe 30th Day of March, 1746, ſurvived by two Sons and one Daughter. In her Conduct to her Parents, Huſband, and Children, obedient, faithful, affectionate; to her Friends, Neighbours, and all Mankind, ſincere, benevolent, charitable. In Health, an engaging affability and innocent Chearfulneſs rendered her the Delight of all who knew her. In Sickneſs, ſhe ſuſtained a tedious and painful Diſtemper, and felt the approaches of Death with a Reſignation and Fortitude which Chriſtian Piety could alone inſpire. This Monument, in Gratitude to ſo valuable a Wife, Powell Snell hath cauſed to be erected.

Powell Snell, eſq; of Lower Guiting, who died in the year 1770, is buried here, but as yet there is no monument erected for him.

Many

Many perſons who have been mayors of the city are buried here, *viz.* John Cook, as above.

Thomas Pury, eſq; (twice mayor) who died in April, 1580.

Lawrence Holliday, who died June 30, 1587.

Luke Garnons, eſq; thrice mayor, who died February 12, 1614.

Richard Lane, who died 1667. His daughter Sarah Wright, gave ſeveral charities to the city.

Robert Payne, mayor, buried January 5, 1670.

William Hill, who died Auguſt 29, 1636.

John Scriven, who died June 23, 1645.

Thomas Hill, who died in October, 1652.

Thomas Pury, who died Auguſt 23, 1660.

John Ewins, who died April 30, 1696.

Thomas Longden, who died April 25, 1702.

Thomas Snell.

Sir Samuel Eckly, knight, ſometime high ſheriff of this county, who died Auguſt 7, 1706.

Robert Payne, eſq; twice mayor and parliament man for the city, who died February 20, 1712, aged 82.

John Bell.

John Radway, who died May 17, 1736.

Many other perſons of note have alſo been buried here, *viz.*

James Kyrle, eſq; who died February 1, 1645. and Ann, his wife, who died September 19, 1642.

John Tomes, ſheriff, who died April 17, 1658, aged 37.

Anthony

Anthony Nourſe, M. D. who died Aug. 14, 1659.

John Partridge, of Mitchel-Dean, gent. who died April 12, 1667.

Thomas Williams, eſq; bencher of the Inner Temple, who died 1667.

Sarah Gough, who died February 18, 1669.

John Bell, who died February 20, 1672.

John Purlewent, ſheriff, who died March 19, 1678. John his ſon died January 5, 1686.

Samuel Roſe, ſheriff, who died 1680.

William Alexander, M. A. maſter of the college-ſchool, and vicar of Hartpury, who died May 1, 1742.

Benefactions.

Mr. Walter Pury, in 1506, gave 20*s.* a year, half to the church, the remainder to ten poor widows.

Sir Thomas Bell gave 10*l.*

John Tunks gave 10*l.*

Mr. John Hill, gave 10*l.*

Mrs. Margaret Norton gave 80*l.*

Mrs. Sarah Wright gave two houſes.

Alice Whitfield gave 3*l.* a year for a term of years.

Philip Lewis gave 40*l.* to this pariſh and St. Owen's, and 10*l.* more to this.

Mrs. Eleanor Weaver gave 100*l.*

Mr. Joſias Randle 50*l.*

Mr. Samuel Burroughs 40*l.*

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 4*l.* 5*s.* yearly for ever, 2*l.* of which for two ſermons, the one on Good

Friday, the other on Holy Thurſday; 2*l.* a year to the poor for bread on Good Friday; and 5*s.* for bread and wine at the ſacrament that day.

Alderman Robert Payne gave 1*l.* 3*s.* yearly to the poor of this pariſh and St. Owen's, for bread, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for reading prayers on Candlemas-day.

Mrs. Mary Shail, in 1734, gave 50*l.*

Mrs. Ann Pitt gave 10*l.* for a ſermon on Eaſter Monday.

And according to Sir Robert Atkyns, Mr. Richard Hoar gave 53*s.* yearly to the poor, of which my other accounts take no notice.

	Baptiſms.		Burials.	
1759	males 5	females 7	males 10	females 12
1760	—— 14	—— 10	—— 17	—— 20
1761	—— 14	—— 10	—— 28	—— 11
1762	—— 5	—— 6	—— 21	—— 23
1763	—— 12	—— 12	—— 22	—— 23
1764	—— 10	—— 13	—— 19	—— 23
1765	—— 11	—— 9	—— 35	—— 37
1766	—— 6	—— 11	—— 30	—— 20
1767	—— 5	—— 16	—— 27	—— 28
1768	—— 10	—— 12	—— 24	—— 23
1769	—— 21	—— 11	—— 23	—— 21
	Total — 230		Total — 497	

N. B. The baptiſms and burials of the pariſh of All Saints are included in this account.

There were 71 houſholders in this pariſh in the year 1562; by Sir Robert Atkyns's account

about

about 1710 there were 155 houſes and about 700 inhabitants, in this pariſh, and thoſe of All Saints and St. Owen's; but in the year 1743, there were in this pariſh, ſeparate from the other two, 109 houſholds, and 495 inhabitants.

The particulars of the free-ſchool have been already given p. 192.

	l.	s.	d.
The Royal Aid in 1692, ——	184	0	0
Poll Tax — 1694, ——	82	1	0
Land Tax — 1694, ——	272	2	0
The ſame in 1770,			

In 1770, this pariſh paid quarterly to the work-houſe 32*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and 19*l.* 19*s.* towards lamps.

The FRIERY, called the BLACK FRIERS, or the *Houſe*, or *College of Friers Preachers*.

This ſtood within the town, ſays Leland, not far from the caſtle-garth, or court-yard. It was founded by king Henry the Third and Stephen lord of Harneſhull, about the year 1239. King Edward the Third, in the 39th year of his reign, as we learn from biſhop Tanner, gave licence to the prior and brethren of this friery to enlarge their manſion-houſe.

A manuſcript in the Cotton library mentions the ſurrender of this monaſtery on the 28th of July, 1538, to Richard, (perhaps Richard Yngworth) ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, in the preſence

of the mayor and three of the aldermen. They had no rents, but their gardens were in leaſe for a long term of years. Thomas Bell then kept 300 men at work in the friery, for which reaſon the biſhop deſired he might continue in it.

John Rainolds, B.D. the prior; John Hooper, Richard Bylond, William Swan, afterwards rector of Shipton Solers; William Walton, Ralph Howel, or Powel, Thomas Mekins, afterwards curate of Upton St. Leonard's, and vicar of Aſhelworth, were the friers at the time of the ſurrender, and were permitted to change their habit.

The ſite of this friery, with ſome other lands, were granted to Sir Thomas Bell July the 12th, 31° H. 8. in conſideration of 240*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* and ſoon afterwards this houſe was improved into a handſome manſion, called Bell's Place, where the manufacture of cap-making was carried on. From Bell it deſcended to one of his wife's relations, married to Thomas Dennis, eſq; whoſe deſcendents ſold it to Mr. Samuel Cockerell, of whoſe family Mr. John Buſh purchaſed the capital building for a dwelling-houſe, in the year 1768.

Dr. Stukeley has given a draught of this priory in his *Itinera Curioſa*, as it ſtood in 1721, and one of the plates in Buck's collection of the remains of Engliſh religious houſes, is of this monaſtery and of Lanthony together. A good part of the church is ſtill remaining.

Upon

Upon a broken ſtone dug up in 1716, was the effigy of a frier, and upon another, *Oſſa Johannis Biſeley*.

There were lately upon ſome bricks in the floor of one of the houſes, made out of the ruins of the friery, the arms of archbiſhop Dene, of the biſhoprick of Durham, of St. Peter's abbey, and *a bend cotiſed, between ſix trees*; and in a miſſal found in the friery, in the year 1714, were the names of Walter Bowden, Agnes his wife, Richard Warminſter, John Brigge, Robert Durnel, and Julian his wife, who probably were benefactors to it. Thomas lord Berkeley, about the reign of Edward the Firſt, relieved the brethren of this houſe very liberally out of his granaries.

There was formerly in this pariſh, a priory of Black Canons, founded by king Athelſtan, which ſeems to be different from the houſe of Dominicans, or Black Friers, juſt ſpoken of, for that order was not in being 'till ſome hundreds of years after the time of Athelſtan; but the accounts of theſe houſes are ſo confuſed, that there is not much to be learnt concerning the latter diſtinct from the other.

In this pariſh ſtood alſo

The GREY FRIERS, or, *The Houſe or College of Friers Minors, or Franciſcans.*

This houſe, according to the undoubted authority of Leland, ſtood within the city, eaſtward of the

the church of St. Mary de Crypt, and was founded by one of the lords of Berkeley. William Gerard gave the monks of this houſe a ſupply of water from Matſon, or Robin-Hood's hill, the quantity of which, on account of a diſpute between the friery and St. Peter's abbey, was ſettled by Edward the Black Prince, in 1350.

Thomas lord Berkeley, about 35° E. 3. gave them ſome adjacent lands and tenements; and it is ſaid in Dugdale's *Baronage*, that William, marquis of Berkeley, by his will, dated February 5, 1491, ordered that a frier ſhould perpetually officiate for himſelf and relations in this houſe, towards the rebuilding of which, Leland ſays, he gave 20 *l.* We have it alſo on Dugdale's authority, that the lady of James lord Berkeley was buried in the choir of this monaſtery, in the year 1452. She had been unjuſtly impriſoned in the caſtle of Glouceſter, by Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury, on account of ſome violent conteſts at law, which for a great number of years ſubſiſted between thoſe two families, and there kept 'till ſhe died, which was on Saturday before the feaſt of St. Michael.

It is ſaid that this friery was in ſome meaſure under the direction of the warden of the Grey Friers in Lewinſmead, Briſtol, but how far I cannot learn.

This houſe was ſurrendered July 28, 1538, to Richard, ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, in the preſence of the mayor and three aldermen, when it

was

was ſaid to be "a goodly houſe, much of it new builded, eſpecially the church, choir, and dorture; the reſt ſmall lodgings".

William Lightfoot, afterwards vicar of Tetbury, John Beacheley, or Berklay, Henry Tacket, George Cooper, and John Kebul, afterwards rector of St. Aldate's, friers of this houſe, were permitted to change their habit.

After the diſſolution, the king, April 2, 33° H. 8. granted it with a cloſe of paſture ground on the eaſt ſide, the church-yard, a garden in the ſouth-gate ſtreet, and all other particulars belonging to the ſcite of the monaſtery, to Sir John Jennings, for twenty-one years, at 33*s.* a year, reſerving all the buildings to be thrown down and carried away, as he by his commiſſioners ſhall think fit; but the ſame year he convey'd the fee to the ſame perſon. From Jennings it paſſed to Hugh Gethyn, and thro' ſeveral hands 'till Mr. Thomas Pury granted it, in 1630, to the corporation of the city.

Great damage was done to the buildings of this houſe at the ſiege, by the king's artillery; but there are ſtill conſiderable remains of the monaſtery; the walls of the church, which was large, are entire. It is now formed into three tenements, which, together with others, a bowling-green, orchard and gardens, all belonging to the ſaid monaſtery, are now the property of Powell Snell, eſq; who has a leaſe of them from the corporation for a long term, at a ſmall chief-rent.

Dr.

Dr. Stukeley, in his *Itinera Curioſa*, has given a plate of this alſo, as it ſtood Auguſt 24, 1721, but he was miſtaken in calling it the White Friers.

Mr. Juſtice Powell, one of the judges of the king's bench, was a native of this city, and reſided in this houſe, whoſe ſolid judgment in the municipal laws, and moderation in behaviour, deſervedly placed him on the bench of the higheſt courts of judicature in the nation. He died in the year 1713, and was buried in the Lady's chapel, in the cathedral church, where is a magnificent monument for him, as in p. 159.

Littleworth, and ſevaral of the South Hamlets lie in this pariſh, but they will all be conſidered at the concluſion of the account of the city, under Suburbs.

St. MARY de GRACE, or GRACE-LANE; called alſo *St. Mary in the Market.*

THIS church conſiſted of one aile, with a ſpire ſteeple, and ſtood on the place now called the knap, where the herb and fiſh market is kept, eaſt of the ſite of the king's board. It is a rectory, but was antiently a chapel to the Holy Trinity. The abbey of St. Peter granted the oblations and profits of it to a chaplain, at the yearly rent of 10*s.*

In

In the valuation or certificate 19° E. 1. it is thus expreſſed: *Exitus Capellæ, viz. de decimis perſonalibus ad Paſcha* 49 *ſol.* 11 *den. oblationibus* 39 *ſol. oblationibus ad imaginem Beatæ Mariæ ibidem* 4 *ſol.* 4 *den. in purificationibus, anniverſariis obſequiis, et aliis conſimilibus* 22 *ſol.* 10 *den. quæ omnia et ſingula curatus ibidem percipit pro ſalario ſuo, preter* 10 *ſol. nomine cujuſdam penſionis, annuatim ſolutos abbati. Valet clare* CXVI. *ſol.* 1. *den.*

The value of this living has been twice augmented by lot, with queen Ann's bounty, and returned.

This church was united to that of St. Michael by an ordinance of parliament in 1648, and the building was granted to the corporation in conſideration of their keeping powder and ammunition for the defence of the city. In 1653, it was intirely taken down by order of the corporation, and part of the materials were uſed in repairing St. Michael's; but ever ſince the reſtoration, the pariſhes have been ſeparate and diſtinct, though the inhabitants go to St. Michael's church, the miniſter of which is generally licenced to this curacy.

In this church was a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, and in Grace-lane a meſſuage called Grace-lane college, or prieſt's college, belonging to this chantry, which being purchaſed of the crown, at the diſſolution, by Richard Pate, eſq; he gave it to Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, towards the

maintenance of a ſchool and hoſpital at Cheltenham.

Incumbents.

John Hamelyn occurs in 1344.

John Playſted 1509, 1512, whoſe ſucceſſor was

William Slekeborn, but the time of his admiſſion does not appear.

John Fiſhpoole, preſented May 25, 1531.

Richard Lawrens occurs in 1548.

John More in 1551 and 1552, afterwards vicar of Standiſh.

John Mery, or Merrie, ſometime a chantry prieſt of St. Mary's ſervice in St. Mary de Lode, occurs in 1556, afterwards curate of St. Aldate's.

Thomas Sebroke, ſometime curate of the Holy Trinity, occurs in 1558.

Roger Stiche, one of the minor-canons, 1562. He had been reader of the goſpel in the cathedral.

Thomas Leipſe, 1569.

William Preſton, in 1572, ſometime curate of St. Michael's and St. Nicholas's.

William Fortie, vicar of Minſterworth, was licenced May 29, 1575, and occurs in 1576.

William Webſter, vicar of St. Mary de Lode, occurs 1580.

Nicholas Diſmyll, 1594.

Robert Hawerd, or Haverd, curate of St. Owen's, 1597, 1628.

William Hulett, curate of St. Owen's, 1634, 1635, minor canon, deprived with the other members of the cathedral.

John Palmer, A. M. is the preſent incumbent.

Benefactions.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 21*s.* a year to the poor of this pariſh for bread.

The baptiſms and burials are regiſtered in the book at St. Michael's, and included in the account of them in that pariſh.

The number of houſholders in this pariſh in 1562 was 29; about the year 1710, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 42 houſes, and 240 inhabitants;

inhabitants; but in the year 1743, there were 45 houſes, and only 137 inhabitants.

Before the workhouſe was erected, this pariſh had paid 6*l.* towards the maintenance of the poor of other pariſhes, having none of its own; but in the year 1770 it paid quarterly to the workhouſe 7*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* and towards lamps 6*l.* 19*s.*

St. MARY de LODE; called alſo *St. Mary before the Gate of St. Peter's, St. Mary Broad-Gate,* and *St. Mary de Port.*

THE church is very old, but handſome, with two ſide ailes, and a veſtry at the end of that on the ſouth, and a croſs aile at the end of that on the north. In the middle is a low ſquare tower, with ſix bells, and it is ſaid there was antiently a lofty ſpire upon it, which was demoliſhed by a ſtorm. The firſt name ſeems to have been given it on account of its ſituation, for the river Severn formerly ran near it.

Gilbert Foliot, when he was abbat of St. Peter's, with the advice and conſent of his convent, aſſigned this church, with its chapels of St. Giles at Maiſemore, St. Lawrence at Barnwood, and St. Leonard at Upton, to the maintenance of a light at the altar of St. Peter.

This vicarage was taxed at thirty marks 19° E. 1. John de Rodberow had a penſion in it of twenty-three marks, the ſacriſt of St. Peter's had five, and the prior of Lanthony, in great tithes, two marks. The rector of this church had five ſhillings out of that of Matſon. The portion of John de Rodberow was a ſhare of the tithes, which for ſome time was reputed a diſtinct and independent rectory, enjoyed before him by William de Berners, to which the abbey preſented. Reginald de Schipton reſigned this portion on the 19th of February, 1301, and on the 15th of April following, it was annexed to the vicarage by the authority of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In 1304, by a compoſition between the vicar and the abbey, the former and his ſucceſſors were granted a certain corrody, as formerly received, with a yearly penſion of five marks, pay for one horſe, and entertainment for himſelf, a chaplain, a deacon, and two clerks at the abbey table, on certain feſtivals. All perſons belonging to the abbey, tho' pariſhioners, might be interred in the abbey church-yard; the vicar to have the firſt maſs, and all oblations ariſing from it; and the abbey to pay no tithes for things privileged within the pariſh.

In 1313, the vicarage of this church was aſſigned, by the king's licence, for ſuſtaining and repairing the Virgin Mary's chapel in the abbey. Pope Urban the Sixth, and Boniface the Ninth

alſo appropriated the revenues of this church, which were then forty marks, to the ſervice of the abbey, and in 1394, the appropriation was acknowledged and ratified by the biſhop of Worceſter; and again, at a metropolitical viſitation, on the 3d of September, 1534.

In 1398, the abbey granted an annual penſion of 6*s.* 8*d.* for all epiſcopal dues.

On the 3d of April, 1403, the biſhop of Worceſter, with the conſent of the abbey, ordained, that inſtead of all former penſions, &c. the vicar ſhall have only the care of the vicarage, and enjoy a yearly penſion of 16*l.* with the vicarage houſe; the abbey to pay 26*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of the pariſh; and, receiving all the oblations and profits ariſing in the church, to provide at their charge what other chaplains ſhall be neceſſary, or uſed to be, in the church and the chapels belonging to it.

Some of theſe particulars are taken from abbat Frauceſter's regiſter, which contains many things relating to this vicarage; the preſentation to which, together with the rectory, coming to the crown at the diſſolution of the abbey, they were granted by king H. 8. to the dean and chapter at their foundation, who were appointed to pay the vicar 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the year 1666, they paid him 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and continued ſo to do for twenty-one years; but it appears by the biſhop's viſitation book, that ſince the expiration of that term,

term, they have paid only 40*l.* which, it is there ſaid, will be continued to a reſident vicar; the privy tithes of part of the pariſh, eaſter offerings, and ſurplus fees may amount to 30*l.* more.

Certain portions of tithes, and a moiety of the wood at Woolridge and of another at Le Perche, all ſaid to be in this pariſh, are alſo granted by the king to the dean and chapter, in their charter of endowment.

Lands in St. Mary de Lode, lately belonging to St. Peter's abbey, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35° H. 8.

The hermitage of Sendbridge, or Senbrugge, or Sondbrugge, or Sandbrug is in this pariſh. The abbey of St. Peter granted it by the name of the chapel or hermitage of Sendbridge, with the oblations, &c. to Humphry Wilkins, clerk, September 29, 23° H. 8.

William Nottingham, eſq; the king's attorney general, gave to St. Peter's abbey certain lands at Senbrugge, to maintain a chantry in the abbey for two monks.

In the ordinance of parliament 1648, for uniting certain churches in the city, this is wholly omitted; but in the year 1650, the corporation petitioned the parliament to unite the cathedral with this pariſh, and to appoint a preaching miniſter in the college church: And in 1654 they petitioned again that the cathedral might be made

the

the parish church, and that St. Mary's and St. Katherine's might be united with it.

There were in this church,

1. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, whereof John Mery, the last incumbent, obtained a pension of 4*l.* Sir Thomas Bell, and Richard Duke, esq; purchased certain possessions belonging to this chantry 2° E. 6. The houses at the north-west end of the church, adjoining to the church-yard, belonged to the chantry priests.

2. A fraternity dedicated to the Holy Trinity, whereof William Taylor, the last incumbent, obtained an annuity of 2*l.* 10*s.* I suppose this is the guild of which it is said, the masters were yearly elected by the corporation out of their own body.

This is a large parish, and antiently was much larger than it is at present. Tuffley and Kingsholm, with some part of Lassington, Longford, Twigworth, Down Hatherley, and Wotton, and other lands without the west-gate are reputed to belong to it; and it is said that Lawford's-gate, with forty-eight houses on this side of it, adjoining to the city of Bristol, also belonged to it, and had a proper officer assigned for receiving the dues, and for other necessary purposes. Lands in Stow on the Wold are likewise said to have belonged to this parish. The chapelries which were formerly dependent on it, are now become separate and independent parishes; and the hamlets just

mentioned

mentioned will be considered distinctly under the title Suburbs.

First Fruits, £. 10 : 13 : 4 Synodals, £. 0 : 4 : 0
Tenths, —— 1 : 1 : 4 Pentecostals, 0 : 1 : 4
Procurations, 0 : 11 : 0

Incumbents.

William de Chamberlayn, presented March 29, 1302; and John de Bristol, presented March 10, 1304; both by John Gamages the abbot, and convent of St. Peter's, patrons.

John Fysch, instituted February 6, 1389, and resigned August 24, 1390; whereupon the abbey enjoyed the impropriation, the abbat being put into the possession thereof. King R. 2. patron.

John Osburne, LL. B. succeeded next, and resigning upon his presentation to the vicarage of Standish,

George Teylowe, M. A. was presented April 1, 1501, and upon his death,

Robert, and in some accounts, Walter Walker, presented October 7, 1507; and upon his death,

Thomas, and in other accounts, John Bodelych, was presented September 8, 1508. John Bodelych was made keeper of the pantry of the abbey 1505; and the same year Thomas Bodelych instituted into Frouceſter vicarage.

Thomas Barker succeeded, and dying,

Thomas Greenow, LL. B. was presented February 2, 1514, and upon his resignation,

Humphry Wilkins was presented in March 1521.

N. B. The seven last were presented by the abbat and convent of St. Peter's.

John Jannys, or Yannes, sometime a stipendiary priest in this church, perhaps belonging to the guild of the Holy Trinity, occurs curate in 1542, 1543, as do

William Taylor, sometime of the Holy Trinity guild in this city, 1545.

Humphry Wilkinson, vicar in 1545.

John Jannys, curate, deprived and degraded April 2, 1554, on account of marriage. On the 15th of October in the same year, he was collated to Standish; and in 1559 instituted into Taynton.

William Taylor occurs as vicar April 16, 1556, then making his last will,

Richard

Richard Warret, minor canon, and ſometime rector of Shenington, occurs curate in 1562, being preſented to the vicarage November 27, 1563, (which he held with the curacy of St. Nicholas) by the dean and chapter of Glouceſter.

Thomas Waſtal, or Weſtal, occurs curate in 1580, being afterwards curate of St. Katherine's.

William Webſter inſtituted January 18, 1580, upon a lapſe, and in the ſame year occurs curate of St. Mary de Grace. Upon his preſentation to this vicarage 'tis ſaid, *Stipendium vicariæ eſt admodum exiguum. Summa ſcilicet 10l. 13s. 4d. in pecuniis numeratis.* Queen Elizabeth patron.

Thomas Thomkins, minor canon, and curate of St. Katherine's, was inſtituted March 25, 1596, upon the reſignation, or, as other accounts ſay, the deprivation of Webſter. Dean and chapter of Glouceſter patron.

Peter Brooks, minor canon, inſtituted March 29, 1627, upon Thomkins's death, occurs in 1641. Being deprived of his minor canonry, he lived not to be reſtored with others of the cathedral.

Francis Hanſlape, M. A. inſtituted February 25, 1660, and was one of the minor canons. King Ch. 2. patron by a lapſe.

Thomas Waſhborne, D. D. inſtituted June 6, 1668, upon Hanſlape's reſignation. He was one of the prebendaries. vide p. 359. Dean and chapter of Glouceſter patrons.

John Deighton, minor canon, inſtituted December 5, 1670, upon Dr. Waſhborne's reſignation. He lies buried in the body of the cathedral, with this inſcription over him,

Johannes Deighton, Cler. obiit 17° Die Januarii,
MDCLXXXXV, Ætat. ſuæ 53.

John Price, B. A. inſtituted October 6, 1697. King William and queen Mary patrons, by a lapſe.

Benjamin King, D. D. one of the prebendaries, upon Price's death, was inſtituted November 15, 1716; and dying, was buried on the ſouth ſide of the chancel here, and as yet has no memorial over him. Dean and chapter of Glouceſter patrons.

William Tyndale, M. A. rector of Cotes, was inſtituted June 11, 1722, upon Doctor King's reſignation.

John Warren, LL. D.

Robert Rickards, M. A.

Hugh Price, M. A. is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

In the north wall of the chancel, oppoſite the outward door, is an antient mural tomb, with

the effigy of a man lying on it, ſaid to have been erected in memory of Lucius, the firſt chriſtian king, who is reported to have been buried here. Collier's *Hiſtorical Dictionary*. This figure is attired like archbiſhop Aldred in the cathedral, and was probably intended for ſome benefactor to the church. The tomb was broken open in the time of the laſt civil war, in hopes of finding valuable treaſure, but the perſons engaged in this buſineſs were diſappointed.

In the croſs aile below the chancel are ſeveral antient ſtones, but the inſcriptions are moſtly gone. Upon the verge of one of them, in old Engliſh letters, may be read,

Orate pro anima dmni Philipi Hoggas - - - - - - - - CCC - - - - - - - - - picietur dn amen.

On the next ſtone is a croſs. Round the verge

Claudit'. tuba Spenſer Ion ſic et ✕ Iohanna - - - - -

Part of both the above are covered with ſeats.

Almoſt at the weſt end of the ſouth aile, is a ſtone with a croſs at top, about the middle of it is this inſcription in old black letter:

Hic jacet Ioannes Benha quonda Herimita de Sehbrige Cm' - - - - - - de - - - - -

Upon ſome bricks within the weſt door and in the ſouth aile, is written "*Katherina Koke*, probably a benefactor to this church.

Benefactions.

Mr. Thomas Singleton, in 1656, gave 3 *l.* a year to the poor for ever.

Edward

Edward Nourſe, eſq; gave 50*l.* to purchaſe land, the rent to be applied as follows, 10*s.* for a ſermon on the 25th of March yearly, the reſt for the poor.

George Coulſtance gave 20*s.* to be diſtributed yearly to the poor in Eaſter week.

Mrs. Alice Whitfield gave four tenements to the poor during the term of her leaſes, and 20*s.* a year for the poor on Holy Thurſday.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 40*s.* a year, to be diſtributed to the poor in bread, one half on Chriſtmas day, the other on Good Friday.

Timothy Nourſe, eſq; in 1698, gave to this pariſh and that of St. Katherine 12*l.* 10*s.* a year for apprenticing of five boys; and gave alſo three gowns for three poor perſons, at the diſcretion of the miniſter of this pariſh, and the officers of both.

Mr. James Sayer, in 1712, gave 40*s.* a year to forty widows.

In the year 1562, there were 156 houſholders in this pariſh; in 1712 there were about 106 houſes and 500 inhabitants, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, in that part of the pariſh which is within the city; and in 1743 the exact number of houſholds in the pariſh were 123, of inhabitants 482.

	Baptiſms.		Burials.	
1759	males 26	females 26	males 38	females 22
1760	—— 19	—— 36	—— 24	—— 28
1761	—— 26	—— 31	—— 16	—— 23

1762	22	19	17	17
1763	25	30	24	19
1764	21	36	21	23
1765	42	36	36	60
1766	29	34	35	31
1767	40	30	36	35
1768	27	16	18	9
1769	28	30	23	17
	Total — 629		Total — 572	

Land Tax in 1770, at 3*s.* in the pound, 45 : 6 : 8
The ſame for the college precincts, 64 : 11 : 4

Two guardians over the workhouſe are annually choſen out of this pariſh, towards the ſupport of which, in the above year, the pariſh and the precincts of the college paid 24*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* a quarter, and 5*l.* 8*s.* towards lamps.

St. MICHAEL's.

THE church is large, conſiſting of two aiſles of equal dimenſions, and a ſquare tower at the weſt end, with ſix bells in it. It was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Exeter. Peter, one of the biſhops of that ſee, ſold it with its chapel of St. Martin, to St. Peter's abbey, in the year 1285. At the diſſolution of the abbey, the

the patronage devolving to the crown, the lord chancellor is now patron. It is a rectory, worth about 15*l.* a year in tithes, beſides ſurplus fees and voluntary contributions. Robert Cole informs us, that the church of St. Martyn ſtood where that of St. Michael now is.

The church and chapel were valued at ſeven marks 16° E. 1. and three years afterwards at nine; but in the ſixth year of the next reign they were valued at ten marks. In the commiſſioners certificate, 26° H. 8. it is thus expreſſed, *Rectoria Sancti Michaelis valet in decimis et oblationibus, ultra* 20 *den. ſolutos epiſcopo pro viſitatione*, 6*s.* 8*d. archidiacono pro procurationibus*, 2*s. pro ſinagio, et* 2 *den. ſeneſchallis villæ Glouceſtriæ*, 21*l.* 5*s.* 9*d. ob.* The firſt fruits of this rectory, which before the year 1624 were 21*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* halfpenny, were then reduced by a decree of the barons of the exchequer, to 8*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* on the appeal of Mr. Woodruffe, the rector.

In 1366, the pariſhioners, who before were interred in the church-yard of the abbey, acquired the right of ſepulture in their own, paying 20*s.* yearly to St. Peter's; but their church-yard having been conſecrated without the approbation of the biſhop of Worceſter, was continued under an interdict 'till November 1368.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1646, the pariſhes of St. Aldate and St. Mary de Grace were annexed to this, and 80*l.* a year with a prebendal houſe

houſe were ſettled upon the rectory, the patronage of which was given to the mayor and burgeſſes. This church being at that time much out of repair, both the others were taken down, and many of the materials uſed on St. Michael's in the year 1653, when it was under built with three new pillars. At the reſtoration the pariſhes became ſeparate, and have continued ſo ever ſince.

In this church were the following particulars. 1. A chantry dedicated to St. Ann, of which the fraternity of weavers were patrons, and Richard Burnell the laſt incumbent. Lands in Nailſworth, in the pariſh of Avening, belonged to it. 2. A chantry dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, whereof Stephen Pool, the laſt incumbent, obtained a yearly penſion of 4*l.* 3. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, of which Hugh Fiſherpole, the laſt incumbent, obtained a penſion of 4*l.* a year. 4. A fraternity of brethren and ſiſters, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, who inhabited a houſe in the Eaſt-gate ſtreet, called Brethren-hall. 5. Our Lady's chapel. 6. The Rood light. 7. St. Katherine's light.

Here was alſo a very ſolemn anniverſary kept, and attended by the ſheriffs and ſtewards of the town, in memory of maſter Thomas Whyteſeld, who ordained by his laſt will that 30*s.* ſhould be expended on it.

Abbat Malvern gave ſeveral rich veſtments to the church in 1499, for eſtabliſhing a yearly obit

on

on the 18th of July, for John Hertland, one of the monks of St. Peter's, and his parents.

In abbat Frauceſter's MS. a great deal is ſaid relating to this rectory, and there are now ſome antient papers in the cheſt on the ſame ſubject.

In a window of the north aile, eaſt of the pulpit, is the following coat; *Gules, a creſcent between ſix eſcallops*, 3, 2, 1, *argent*. Near it another eſcutcheon, the field *gules*, but the bearing not intelligible.

The eaſt end of the ſouth ſide of this church was rebuilt in 1736.

First fruits, £.8 : 16 : 4 Synodals, - £.0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, — 0 : 17 : 8 *ob.* Pentecoſtals, 0 : 1 : 4
Procurations, 0 : 6 : 8

Incumbents.

John Nelm, M. A. was preſented by the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter in 1648.

Thomas Woolnough, M. A. inſtituted 1664. Ch. 2. patron.

Amos Jones, M. A. 1675.

George Vernon, M. A. 1677.

Thomas Thache, M. A. 1687.

Samuel Lawrence, M. A. 1721.

Henry Church, M. A. 1727. The two laſt were buried near the north door of the chancel.

Thomas Woore, M. A. 1732, buried near Mr. Lawrence.

John Palmer, M. A. 1741, who is the preſent incumbent.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

There are ſeveral monuments and memorials in this church, among others, for

John Webb, once mayor, who died Auguſt 17, 1643.

John

John Nelme, ſometime ſheriff, who died May 9, 1645.

Enſign Jonathan Cracker, who died 1646.

William Ruſſel, maſter of the college ſchool, who died in 1659. See his inſcription p. 372.

Alderman William Corſley, who died 1691.

John Hyett, eſq; alderman and twice mayor, who died Feb. 27, 1711.

Mr. Joſeph Hyett, his ſon, who died Jan. 22, 1713. For a further account of both theſe perſons, ſee p. 199.

Of the BLUE-COAT HOSPITAL.

Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning, in the county of Berks, baronet, who was a native of this city, by his laſt will, dated May 16, 1666, gave to the mayor and burgeſſes, his houſe, lying on the north ſide of the Eaſt-gate ſtreet, and 6000*l.* to buy lands of the value of 300*l.* a year, or upwards, for the following uſes, *viz.* That 160*l.* be employed for the yearly maintenance of twenty boys with diet, lodging, waſhing, cloathing, and other neceſſaries; their dreſs to be blue coats and caps, according to the uſage of Chriſt-church hoſpital in London, none of whom to be admitted under ten years of age, nor to continue after the age of ſixteen. That 20*l.* be for ever paid to an able ſchoolmaſter, to live in that houſe, and to teach the boys to write and read. That 60*l.* be paid for putting out ſix of the poor boys apprentices.

apprentices. That 30*l.* be annually laid out in blue gowns, ſhoes, ſtockings, and linen cloth for ten men and ten women. That on St. Thomas's day annually, the corporation ſhall meet and make up the accounts of this charity, and twenty nobles are allowed for their dinner. That after the above diſpoſitions are made, and neceſſary repairs done to the houſe, if any money remains, to be given to young beginners, and maid ſervants who have lived in any place faithfully for three years, and to decayed houſekeepers.

The corporation purchaſed the manor of Awre and Blakeney with Sir Thomas Rich's money, worth about 200*l.* a year; which being inſufficient for the above purpoſes, ſeveral additions have been ſince made to the charity.

Lady Napier's gift of 50*l.* to the city, was applied to it in 1715.

Mr. Amity Clutterbuck, who had been one of the twenty boys brought up in this hoſpital, gave 1000*l.* to it in 1722.

Alderman Thomas Brown alſo gave 400*l.* to it.

Mr. Richard Elly, by his will in 1755, gave, after the deceaſe of his ſiſter, 1000*l.* the one half to be applied to the benefit and improvement of this hoſpital, the other half to the improvement of St. Bartholomew's, in this city. He alſo gave, after his ſiſter's deceaſe, 200*l.* to the ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge; 200*l.* to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts;

and the reſidue of his eſtate, which is conſiderable, to be diſpoſed of in charity, as his executors ſhall think proper.

Benefactions.

Alderman John Fawkener, in 1545, gave 40*l.* to be lent out to ſome of the poor tradeſmen of this pariſh.

Mr. William Drinkwater gave 40*s.* a year towards eſtabliſhing a lecture ſermon.

Mrs. Margaret Cartwright gave 10*l.*

Edward Nourſe, eſq; gave 50*l.* to buy land, 10*s.* of the produce whereof to be paid to the miniſter for a ſermon on Michaelmas day; the remainder to be given to the poor.

Alderman John Webb gave 20*s.* *per ann.*

Mr. Nicholas Webb gave 30*s.* *per ann.*

Mr. Henry Redvern, 20*s.* *per ann.* for a ſermon on new-year's day.

Joſeph Horner, 4*l.* *per ann.*

Mr. Daniel Lyſons, 2*l.* *per ann.* in bread.

Mr. Thomas Barns gave 100*l.* in the year 1702, the intereſt of which to be given to four poor widows for their lives.

Phillis Lewis, widow, gave 20*l.*

Mr. John Coulſtance 20*s.* a year to the poor, and 20*s.* for the repair of the highways.

Mr. John Brown gave 10*l.* for a ſermon yearly on Good Friday.

Mr. Charles Trippet, prebendary of Sarum, having given 200*l.* to the chamber of the city of Glouceſter,

Glouceſter, the place of his nativity, the corporation applied the intereſt of that ſum to the uſe of the miniſter, for reading prayers in this church twice every day, which commenced at Michaelmas 1708. And

Mr. Francis Yate gave 200*l.* to be applyed to the ſame uſe.

Mrs. Sarah Marden, in 1727, gave 10*l.* for the miniſter to preach a ſermon yearly, upon the ſunday of every Lent aſſize.

Mr. Giles Marden, in 1728, gave 11*l.* 10*s.* for a ſermon yearly on the ſunday of the ſummer aſſize.

Thomas Webb, eſq; in 1734, gave 50*l.*

Mrs. Mary Shail gave 50*l.* the ſame year.

Mr. Richard Elly dying in February 1755, gave by his laſt will, immediately after his deceaſe, to the rector for the time being, and his ſucceſſors for ever, a very good houſe and garden; and a good houſe to the pariſh clerk, and his ſucceſſors for ever. He alſo gave the intereſt of 500*l.* to be paid to the rector (except 20*s.* to the ſexton) for reading divine ſervice every Sunday morning in this church.

Part of this pariſh is without the city, very ſeparately diſperſed, and is called Barton St. Michael, to diſtinguiſh it from that part which is within the liberties of the city.

The number of houſholds in this pariſh in the year 1562, was 106; about 1712, according to

Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 105 houſes and near 600 inhabitants; in 1743 there were 137 houſholds, and 605 inhabitants.

	Baptiſms.		Burials.	
	males	females	males	females
1759	12	11	11	10
1760	10	9	10	12
1761	9	12	8	13
1762	10	10	7	14
1763	11	11	8	3
1764	9	10	9	13
1765	9	6	19	15
1766	13	13	9	15
1767	9	12	10	7
1768	10	15	7	4
1769	9	8	9	10
	Total — 228		Total — 223	

St. NICHOLAS's.

THE church ſtands on the north ſide in the Weſt-gate ſtreet. It conſiſts of a handſome nave, with an aile on each ſide of it, and a veſtry at the eaſt end of the north aile. At the weſt end of the nave is a lofty ſpire with ſix bells, beſide a ſaint's-bell. On the ſpire is a mural coronet, whence it has been conjectured, that the church was built by king John, who had been earl

of

of Glouceſter. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, biſhop of the city of Myra, in Lycia.

The advowſon of the church was granted to Nicholas Ragnel, in the fourth year of the reign of king John; and William Coxnell held it as incumbent 5° H. 3. for the repairing of the Weſt-bridge.

King Henry the Third, at the requeſt of his queen, gave it to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in the 13th year of his reign; and pope Gregory, (perhaps the 11th of that name, 'tho it be not expreſſly ſaid which of them) by his bull, confirmed it to the hoſpital; but recites that it was given by a biſhop of Worceſter, with the conſent of his chapter.

After the diſſolution, it was granted with the ſaid hoſpital, by queen Elizabeth, to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, ſubject to a penſion of 13*s.* 4*d.* granted out of it to the dean and chapter, by their charter of foundation, being part of the revenues of the late diſſolved abbey there.

This church was valued at 40 marks 19° E. 1. but the clear yearly value of it, in tythes and oblations, 26° H. 8. was 9*l.* 18*s.* The certificate runs thus: *Eccleſia Sancti Nicholai Glouc. valet clare in decimis et oblationibus per annum, ultra* 2*s. per annum ſolutos epiſcopo Wigorniæ,* 6*s.* 8*d. pro procuratione archidiaconi Glouc.* 13*s.* 4*d. pro viſitatione epiſcopi Glouc. juxta ratam cujuſlibet tertii anni* 40*s. et* 104*s. ſingulis diebus dominicis per totum*

annum

annum inter pauperes et mulieres dicti hoſpitalis [St. Bartholomei] *diſtribut. ratione appropriationis dictæ eccleſiæ ex fundatione Henrici* 3. *nuper regis Angliæ*, 9*l.* 18*s.* The voluntary contributions are worth about 50*l.* a year. This living has been twice choſen by lot to be augmented by queen Anne's bounty, and was returned. There is no parſonage-houſe, but the miniſter has a lodging in Bartholomew hoſpital.

The church of the Holy Trinity was united to this, by an ordinance of parliament in 1648, and an annuity of 80*l.* annexed to the curacy, with one of the prebendal houſes; the incumbent to pay firſt fruits and tenths after the rate of 8*l.* a year. But the pariſhes are now diſtinct.

There were in this church the following particulars: 1. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary. 2. Another chantry dedicated to St. Katherine, at which a light was provided for William Sanford and Owen Windſor, by the prior of St. Bartholomew's. This William Sanford, about the middle of the reign of Henry the 3d, gave to that hoſpital all his lands and poſſeſſions in and about the town of Glouceſter, for the honourable maintenance of a ſecular prieſt, to officiate daily in this church, and for providing 2*s.* weekly to be given to the poor of the hoſpital. The prieſt to have 20*s.* a year to buy him cloathes, and to receive his victuals and have his lodging in the hoſpital more honourable than any of the brethren, next

to

to the prior. 3. A chantry for one prieſt, founded by the will of Thomas of Glouceſter, dated May 18, 1446. 4. An altar dedicated to St. Thomas, at which the prior, or one of the brethren of the ſaid hoſpital, officiated for the ſouls of Sanford and Windſor; and a light burning for them from ſun-riſing to ſun-ſetting, at the high altar; and another taper burning before the croſs. 5. An obit on December 28, in memory of William Francomb, and Alice his wife, for which the ſaid Alice gave certain lands in 1491. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the rent of the land was detained by the crown; but the churchwardens have received 6*s.* 8*d.* a year ever ſince on that account.

Incumbents.

Hugh Fiſhpoole, ſometime a chantry-prieſt of St. John's ſervice in St. Michael's, was curate at his death.

John Henbury occurs in 1562.

Richard Warret, or Warrint, a minor canon, 1569.

William Preſton, 1583.

Henry Aiſgill, M. A. 1587, one of the prebendaries

Giles Randle, 1587.

John Ward, 1594, afterwards rector of Farmington.

Francis Arnold occurs Dec. 31, in the ſame year.

Elias Wrench, B. A. 1597, afterwards a prebendary.

Evan Vaughan, B. A. 1609.

Thomas Prior, M. A. 1613, one of the prebendaries.

John Workman, 1622. On his tomb in the churchyard is this inſcription:—In Memory of that pious worthy divine, Mr. John Workman, once miniſter of this Pariſh, who was buried the 12th of January, 1640, aged 50.

John Foordham occurs in 1628.

John Holford occurs in 1634. He lies buried in the chancel, and on the ſtone is a memorial for him, his wife and ſeveral relations. Over the firſt pillar on the north ſide of the church, above the pulpit, upon a table is the following inſcription: To the

the happy memory of John Holford, ſometime miniſter of this Pariſh, who died Auguſt 17, 1653.

Quid loquar, aut quorſum Lachrimæ, nec Carmina poſſunt
Sat dare pro meritis, Ter venerande. Vale.

John Allibond, M. A. 1635.

Help-on-high Fox, M. A. was elected June 12, 1645. The corporation of Glouceſter patron.

Thomas Singleton, 1679.

John Hilton, 1686, afterwards vicar of Stonehouſe.

Benjamin Newton, M. A. 1708.

Samuel Gwinnet, LL. B. 1735, who is the preſent curate.

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Amongſt many others, here are monuments for

Nicholas Sankey, eſq; who died in 1589.

John Walton, alderman, who died in 1626.

Walter Taynton, mercer, who died in 1646.

Robert Holford, who died in 1654.

William Window, gent. who died in 1659.

Jaſper Clutterbuck, who died in 1659.

Robert Tuther, once mayor, who died in 1660.

William Singleton, eſq; twice mayor, and member of parliament for the city, who died in 1667.

John Deighton, who died in 1676.

Thomas Lugg, alderman, who died in 1679.

John James Belveze, late French advocate at Montaubon in France, who died in 1708.

Richard Maſſinger, once ſheriff, who died 1721.

Richard Green, who died in 1729.

Thomas Ludlow, who died in 1734.

Benefactions.

Thomas Gutter, alias White, gave three houſes and a garden for the ſupport of the ſervice of the altar.

Alderman

Alderman John Thorn, in 1617, gave 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly for a ſermon on Aſhwedneſday, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor.

John Window gave 50*s.* yearly, to be given in coals to the poor.

William Window gave 2*s.* a week to buy bread, and 20*s.* a year for a ſermon on St. John's day.

Thomas Singleton, of the city of London, mercer, in 1656, gave 5*l.* for the repair of the church, and 3*l.* to the poor, and 20*s.* a year for a ſermon on Good Friday.

Alderman John Woodward gave two houſes for a term of years.

Daniel Lyſons gave 2*l.* a year for bread.

Elizabeth Morris gave 50*l.* the intereſt whereof to be diſtributed among twenty houſekeepers.

Mrs. Weaver gave the intereſt of 100*l.* for five widows.

Richard Green gave the intereſt of 50*l.* to be diſtributed in bread.

Thomas Whithenbury, in 1722, gave a piece of garden-ground to provide 40*s.* for bread, and 10*s.* for a ſermon yearly.

Thomas Mee, in 1722, gave 50*l.*

Joſeph Reeve gave 85*l.*

William Liſle gave 25*l.* a year. He is buried in the cathedral; ſee his memorial p. 394.

	Baptiſms.			Burials.		
1759	males 28	females	28	males 19	females	12
1760	—— 26	——	24	—— 40	——	27

1761	22	21	27	34
1762	24	23	12	24
1763	20	28	24	20
1764	22	29	20	34
1765	25	19	32	50
1766	16	25	25	38
1767	33	18	36	38
1768	18	24	29	23
1769	27	29	37	25
Total	529		Total	626

There were 146 houſholders in this pariſh in the year 1562. Sir Robert Atkyns's account about the year 1710, is 196 houſes, and about 1000 inhabitants; but in the year 1743 there were 282 houſes, and 1309 inhabitants.

To the Royal Aid, in 1692,	£. 248	0	0
Poll tax, in 1694,	90	7	0
Land tax, in 1694,	341	6	0
The ſame, in 1770, at 3*s.*	274	13	0

In the year 1770, this pariſh paid quarterly 52*l.* 10*s.* to the workhouſe, and 24*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* towards lamps.

In this pariſh is

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

This hoſpital is ſituate between the bridges on the north ſide of the weſt-gate ſtreet. In an inquiſition taken upon oath before William the prior

prior of Lanthony, and William de Chiltenham, 30° E. 3. it is ſaid to owe its original to William Myparty, a burgeſs of Glouceſter; who, when Nicholas Walred, clerk, began to build the weſt bridge, in the reign of king H. 2. gave him a piece of land, whereon the hoſpital now ſtands, built a houſe upon it for the convenience of Walred and his workmen, and retiring to them himſelf, with ſeveral other perſons of both ſexes, they all lived there together, in hermitical habit, under the government of a prieſt, upon the charity of well diſpoſed perſons. But king H. 3. on the twenty ſixth of June, in the thirteenth year of his reign, being at Glouceſter, gave them the church of St. Nicholas; and from that time the houſe was called the *Hoſpital of St. Bartholomew the apoſtle.* Soon after, the ſame king, upon their petition, granted them liberty to chooſe a prior; and on the 12th of September, in the forty ninth year of his reign, gave them ſixteen ells of land in length, and five in breadth, to be taken out of the ſtreet, for the enlargement of their chancel.

Leland ſays this hoſpital was founded by one of the biſhops of Worceſter, but by which of them is not known. Others attribute it to Boſil, the firſt biſhop of that ſee. However that be, it was found upon the inquiſition mentioned at the beginning of this account, that after St. Nicholas's was granted to the hoſpital, the biſhop of Worceſter claimed a right of viſiting it. According to

biſhop Tanner, king E. 3. order'd the ſtate of this hoſpital to be ſurvey'd; and we learn from Mr. Prynne, in his *Animadverſions on Coke's Inſtitutes*, that king R. 2. iſſued out a commiſſion for viſiting it. But on the nineteenth day of November, 9° H. 4. the king granted the prior and brethren a new charter, which is now in the cuſtody of the corporation, and the tranſlation of it may be ſeen in the Appendix. N°. 6.

The hoſpital conſiſted of a maſter, or prior, or guardian, and three fellows, beſides the poor people. Andrew Whitmay the maſter, John Henbury, John Harsfield, and Henry or Harry Francum, the three brethren, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, Sept. 4, 1534.

There was formerly a chapel in this hoſpital, dedicated to St. Urſula. A chantry in Newent church-yard, dedicated to St. James and St. Anne, belonged alſo to this hoſpital, 'till its diſſolution.

In the fifth year of king Henry the ſeventh, this hoſpital was valued at 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* About the time of its diſſolution, the accounts are exceedingly various. The profits were computed at 33*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* clear of all repriſals 26° H. 8. The next year the whole rent was ſaid to be 74*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* and the clear income 44*l.* 7*s.* 2*d. ob.* which was increaſed the year afterwards to 65*l.* 7*s.* 8*d. ob.*

The commiſſioners appointed 37° H. 8. certified, that this hoſpital was founded for a maſter, who was to have a ſalary of 20*l.* 5*s.* 5*d. q.* for five

five prieſts, [perhaps the three brethren and two others to officiate here and at St. Nicholas's] whoſe ſalary was 29*l.* for thirty two poor people, who receive 30*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* and for finding a lamp and two tapers in the above church, at the yearly expence of 14*s.* 6*d.* Beſides the above payments, there were 6*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* for out rents; 4*l.* 8*s.* 8*d. ob.* for tenths; 1*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* ſynodals and pentecoſtals for the churches belonging to it; and 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for fees. The value of the ornaments, plate, goods, &c. then belonging to it was 20*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

The commiſſioners, 1° E. 6. certified, that the clear yearly value was 25*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* and that the ſeveral poſſeſſions of the poor people belonging to the hoſpital were worth 25*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* I ſuppoſe before the outgoings were deducted. And that valuation being approved, 9 February, 3° E. 6. the maſters were to pay firſt fruits to the crown accordingly for it. In archbiſhop Sancroft's MS. Valor. it is 25*l.* 6*s.* 3*d. toto*, 4*l.* 10*s.* 11*d. ob. clare.* Thirty-four poor perſons were then in the hoſpital. The full income of the lands belonging to it was 78*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* when it was granted from the crown.

By the intereſt of Mr. Pates, recorder of the city, queen Elizabeth, by letters patents, dated July 14, *regni* 6° granted this hoſpital to the mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter, with the patronage of the office of maſter, &c. when the ſame

ſhould

ſhould become void by the death of John Man, eſq; and alſo the revenues of it, for the maintenance of a miniſter, a phyſician, a ſurgeon, and forty poor people. This grant was obtained on condition that the mayor, &c. would releaſe an antient annual penſion of 9*l.* 2*s.* paid by the crown to the hoſpital, which was done on the 17th of the ſame month. The mayor, &c. covenanted with the queen, that the whole clear yearly profits ſhould be expended in the manner mentioned.

The hoſpital was in a deplorable condition when it came into the hands of the corporation. The church was ruinous, and the houſe ſo decay'd, that they rebuilt twenty-one chambers, and were at great expences in other repairs.

Soon after the corporation obtained the grant of this hoſpital, they elected a preſident or provoſt, a treaſurer, two ſurveyors, two almoners, and two ſcrutineers yearly as they now continue to do, to manage the affairs of this hoſpital, who have alſo the ſuperintendency over thoſe of St Margaret, and the Magdalen or king James's. The ſtatutes for their government were compoſed, it is ſaid, by archbiſhop Laud, about the year 1636.

The queen's grant has ſince been confirmed by act of parliament, which provides, that the biſhop of Glouceſter, or other ordinary of the dioceſe, ſhall freely viſit the hoſpital every third year to ſee if the above covenant be truly obſerved.

In Leland's time there were fifty-two poor perſons

ſons in the hoſpital; but 26° & 27° H. 8. there were only twenty-four. In Sternhold's and Man's maſterſhips were thirty-two, at four pence half penny or three farthings a week. Soon after the grant, it was increaſed to ſix-pence each. In the time of king Charles the firſt, it came to two ſhillings each, and then from time to time, additional chambers were added, ſo that at preſent there are twenty-ſix men and thirty women in ſo many chambers, who receive two ſhillings and ſix-pence each weekly.

I have a large folio book of abſtracts from the original grants to this hoſpital, which exhibits the names of near a hundred benefactors to it.

Priors or Maſters.

Adam Garon, or de Garne, was the firſt prior or maſter. About the time of his government, Oſbert Giffard gave lands in Brimpsfield for the maintenance of a chaplain, to officiate for himſelf and anceſtors. A perpetual chaplain was appointed for Philip and Margery Apothecary. And Adam de Ardern gave a certain ſum of money for eſtabliſhing a chantry in the hoſpital.

John de Monumeta occurs in the reign of H. 3.

Adam Reyner.

John de Boſco.

William Abenhalle, or Abbehal occurs *temp.* E. 1.

John de Wode.

John de Oke, del Oks, or de Oka, occurs 29 E. 1. In 1318, a perpetual anniverſary was erected here for John Thormerton. This prior dying in 1326,

John de Bykenor was advanced to the priorſhip.

Nicholas Hardewyke occurs 5°, & 28° E. 3. William de Bohun earl of Northampton, July 15, 17° E. 3. gave to him and the hoſpital the advowſon of the church of Newnham, and chapel of Little Dean, *co. Glouc.* And in 1374, a perpetual chantry was erected here for Ralph Baron.

Walter Gibbes occurs 36° E. 3.

John

John Bilmulie ſucceeding, occurs 12° & 21° R. 2.

John Prentys ſucceeded. He reſigned in 1401, whereupon John Arundel was elected the ſame year.

Thomas Carpenter occurs 1°, & 6°. H. 5.

William Wirceſtre occurs 2° H. 6. upon whoſe reſignation,

Stephen Myle ſucceeded Mar. 8. 1425, and dying 1454,

William Sobbrory, called alſo John Sodbury, alias Holwey, was elected.

John Haſſefeld was advanced July 12, 1476. He had a diſpute with the prior of Lanthony about ten loaves which that priory had engaged to furniſh every day to the poor people of this hoſpital, in conſideration of 220 marks given to the ſaid priory, upon that condition, by Richard the prieſt of Heytherleia, about the time of king H. 3. and which the priory had refuſed or neglected to furniſh. The biſhop of Worceſter made a definitive ſentence for the hoſpital againſt the priory Aug. 18, 1477; but the latter often failed in performance, and the prior and convent were ſeveral times ſummoned and cited before different authorities, particularly 4° H. 7. by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to ſhew cauſe why they did not perform their covenant with Richard de Hatherley.

Richard Baker occurs 8°. & 11° H. 7.

Thomas Aphowel occurs 14° H. 7. About the time of his government, one Pauncefote is ſaid to have been a great benefactor. He was buried in the chapel of the hoſpital. The raiſed tomb, under an arch between the church and the little ſouth aile, was probably erected for him.

Andrew Whitmay, ſuppoſed to be born at Wheatenhurſt, occurs as prior 4° H. 8. He raiſed the houſe, ſubject before to the frequent inundations of the Severn and built a handſome lodging for himſelf, in the windows of which the initial letters of his name are ſtill remaining. He was archdeacon of St. David's, and a ſuffragan biſhop of the dioceſe of Worceſter. He ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, and held the government of the hoſpital till his death, about 1546.

Thomas Sternhold, eſq; groom of the king's wardrobe, had the maſterſhip conferred upon him Sept. 25, 1° E. 6. for from the time of the diſſolution the title of prior ceaſed.

John Man, eſq; was preſented to it Oct. 29, 3° E. 6. Upon queen Elizabeth's grant of the reverſion of this office to the corporation, he reſigned it to them, who paid him a penſion of 38*l.* a year. He was inſtituted to the deanery of this cathedral, and died 1568. See Deans.

Many

Many lands and poſſeſſions in this city, and the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, belong to this hoſpital. Among others are, the perpetual curacy of St. Nicholas; the perpetual curacy of Newnham; the perpetual curacy of Little Dean; the rectory of Kemmerton, given by biſhop Goodman, all in this county; and thirty pounds a year paid out of the improved rent of Bentham-farm, given to the corporation by lady Cook; ſo that the whole revenues of the hoſpital, according to biſhop Tanner, are about 500 *l.* a year.

No perſon can be admitted into this, nor the hoſpitals of St. Margaret, and Mary Magdalen, under the age of fifty two years, unleſs on account of ſome irrecoverable infirmity. The governors hold a court, at leaſt once a month, for theſe hoſpitals, at which all the poor people attend.

St. OWEN's.

THE church, which ſtood on the weſt ſide, a little without the South-gate, was burnt down by the citizens, with the reſt of the ſuburbs, at the ſiege, after the meſſengers from the city had returned their anſwer to the king's ſummons, on the tenth of Auguſt, 1643. It was founded by Walter the conſtable of Glouceſter, and dedicated, and made parochial, by epiſcopal authority.

In the year 1137, earl Milo gave it and its appurtenances to the priory of Lanthony. The appurtenances were, a chapel within the caſtle; a ſmall piece of land upon the bank of the Severn, to find a light to the ſaid chapel; all the offerings of the keepers of the tower of the caſtle, and the barons reſiding there; half the oblations of himſelf and family, if his chaplain was preſent, and the whole if abſent; St. Kyneburgh's chapel, and the whole parochial land of the conſtable of the caſtle, within the South-gate and without; and all the land which Roger de Tocheham and Richard the chaplain poſſeſſed within and without that gate. Earl Milo, at the ſame time, gave to the ſaid priory ſeveral rural churches or chapels, particularly Hempſted, Elmore, and Quedgly, and many other things expreſſly ſet down in earl Milo's charter to the priory of Lanthony.

When Walter de Cantelupe was biſhop of Worceſter, the value of the ſeveral particulars belonging to this vicarage, was as follows; the alterage, ſmall tythes, and other obventions of St. Owen's, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the alterage, &c. of Hechamſted, 60*s.* and other tythes 21*s.* *i. e.* 4*l.* 1*s.* the alterage and ſmall tythes of Quedreſſe [Quedgley] and other obventions, four marks, and tythe of other lands, 5*s.* 9*d.* in all 2*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* the ſmall tythes of Elmore, and other obventions, five marks, other tythes 6*s.* 7*d.* and tythes of villainage 20*s.* in all 4*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* So that one vill and three

three contiguous country cures, were ſerved for 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* which the biſhop ratified at the appointment of the vicarage.

The vicar complaining afterwards, to the prior and convent of Worceſter, who were guardians of the ſpiritualties, that his vicarage was inſufficient, and that if he was obliged to live upon it, the prior and convent of Lanthony were bound, by an antient agreement, to build an *habitacle* for him; it was agreed, that the vicar ſhould have ſix marks of ſilver, three and a half of which to be expended *in building a houſe* at Heyamſtede, for the uſe of the vicarage of St. Owen's.

The vicarage was taxed at thirteen marks, 19° E. 1. The abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, had 20*s.* out of it; and in 1398, the pope appropriated it to the priory of Lanthony, which paid, by compoſition with the biſhop of Worceſter, a penſion of 3*s.* 4*d.* for all epiſcopal demands on account of this church, in which the prior and convent held their halimot court.

In this church were, 1. A gild dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, whereof Thomas Briſtol was the laſt incumbent. 2. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, whereof Richard Stanley, the laſt incumbent, upon its diſſolution, obtained a penſion of 4*l.* a year. Sir Thomas Bell, and Richard Duke, eſq; had a grant of ſeveral of the poſſeſſions belonging hereto, 2° E. 6. 3. An altar dedicated to St. Katherine. 4. The rood-light.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1646, this pariſh was united to St. Mary de Crypt; but that being null, they are now ſeparate, notwithſtanding the rector of St. Mary's pariſh performs parochial duties, as curate, to the pariſhioners of this. In the year 1740, biſhop Benſon procured 200*l.* of queen Anne's bounty to augment the vicarage. The church ſtood on or near the place whereon a new meeting-houſe was erected in 1730. This pariſh has one churchwarden and one overſeer.

For benefactions ſee St. Mary de Crypt.

The number of houſholds in 1562, was 93. Sir Robert Atkyns joins this pariſh with that of St. Mary de Crypt. In 1743, the exact number of houſholds was 65, of inhabitants 186. The baptiſms and burials are included in the account of thoſe of the laſt mentioned pariſh.

St. Owen's pays to the workhouſe quarterly 5*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* and 2*l.* 14*s.* towards lamps.

In this pariſh are Kyneburgh's Hoſpital, and another charitable inſtitution, called Mr. Hill's Houſe. And firſt

Of KINEBURGH'S HOSPITAL.

We have already ſhewn that the chapel of St. Kyneburg, as an appurtenant to the church of St. Owen, was given by earl Milo to the priory of Lanthony, at its foundation. It ſtood on part of

of the town wall. Upon the diſſolution of Lanthony, this chapel was ſold by the crown to Thomas Bell, gent. Aug. 1, 34° H. 8. who being afterwards knighted, gave five tenements, which he built on part of the ſite of the old chapel, and another chamber at the weſt end of it, of antient building, with ſome lands belonging to the late diſſolved monaſteries in this county, for the maintenance of ſix poor people; and queen Elizabeth confirmed the donation in the forty-firſt year of her reign. In the year 1608, Mr. Thomas Hobbes gave 2*l.* a year; and Mrs. Margaret Norton gave the intereſt of 50*l.* to the poor people of this hoſpital, each of whom now receives 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and ſome money quarterly. The government of this charity is veſted in the corporation.

A portion of the weſt part of the old chapel, given by the founder for the poor people to perform their public devotions in, was granted, in the year 1671, to the fraternity of cordwainers, for their common hall. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of it is a raiſed ſtone monument, whereon lies the effigy of a young lady, with a coronet on her head. The common tradition is, that it is the tomb of one Maud Kimbros, who is ſaid to have been drowned in a well on the north part of the chapel, where are viſible remains of a door, ſuppoſed to lead to that well.

Mr.

Mr. Hill's Houſe, on the weſt ſide adjoining to the South-gate, was deſigned for an almſhouſe by the proprietor, who had been thrice mayor of the city; and by his will, beqeathed 80*l.* to erect a houſe for the habitation of ſix poor people of the ſouth ward, which has been ſince done by the corporation.

There were formerly ſeveral other almſhouſes belonging to the city. Mr. Pates's houſe, and alderman Thomas Semys's houſes occur in 1643. And it is ſaid that Mr. Richard Keylock erected two houſes for two poor people in St. John's pariſh. But probably they were not endowed with revenues to ſupport them, and ſo falling to decay, they are now undiſtinguiſhable.

TRINITY.

THE church of the Holy Trinity ſtood in the middle of the Weſt-gate-ſtreet, and conſiſted of one aile, with a beautiful tower at the weſt end of it.

It was antiently a rectory, but in the year 1391, it became a vicarage, and was appropriated to St. Peter's abbey. The appropriation of this vicarage, with it's chapel of St. Mary de Grace, was ratified and confirmed by the biſhop of Worceſter, Oct. 14, 1394, and afterwards by other authorities.

thorities. The dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons. The vicarage was augmented by lot, and returned, in the year 1743.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1648, this pariſh was united to that of St. Nicholas, and the church granted to the corporation to be converted to a ſchool-houſe, which was done accordingly, the bells, ſeats, and other particulars, being removed to the chapel of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, to Teynton, St. Nicholas's, and other places. At the reſtoration, the ordinance was annulled, and the pariſh became diſtinct and ſeparate; but by a faculty, obtained in 1698, the church, which for a long time had been in a ruinous condition, was taken down, except part of the walls towards the weſt end, which, with ſome addition, were converted to a houſe for keeping the fire-engines, and other neceſſaries for the uſe of the city. The beautiful tower was alſo ſuffered to remain, becauſe, according to the notion of thoſe times, it was of public uſe as well as ornament to the city; and beneath it a conduit was erected in 1702. But how fluctuating and uncertain are all human affairs! In a few years afterwards, this beautiful tower, and the more beautiful high croſs, were conſidered as mere public nuiſances, and accordingly were taken down by virtue of an act of 23° G. 2. and the materials purchaſed and uſed in rebuilding the pariſh church of Upton upon Severn.

"The

"The *ſite* of this church, Sir Robert Atkyns "obſerves, is turned into a *market*; but the mar-"ket is ſo well regulated, that it gives no diſ-"turbance to the many worthy magiſtrates of "this city who lye buried underneath."

In this church were the following particulars: 1. A chantry dedicated to the Holy Jeſus, whereof Matthew Walker, the laſt incumbent, upon its diſſolution, obtained a penſion of 4*l.* a year. 2. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, whereof George Cooper, the laſt incumbent, obtained an annuity of 4*l.* 3. A fraternity dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket; for the augmentation of which, and finding a chaplain to officiate at the altar there, for his own ſoul, and for the ſouls of all the faithful deceaſed, Thomas Pope gave certain lands, rents and reverſions, by his will dated Sept. 18, 1400.

A houſe in Gore-lane, given by Richard Pate, eſq; to Corpus Chriſti college, towards the maintenance of a ſchool and hoſpital at Cheltenham, was antiently called Trinity-college, where all the prieſts of this church inhabited.

Firſt fruits,	£. 9 : 0 : 0	Synodals, -	£. 0 : 1 : 0
Tenths, —	0 : 18 : 0	Pentecoſtals,	0 : 1 : 0
Procurations,	0 : 5 : 0		

Richard Morwood, one of the minor-canons, was inſtituted to the vicarage in 1617, and occurs in 1636. He was the laſt incumbent of this church,

church, and was buried in the ſouth part of the tranſept of the cathedral, of which he was præcentor.

The miniſter of St. Nicholas now performs moſt of the parochial duties.

Benefactions.

Mr. Peach gave four houſes to four poor people, rent free.

Mr. Samuel Willet gave 10*l*. the intereſt of which to buy bread for the poor.

Mrs. Mary Broad gave 40*s*. *per ann.* for the ſame purpoſe.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 20*s*. *per ann.* for the ſame uſe.

The baptiſms and burials are included in thoſe of the pariſh of St. Nicholas.

The number of houſholds in this pariſh in 1562, was 60; about 1710, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 134 houſes, and about 600 inhabitants; but in 1743, there were 119 houſholds, and 491 inhabitants.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	92 :	0 : 0
Poll Tax — 1694,	—	43 :	13 : 0
Land Tax — 1694,	-	121 :	4 : 0
The ſame — 1771,	-	101 :	17 : 6

In 1770, this pariſh paid quarterly to the workhouſe 19*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*. and 12*l*. 11*s*. towards lamps.

SUBURBS.

THE ſuburbs are not at preſent ſo large as they were before the ſiege, in the year 1643, when they were ſet on fire by the governor, and are ſaid, in the petition of the mayor and burgeſſes to parliament, for relief on that account, to have been a full third part of the city. They certified that two hundred forty and one houſes, beſides barns, ſtables, and out-buildings, were then burnt and deſtroyed; and it appears by good evidence, that they even exceeded that number.

The houſes joined on both ſides, almoſt all the way from without the lower North-gate to St. Margaret's hoſpital. On the weſt ſide were houſes from the gate to Feate-lane, which had ſeveral good buildings in it; and beyond that lane, and at the weſt end of it, were many others.

There was a ſtreet which led from the South-gate to Rignor's-ſtile; and without the gate were houſes on both ſides, called lower South-gate, and Sudbrook-ſtreet; on the weſt ſide were St. Owen's lane, and Severn-ſtreet. It is very certain that antiently there were houſes without the Weſt-gate alſo; but Leland in his *Itinerary* takes no notice of them.

Within

Within the liberties of the city, but without the walls, which extended no farther than the four gates, (of which the upper North-gate was one) on the eaſt ſide is Fullbrook, running from Morin's mill, under the North-gate, through the antient abbey, to which it was given by king W. 1 and afterward confirmed by charter in ſeveral ſucceeding reigns. Many particulars concerning it are related in abbat Frouceſter's manuſcript.

Without the upper North-gate on the weſt ſide, was the caſtle of Croydon, ſtanding in Hairlane, otherwiſe Herlon, Harelane, and Boundlane, where the counteſs of Safford had lands; and where was a houſe called Dunning's Place, belonging to the abbey.

The lower North-gate belongs to the mayor's porter. It ſtands on the ſouth bank of the brook Wyver, which begins at the poſtern, and runs beyond Alvingate into the Severn. All the land on each ſide of it, without the gate, has been called Neulond or Newland for many ages paſt, and extended nearly to St. Margaret's hoſpital.

At the north end of the lower North-gate-ſtreet ſtood Alvingate, which was frequently repaired by the corporation, and had a particular porter belonging to it. This was probably deſtroyed at the ſiege. Juſt without the gate was Kingeſham or Kingeſhome-ſtreet, which occurs in 1269. A little diſtant from the road, ſtood a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, and occurs in 1273. It

was new built by Philip Monger, in 1454; and tho' long ſince demoliſhed, there is a houſe belonging to Bartholomew's hoſpital, built on the ſite of it, which is now called the chapel houſe.

The place called Le Hurſt in antient writings, was very probably a wood, about the time of the conqueſt, as the name ſignifies. It extended from Hairlane before-mentioned, to

Bridelane, called alſo Farther Harelane; and reached to the eaſt corner of Wood-garden, and near Hangman's-pits, oppoſite to the wall of the cathedral, next the orchard belonging to the prebendary of the third ſtall.

Watering-ſtreet, or Water-ſtreet, commonly called Katherine-ſtreet, was from

St. Oſwald's-ſtreet, which was directly oppoſite to the church of that name.

The White Friery is now intirely demoliſhed. The ground on which it ſtood is ſtill called the Frier's-ground.

Featlane, Feetlane, Feytlane, or Featlone, is now alſo deſtroy'd. It ſtood northward of the above, and the archbiſhop of York had tenements in it: Lady-croft, or Lendy-croft, which occurs in the reigns of H. 3. E. 1. and E. 2. was very near it.

Brook-ſtreet, juſt without the poſtern-gate, extended to Morin's mill, given by John de Thormerton, to the abbey 11° E. 2. which enjoy'd it 'till the diſſolution. Afterwards Sir Thomas Bell being

being poſſeſſed of it, gave it with other things for the maintenance of Kimbro's hoſpital. The greateſt part of the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet is in the pariſh of St. Michael, the north ſide is in that of St. Katherine. It was deſtroyed at the ſiege, but ſome few of the houſes have been ſince rebuilt.

Leland in his *Itinerary*, ſpeaking of Glouceſter, obſerves, *that there were divers pretty ſtreets that now be clean decay'd, as St. Bride's-ſtreet, and Silver-girdle-ſtreet.* Several others occur in antient records, that have been long ſince deſtroy'd. Antiently the town extended northwards and ſouthwards, with few buildings on the eaſtern and weſtern ſides. The more noble part of it ſtood where now the Kingſholm houſe is. It had handſome, ſpacious ſtreets of the following names: White-ſtreet gave entrance into the town from the London road, thro' Pedmark's field; King's-ſtreet led from Kingſholm to Glouceſter; Queen-ſtreet, Silver-ſtreet, Long-ſtreet, towards Longford; Milk-ſtreet; Caſtle-ſtreet, which led from the Old-Bear to the caſtle. Beſides theſe, there were ſome others of leſs note. Many of theſe ſtreets were very ſubject to floods from the Severn, which made the inhabitants deſert them by degrees, to build on a higher and more ſecure ſituation.

Without the Eaſt-gate, Barton-ſtreet extended, with houſes joining almoſt all the way on both ſides, to a place called the World's-end; and on the

the north ſide of it, near the gate, were many houſes along Gawdy-green. Part of it is within the liberties of the city, and part not. All within the liberties is in the pariſh of St. Michael; and what is beyond them, lies in the pariſhes of St. Michael, and St. Mary de Load. In the reign of king E. 1. there was, in the north part of this ſtreet, a place called the King's ditch, and Law-day ditch, intended perhaps to ſeparate the liberties of the town from the county.

There were antiently two diſtinct manors here, King's-barton and Abbat's-barton. The firſt was ſo called, becauſe it was a farm in the king's hands, to ſubſiſt the caſtle of Glouceſter. It was a conſiderable manor, of which *Domeſday book* gives the following account:

'In Bertune king Edward had nine hides, of 'which ſeven were in demean. And there were 'three plow tillages, and fourteen villains, and 'ten borders, with nine plow tillages. There 'were ſeven *ſervi*. Two free men held two hides 'of this manor, and have there nine plow tillages. 'They cannot ſeparate themſelves nor the land 'from the manor. There is a mill of 4*s*. [value] 'King William's bailiff [*prepoſitus*] added eight 'borders, two mills, and one plow tillage. In 'king Edward's reign it paid 9*l*. 5*s*. and 3000 'loaves for the dogs. It now pays 20*l*. 20 cows, '20 hogs, and 16*s*. in lieu of the bread.

'Ældred

'Ældred the archbiſhop claimed Brewere, one 'member of this manor. There are three yard 'lands and three men. Milo Criſpin holds it.

'Optune, another member, Aluui the ſheriff 'claimed. There is one hide of land and four 'men. Hunfridus holds it.

'The ſame Aluui claimed Merwen, a third 'member. There are three yard lands. Nigellus 'the phyſician holds it.

This manor continued in the crown 'till 2 H. 3. when Jeoffry Lucy was ſeized of it. Robert le Savage was ſeized of Barton-court 45° H. 3. Walter Wither held it 54° H. 3. John Muſgroſs was ſeized of this place 3° E. 1. Ralph de Waleſworth held it 8° E. 1. The rent of the caſtle, and the Bertone and Tyne of Glouceſter, which was 110*l.* a year, was ſettled on queen Margaret, in part of her dower, 27° E. 1.

The abbey of Glouceſter was ſeized of the manor of Berton and of ſix plow tillages, in the 17th year of the reign of king Edward the third, who, two years afterwards, by his charter dated June 25, granted to the abbey this manor with its appurtenances, and a pool at Minſterworth, a moiety of the pool at Dunye, with its appurtenances, and the privilege of having twigs out of the foreſt of Dean to repair the pool, in fee for ever. The abbey to pay 48*l.* *per ann.* into the king's exchequer, for the advowſon of the church of Wyrardeſbury, in the county of Bucks; but to be diſcharged,

diſcharged, out of the ſaid 48*l.* of a penſion of 5*l.* a year, which they uſed to pay to that church. This charter was confirmed by king Richard the ſecond.

But Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, was ſeized of the manor of King's-Barton 3° H. 6.

Robert Maell, and Cicely his wife, were ſeized of a mill, and of one acre and a half of arable land, and two acres of meadow in Barton near Glouceſter.

There was a houſe in the South-gate-ſtreet, which, in a leaſe from the priory of Lanthony, dated March 27, 47° E. 3. is ſaid to be in the liberty of the King's Barton.

Abbat's Barton was ſo called, becauſe it belonged to St. Peter's abbey. Aldred, under-king of the Wicces, gave an hundred hides to this monaſtery, when Eva was abbeſs. In *Domeſday book* it is ſaid,

'In the time of king Edward, Saint Peter of 'Gloweceſtre held Bertune, in Dudeſtanes hun-'dred, with its adjacent members, Berneuude, 'Tuffelege, Mereuuent. There are twenty-two 'hides, leſs one yard land. In demean nine plow 'tillages, and forty-two villains, and twenty-one 'borders, with forty-five plow tillages. There 'are twelve *ſervi*, and a mill of 5*s.* and 120 acres 'of meadow, and a wood five furlongs long and

'three

'three broad. It was worth 8*l.* and is now 'worth 24*l.* This manor was always exempt 'from geld, and from all royal ſervice."

It has been already ſhewn, under the account of abbat Hameline, that archbiſhop Aldred took this manor, and ſome other eſtates from the monaſtery, to repay himſelf the great expences he had been at in rebuilding the abbey, and that afterwards they were reſtored by his ſucceſſor; from which time this manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbey 'till its diſſolution, when it came to the crown. A leaſe of the ſite of it, with ſeveral lands belonging to it, was granted, 31° H. 8. for twenty-one years, to John Ap-Rice, at the yearly rent of 14*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* And the reverſions of all theſe, and many other lands here and elſewhere, were ſold to the city,[a] on the 11th of September, in the 34th year of the ſame reign. But the crown reſumed its claim, for the manor of Barton Abbat's was granted to Anne Forteſcue, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to his heirs male, 5° Mariæ. And according to ſir Robert Atkyns, it did again *belong* to the crown in the year 1608. But it is now the property of the corporation of the city of Glouceſter.

Lands in Barton Abbat's, and the firſt feeding of a meadow called Pully-mead, and the tithes of the ſame, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Arthur Porter 32° H. 8.

[a] Civ.

A portion of tithes in St. Mary de Load, in Barton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, was granted to the chapter of Glouceſter, 33° H. 8. And other tithes in Barton Abbat's, formerly belonging to the priory of St. Oſwald, were granted to John Fernham, 22° Eliz.

The bord-lands, parcel of the manor of Barton-Abbat's, and other lands in the ſame manor, were granted in truſt, to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, 35° H. 8. And Robert Thornhill and Leonard Warcup had a grant of other lands there, 38° H. 8.

Here is a fair on the 28th day of September, which uſed to be ſo famous for large quantities of cheeſe, as to ſet the price of that article for the whole year, in all the neighbouring parts; but ſince the factors[b] have made a practice of buying it

[b] The modern cheeſe-factor is a dealer on his own ſtock, and at his own riſque; it is therefore an abuſe of the term to call him *factor*. He buys whole dairies together, which are carried from the farm-houſes to his warehouſe, and not a cheeſe of them appears in the market, except what he rejects on account of ſome imperfection. The dairy-man ſells none of his beſt cheeſe from the dealer, unleſs he be tempted by an extravagant price, or induced by ſome particular circumſtance or connexion. Some factors are either in actual poſſeſſion, or in aſſurance of forty or fifty dairies each; how then can it be difficult to account, even in a time of plenty, for the exorbitant price of cheeſe?

Our forefathers were of opinion that commerce in the great neceſſaries of life ſhould be reſtrained, and provided laws to prevent a monopoly of them; but we have lately experienced the inſufficiency of thoſe laws. If it be neceſſary in large cities and towns, that cheeſe-mongers be provided with a ſufficient ſtock for

it up at the dairy-houſes, all the cheeſe-fairs and markets in this country are ſunk to nothing; and that neceſſary article of proviſions advanced to more than double the price it bore about twenty or thirty years ſince.

The manors of King's-barton and Abbat's-barton, by a long unity of poſſeſſion, are ſo confuſed with each other, as not to be every where diſtinguiſhed.

King James the Firſt, in the 8th year of his reign, granted the hundreds of Dudſton[c] and King's-barton to ſir William Cook, knight, for twenty-one years. The next year, the ſame king granted them for ever to George and Thomas Whitmore; and George Whitmore, eſq; of Slaughter, ſon of lieutenant-general Whitmore, who died in the year 1771, is the preſent proprietor of them, and of many good eſtates in the county.

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for the inhabitants of ſuch places; yet no perſon, I believe, will think it equally neceſſary that the whole produce of the dairy be drawn into the dealers warehouſes, or ſhut up in the cheeſe-loſts, in order at length to paſs through their hands to the conſumers. I inſiſt not that the cheeſe-factor and meal-man are unlawful dealers; but it is an error in the police to ſuffer them to conduct their buſineſs after the preſent method.

[c] It is not abſolutely certain where Dudſton lay; but it was probably without the lower North-gate, beyond the Newland. It was alſo called Dudeſtan, Dodeſtan, &c. perhaps from the Saxon words *Dyd* dead, and *Stan* ſtone. It might be the common burying place in the time of the Romans. Bertachia, from *Bergenne* a grave, is mentioned in antient writings, in the reign of E. 2. and might lie adjacent to Dudſton.

The places in the hundreds of Dudſton and King's-barton are,

In the Upper Part.

Brockworth,
Barnwood,
Badgworth,
Churchdown,
Down Hatherly,
Highleaden in Rudford,
Hucklecot in Churchdown,
King's Holm,
Laſſington,
Longford,
North Hamlets,
Norton,
Sandhurſt,
Shurdington Magna,
Twigworth,
Uphatherly,
Witcombe Magna,
Wotton.

In the Middle Part.

Barton St. Mary, Glouceſter,
Barton St. Michael, Glouceſter,
Brookrup, or Brookthrop,
Elmore,
Haſcombe,
Hempſtead,
Littleworth,
Matſon,
Pitchcombe,
Prinknaſh, (extraparochial)
South Hamlets,
Tuffly,
Upton St. Leonard,
Whaddon,
Woolſtrop.

In the Lower Part.

Hartpury,
Highnam, Linton, and Over, in Churcham,
Maiſmore,
Preſton.

N. B. Each diviſion has its high conſtable.

The

The following places owe ſuit and ſervice to the court-leet of King's-barton. The hamlet of St. Michael, Barton-ſtreet, Upton St. Leonard, Pitchcombe, Hareſcombe, South-gate and Wool-ſtrop, Sandhurſt, Twigworth, Matſon, and Kingſholm.

In the year 1770, when the land-tax was at 3*s.* in the pound, Barton St. Michael paid 27*l.* 9*s.* Barton St. Mary 113*l.* 14*s.*

Of the COUNTY INFIRMARY.

THE County Infirmary, by its ſituation within the liberties of the city, ſeems to have a claim to be conſidered in this place.

About the year 1756, a ſubſcription was opened for eſtabliſhing a county infirmary, which was filled with great ſucceſs, under the auſpices of the late Lord Botetourt, and the Honourable and Reverend Dr. Talbot, who contributed to this noble charity in a meaſure adequate to their great generoſity and public ſpirit.

A large ſum of money being raiſed, and a piece of ground purchaſed in the South-gate ſtreet, in the city of Glouceſter, a very handſome and commodious building was erected for the purpoſe, and patients were admitted as ſoon as it could be got ready

ready for their reception, which was in the year 175 . But the charity was extended to proper objects, long before this houſe was built; for the governors purchaſed the Crown and Sceptre, a large inn, in the Weſt-gate ſtreet, and fitted it up for the reception of patients, 'till the contributions were ſufficient for building the preſent infirmary, towards which his late Majeſty granted 9200 feet of timber, out of the foreſt of Dean. The building coſt 6200*l.*

This extenſive charity is ſupported by annual ſubſcriptions, amounting to 997*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in the year 1767; and by the intereſt of near 12000*l.* placed out on government and land ſecurities. It is managed by a ſociety, called the Governors of the Infirmary, who have eſtabliſhed rules, by which the whole is orderly and prudently conducted.

All ſubſcribers of two guineas a year, or contributors of 20*l.* or more, at one time, are governors, and may attend and vote at the meetings.

Every ſubſcriber hath a right to recommend one in-patient, and one out-patient every year, for each guinea *per ann.* ſubſcribed and paid, provided the in-patients do not exceed five. A benefactor of 50*l.* hath the privilege of a ſubſcriber of five guineas; of 20*l.* that of two guineas *per annum.* But no ſubſcriber can have more than one in-patient at a time; nor can a benefactor of leſs than 20*l.* at one time, recommend a patient. Only ſuch as are recommended by a ſubſcriber, or benefactor,

factor, and appear to the weekly board and receiving phyſician and ſurgeon to be curable, and real objects of charity, to be admitted, and that on Thurſdays only; except in ſuch caſes as will admit of no delay.

If at any time, more ſhould be recommended than there is room for, in caſes of equal exigence, the preference is given, firſt, to thoſe that come from the greateſt diſtance; ſecondly, to the recommendation of ſuch ſubſcribers as have not ſent any in-patient, within the year of their ſubſcription; thirdly, to the recommendation of the greateſt ſubſcribers to the charity.

Proper objects excluded at any time for want of room, are entered on the books as in-patients, and received by the matron, without order, on the firſt vacancy. And perſons recommended according to the rules, are received into this infirmary from any country or nation.

Whilſt we admire the truly chriſtian charity of thoſe gentlemen who were moſt active in promoting this eſtabliſhment, we cannot too much applaud the beneficence of all who contribute to ſupport it.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

NUMBER I.

The preſent CHARTER *of the City of* GLOUCESTER.

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our city of Glouceſter, and county or vill of the city of Glouceſter, hath of long time been a borough and vill very antient and populous, and by its ſituation borders upon the bank of the famous navigable river of Severn; where alſo into the ſpacious haven of the ſame city, called the Key, ſhips and boats laden with goods, as well to be exported as imported, by the daily ebbing and flowing of the ſea, continually do arrive: And whereas the citizens and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, vill, or city, as well by land as by water, have, uſe, and enjoy, divers franchiſes and privileges, by virtue of ſeveral charters and letters patents, by our late moſt dear father, king Charles, of bleſſed memory, and divers other of our progenitors and predeceſſors, late kings and queens of England; and alſo by us to them and their predeceſſors heretofore granted; and alſo by preſcription and cuſtoms in the aforeſaid city or haven obſerved and kept: And whereas our beloved ſubjects the mayor and burgeſſes of our city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, have under their common ſeal ſurrendered up our charter, bearing date on the 16th day of November, in the 16th year of our reign to them before granted; which ſurrender we have accepted, and by theſe preſents do accept: And whereas the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter have humbly beſought us to grant anew to them the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of liberties, franchiſes, privileges freedoms, inheritances, and rights whatſoever, in the ſaid former charters and grants of our anceſtors contained; and that we would be pleaſed

to confirm them for the future for ever: And that we, for the better government of the city aforeſaid, would join the citizens and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, by whatſoever name or names of incorporation they were heretofore incorporated, or whether they were before incorporated or not, in one body politic, by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter in the county of the ſame city; and that we would by our letters patents ratify and confirm it, or by what other means ſhall ſeem to us expedient:

We therefore willing that in the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, there may be one certain and undoubted manner of form and rule for the keeping of the peace and government of the people there: and that the ſaid city may henceforward be and remain a city of peace and quietneſs, and as we hope, for the terror of evil doers, and the reward of thoſe that do well; and that our peace and other acts of juſtice may be well and truly there kept; and hoping, that if the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of the city aforeſaid, do by this our grant enjoy their liberties and privileges, that then they will hold themſelves eſpecially bound to exhibit and employ their utmoſt powers and endeavours in the ſervice of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors: *Know ye*, That we, in conſideration of your faithful ſervice to us heretofore done, and hereafter to be done, of our ſpecial grace and favour, of our own accord and mere motion, have willed, ordained, conſtituted, declared, and granted, and by this preſent charter do will, ordain, conſtitute, declare and grant, that our city and vill of Glouceſter for the future for ever, be named and called by the name of the city of Glouceſter, in the county of the city of Glouceſter; and that the ſaid city of Glouceſter, in the county or vill of the city of Glouceſter, henceforth for ever may and ſhall be one free city and county of itſelf; and that the citizens, burgeſſes, and inhabitants of the city aforeſaid, who at the time of the aforeſaid ſurrender, were burgeſſes or freemen of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, may, and ſhall hereafter be, by virtue of theſe preſents, one body corporate and political, by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, in the county of the city of Glouceſter.

And we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant, erect, make, appoint, confirm, and declare them, a body corporate and political, really and fully, by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and of the county of the city of Glouceſter, and by the ſame name may have a perpetual ſucceſſion; and that they, by the name of the mayor and

and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and of the county of the ſame city, may, and ſhall hereafter for ever be fit perſons, and in law capable of having, getting, receiving, and poſſeſſing manors, lands and tenements, liberties, privileges, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and inheritances, of what nature and kind ſoever they be, to them and their ſucceſſors, in fee, or for ever, or for a term of a year or years, or any otherwiſe howſoever: As alſo goods or chattles, or any other things, of what kind, name, nature, or quality ſoever. As likewiſe, to have and retain all manors, lands, and tenements, liberties, privileges, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and inheritances whatſoever: As alſo, all goods and chattles of which they were any way ſeized or poſſeſſed before the aforeſaid ſurrender: And alſo, to give, grant, let, ſet, aſſign, or diſpoſe of manors, lands, tenements, and inheritances, and to do and execute all things by that name; and by the ſame name, the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, in the county of the city of Glouceſter, may plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places, and before all judges, juſtices, and other perſons and officers of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever; and all others in all and ſingular actions, ſuits, plaints, cauſes, matters, and demands, of what kind or nature ſoever, in the ſame manner and form as all other our liege ſubjects of this kingdom of England, being any other body politic or incorporate within our kingdom of England, and fit men and capable in law, may have, get, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy, retain, give, grant, let, ſet, aſſign, or diſpoſe of, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, do, promiſe, and execute.

And that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, have, for ever, a common ſeal, to be uſed in whatſoever buſineſs may happen to them, or their ſucceſſors: And be it lawful for the ſame the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, from time to time at their pleaſure, to break, change, alter, and make anew the ſaid ſeal, as to them ſhall ſeem good.

And whereas, ever ſince the memory of man, there was a cuſtom within the ſaid village, borough, or city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that certain *capital burgeſſes* of the ſame borough, city, or village, in number ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, who by the reſt of the burgeſſes were thought moſt diſcreet, were choſen into the common council of the ſaid borough, vill, or city; and that upon the death of any one or more of them, that ſome one or more of the ſaid borough, village, or city, was choſen freely,

and without any conſtraint or compulſion, into the common council of the ſaid borough, vill, or city, aforeſaid: We therefore, at the humble petition of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, intending and deſigning to reduce the number of the ſaid capital burgeſſes to a greater certainty, do will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that for the future for ever there are, and ſhall be within the city aforeſaid, thirty capital burgeſſes at the leaſt, and not more than forty, to be choſen out of all the burgeſſes, who ſhall be named the common council of the city of Glouceſter: And that there be, and ſhall be, twelve of the burgeſſes aforeſaid, being of the common council of the city aforeſaid, (in the form in theſe preſents following, choſen and appointed) who ſhall be named aldermen of the city aforeſaid, and that there be, and ſhall be, one of the aldermen aforeſaid, (as in the form in theſe preſents following, choſen and appointed) who ſhall be named mayor of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid; and that the other eleven aldermen of the city, for the time being, be from time to time reſpectively aſſiſtant in council to the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, in all matters, cauſes, and buſineſſes, any ways touching or concerning the government of the city aforeſaid; and that the reſt of the common council of the ſame city ſhall all and every of them attend and aſſiſt the mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, in all matters, cauſes, and buſineſſes, concerning the ſaid city, whenſoever they, or either of them, ſhall be ſummoned or called by the command of the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them.

Alſo our will and pleaſure is, and we by theſe preſents do grant for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that their ſucceſſors for ever have one honourable man, and learned in the laws of this our kingdom of England (as in the form of theſe preſents following) who ſhall be named Recorder of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, from time to time to execute all things belonging to his office, for the public good of the ſame city.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, aldermen, and reſt of the common council of the city of Glouceſter, for the time being, or major part of them, who upon public ſummons have gathered together, and if upon any ſuch occaſion their votes happen to be equal, that then that part of whom the mayor

of

of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, may, and ſhall have from time to time, full power and authority of making, ordaining, and conſtituting ſuch laws, ſtatutes, and decrees, in writing, as ſhall ſeem ſafe, honeſt, and neceſſary, according to the diſcretion of them, or the major part of them, or in equal votes, to that part of them whereof the mayor for the time being is one, for the good rule and government of the city aforeſaid, and of all and ſingular officers, miniſters, artificers, inhabitants, or reſidents, within the city aforeſaid, or the liberties or ſuburbs of the ſame; and for a model in what method or order they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and all and ſingular officers, miniſters, burgeſſes, tradeſmen, or reſidents, within the ſaid city, or liberties, or ſuburbs of the ſame, may behave themſelves, and uſe, exerciſe, and perform their ſeveral and reſpective offices, functions, and trades, for the public good and profit of the ſaid city, and for the well managing of all things whatſoever, touching and concerning the government and good proviſion for the ſaid city.

And that they the ſaid mayor, burgeſſes, and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, or in caſe of equal votes, that party whereof the mayor of the city for the time being is one, having ordained, made, and eſtabliſhed any inſtitutions and decrees of this kind, may puniſh the offenders againſt the laws and inſtitutions of this nature, by impriſonment of body, by fines and amerciaments, or by either of them, as for the better obſervation of the ſaid laws and inſtitutions ſhall ſeem neceſſary, fit, and requiſite, to the ſaid mayor, aldermen, or common council men, or the major part of them, or in equal vote, to that part whereof the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, to appoint, limit, and provide; and that the ſheriffs and other miniſters and officers of the city aforeſaid, may have power to levy the ſaid fines or amerciaments by diſtreſs or otherwiſe, at their pleaſure, for the uſe of the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city, and their ſucceſſors, without any hinderance from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or from any officeror officers, or miniſter of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or without any account thereof to be given to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors. All which reſpective laws or inſtitutions made or to be made, we will to be obſerved under the penalties in them contained; provided that ſuch laws, inſtitutions, impriſonments, fines, and amerciaments be reaſonable, and not repugnant, nor contrary to the laws, ſtatutes, cuſtoms, or rights of our kingdom of England.

And for the better execution of our will and grant in this part mentioned,

mentioned, we have aſſigned, named, appointed, and made, and by theſe preſents do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſign, name, appoint, and make our well beloved Henry Fowler, eſq; the preſent mayor of the city aforeſaid; farther willing, that the ſaid Henry Fowler continue in the office of mayor of the city aforeſaid, from the date of theſe preſents, until the Monday next enſuing the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel uext; and that then one other of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid be duly choſen and ſworn to the office of mayor, according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents following expreſſed and declared, if the ſaid Henry Fowler ſhall ſo long live, unleſs in the mean while he be duly removed from his office, according to the ordinances and proviſions hereafter in theſe preſents expreſſed:

And we have alſo aſſigned, named, created, appointed, and made, and do, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſign, name, create, appoint, and make our well beloved Sir William Morton, kt. one of our juſtices of our court of common pleas, before us, whereſoever we may be, to be holden, to be the preſent recorder of the city aforeſaid; farther willing, that the ſaid Sir William Morton ſhall continue in the office of recorder of the city aforeſaid during his natural life, from the date of theſe preſents, unleſs he ſhall be duly removed from that office by ſurrender, or according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed.

Alſo we have aſſigned, named, created, appointed, and made, and do by theſe preſents aſſign, name, create, appoint, and make, Henry Norwood, William Cooke, Duncombe Colcheſter, eſqrs; Henry Bret, William Selwyn, eſquires, William Ruſſel, Thomas Price, John Wagſtaffe, the aforeſaid Henry Fowler, John Guithens, Thomas Aram, and John Rogers, to be the preſent aldermen of the city aforeſaid; and in that office reſpectively to be continued from the date of theſe preſents, during the natural life of them, and either of them, unleſs in the mean time, for their ill goxernment and behaviour in their office, or for any offence or offences, default or defaults, by them committed and done, they, or any of them, according to the orders and proviſions in that caſe made and provided, be duly and lawfully from that office removed.

We have likewiſe aſſigned, nominated, created, appointed and made, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents nominate, create, appoint, and make, William Lambe and Samuel Roſe, to be the preſent bailiffs of the city of Glouceſter, and ſheriffs of the ſaid city and county of the ſame, to be

continued

continued in that office reſpectively, from the date of theſe preſents until the Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel; and that then two more of the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, being of the common council, ſhall be duly choſen and ſworn, according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter following expreſſed and declared, if the ſaid William Lambe and Samuel Roſe, or either of them, ſhall ſo long live, unleſs in the mean time they, or either of them, be (according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed) duly removed.

We have alſo aſſigned, nominated, created, appointed and made, and do, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſign, nominate, create, appoint, and make, John Powell, eſq; Robert Halford, John Marſton, Francis Singleton, Arnold Aram, William Lambe, Samuel Roſe, William Jordan, John Price, Thomas Luge, Matthias Bower, Richard Stephens, Nicholas Phelps, Giles Weblye, John Cromwell, John Campion, Joſeph Ludlow, Walter Vecie, Joſeph Phelps, Thomas Goſlinge, Daniel Comeline, John Perkes, John Webb, William Corſeley, Cornelius Plott, Daniel Collins, Nicholas Lane, and John Biſhop, to be of the common council of the ſaid city, and to be continued in the office of common council men from the date of theſe preſents, during the natural life or lives of them, and every of them, unleſs in the mean time for their ill government and behaviour in that office, or for any fault or offence by them, or any of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done, they, or either of them, ſhall, according to the laws, proviſions and orders hereafter expreſſed, be from that office duly removed.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we have ordered, that if any of the aldermen, ſheriffs, or bailiffs before named, or either of them, or any other burgeſs of the common council aforenamed, ſhall, upon notice given, refuſe to take upon him the burthen of any office of this kind, as of alderman, bailiff, ſheriff, or common council man, that then in that caſe it ſhall be lawful for the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, to chuſe another alderman, bailiff, ſheriff, or common council man, inſtead of him ſo refuſing; and, in ſuch an election, to proceed as if the ſaid alderman, bailiff, ſheriff, or common council man were dead, or lawfully removed from his office.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents ordain, that, if any one of the aldermen or burgeſſes of the common council aforenamed were not a freeman of the city aforeſaid, at the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid, that then, and in that caſe, ſuch alderman

and

and burgeſs, having within one month next after the date of theſe preſents, taken the ſacrament reſpectively required by due form of law, he ſhall be admitted and made a freeman of the city aforeſaid; and notwithſtanding his defect at admiſſion, yet the ſacrament reſpectively required being firſt taken, he ſhall, by virtue of theſe letters patents, be for ever reputed a freeman of the city aforeſaid, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and ſhall continue alderman, or common council man, in the ſame manner and form as he could, or ought, if he had been a freeman at the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid, any defect of admiſſion to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council men of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, or in equal votes, that part or equal number of them, whereof the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, may have full power and authority to chuſe ſuch, and ſo many of the moſt honeſt and diſcreet burgeſſes to make up the number of thirty in the common council in the whole at the leaſt; or to increaſe that number, ſo that they exceed not the number of forty at the moſt, as ſhall ſeem expedient to them, the mayor, aldermen, and common council men aforeſaid, or the major part of them, to be the reſt of the burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid, being thirty at the leaſt, and not above forty at the moſt; and that the ſaid burgeſſes ſo choſen into the common council, ſhall remain and continue in the ſaid office, during the natural lives of them, or either of them, unleſs they, or either of them, ſhall, for any faults by them, or either of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or the major part of them; or in caſe of equal votes, by that part whereof the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

And whereas Richard the IIId, late king of England, by his letters patents, willed and ordained, that there ſhould be an yearly election made, as well of the mayor of the city aforeſaid, as of other officers of the ſame city, by four and twenty electors, viz. by the twelve aldermen of the city aforeſaid, and twelve other of the moſt legal and diſcreet burgeſſes of the ſaid city; which words being ſubject to an uncertain and doubtful conſtruction, have cauſed divers elections to be made at uncertain times: We therefore, of our ſpecial grace and favour, deſiring to reduce the election

election of the mayor and other officers of the city aforeſaid, to a certainty, for the honour and common good of the ſaid city, and avoiding of popular tumults, do will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that every year henceforward, on the Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, the mayor and aldermen, and reſt of the burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid, in great ſolemnity, ſhall meet together in the guildhall, or ſome other convenient place within the city aforeſaid, or ſuch and ſo many as ſhall then remain and continue; and then and there, the mayor, aldermen, and the ſenior ſheriff, or ſuch of them as are then and there preſent; and ſo many other of the burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid, by order of election firſt in that office, and ſeniors to the reſt of the common council, being there preſent, as ſhall make up the number of twenty in the whole, be, and ſhall be for that time, electors of the mayor, bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, and coroner and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city for the year enſuing; which twenty electors being called together by themſelves in the council chamber of the ſaid guildhall, or any other convenient place within the city aforeſaid, may proceed to the election of the mayor, and other officers aforenamed, for the year enſuing; and in that election, the ſaid twenty electors, or the major part of them, ſhall ſeverally nominate and elect the mayor and other officers of the city aforeſaid; and if thoſe electors votes ſhall, in the election of either of thoſe officers, be equal, ſo that ten of them ſhall defend, and the other ten deny the election, that then, and in every ſuch caſe, the election of the mayor of the city aforeſaid, and other officers of the ſame, ſhall be made and concluded by thoſe ten electors, of whom the mayor, or in his abſence, the ſenior alderman ſhall be one; and that thoſe twenty electors, from time to time henceforward for ever, may and ſhall have power and authority, in manner and form aforeſaid, to nominate and elect yearly for ever, on the Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, one of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, to be mayor for the whole year then next following; as alſo, another of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, to be the coroner of the county of the ſame city, for one whole year then next enſuing; and likewiſe, two of the burgeſſes of the common council of the ſaid city, for the time being, to be bailiffs of the city, and ſheriffs of the county of the city aforeſaid, for one whole year

then next following; and one other honeſt and diſcreet man to be chamberlain of the ſaid city, to be continued in that office for one whole year, unleſs he be for ſome reaſonable cauſe, according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents expreſſed, from that office duly removed: And that that alderman, who, as before, ſhall be nominated and elected mayor of the city aforeſaid, before he be admitted to the execution of his office, ſhall take a corporal oath in the preſence of the laſt and next precedent mayor of the city aforeſaid, if he ſhall be there preſent, and the reſt of the aldermen aforeſaid, or ſix or more of them; and in the preſence of ſo many of the common council, and the reſt of the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, as ſhall be then and there preſent, well, truly, and faithfully to execute the office of mayor of the city aforeſaid, in all things belonging thereunto: To which precedent mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or ſix or more of them, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter this oath to the mayor elect; and that this alderman aforeſaid being choſen and ſworn mayor, after this oath taken, may, and ſhall execute the office of mayor of the city aforeſaid, for one whole year then next enſuing, until another be duly choſen and ſworn to that office, according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents expreſſed and declared, unleſs for ſome fault or faults, offence or offences, by him the mayor of the ſaid city, for the time being, committed and done, he ſhall, by the aldermen and common council of the city, ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt there preſent, or the major part, or any other lawful way, be from his office removed: Which mayor of the city aforeſaid failing, as in the form aforeſaid, we, for our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, will and declare to be liable to be removed and diveſted of his office.

And if it ſhould happen that the mayor of the city aforeſaid ſo choſen, or hereafter to be choſen, ſhould die, or be removed, after his election or ſwearing, and before the Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel then next following, that then, as often as this caſe ſhall happen, the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, the ſheriffs, or ſuch of them as ſhall be then and there preſent, and as many of the ſenior burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid, being there preſent, as ſhall make up the number of four and twenty, being gathered together in the guildhall, or ſome other convenient place within the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or the major part of them; and in caſe of equal votes, that part whereof the ſenior alderman there preſent

ſent is one, immediately after the death or removal of the mayor of the city aforeſaid, may, and ſhall have power, and ſhall chooſe one other of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, to be mayor of the ſaid city; and after the oath in that part required, in manner and form aforeſaid, by him taken, be continued until another be choſen and ſworn to that office.

And farther, our will and pleaſure is, that one other of the aldermen of the city aforeſatd, who, as before, ſhall be nominated and elected coroner of the city aforeſaid, before he be admitted to the execution of that office, ſhall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the city aforeſaid, newly choſen and ſworn, or, in his abſence, before the aldermen of the ſaid city, or ſix or more of them, that he will well and truly perform the office of coroner of the county of the city aforeſaid, and faithfully execute all things to that office belong; to which mayor ſo newly elected and ſworn, and to the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or to any ſix or more of them, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority, from time to time, to adminiſter the oath of a coroner to him choſen; and that the aforeſaid alderman being ſo choſen and ſworn to the office of a coroner, after he hath taken the aforeſaid oath, ſhall execute the office of a coroner for one whole year then next following, and then until another be, according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents expreſſed and declared, in due manner and form, to that office elected and ſworn; unleſs, in the mean time, for any fault or defaults, offence or offences, by him the ſaid coroner of the city aforeſaid committed and done, or to be committed and done, he ſhall, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council men of the city aforeſaid, on this part ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or by the major part or number of them, be from that office duly and lawfully removed.

And that they, the two burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid, who ſhall be choſen and nominated to be bailiffs of the city aforeſaid, and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city, before they be admitted to the execution of that office, ſhall take a corporal oath, before the mayor of the city aforeſaid, then duly elected and ſworn, or, in his abſence, in the preſence of the aldermen of the ſaid city, or any ſix or more of them, that they, or either of them, will well and truly, and faithfully, perform the office of bailiffs of the city aforeſaid, and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city, and faithfully execute all things to that office belonging; to which mayor newly elected and ſworn, and the al-

dermen of the city aforeſaid, or any ſix or more of them, in manner aforeſaid, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter the ſaid oath to the bailiffs of the city aforeſaid, and the county ſheriffs of the ſame city; and that the ſaid burgeſſes being choſen bailiffs and ſheriffs, ſhall execute the office of bailiffs and ſheriffs for one whole year then next following; and thence 'till two more be duly elected and ſworn to that office, according to the orders and proviſions above declared and expreſſed, unleſs in the mean while, for any fault or faults, offence or offence, by the bailiffs and ſheriffs for the time being, committed and done, or to be committed and done, they, or either of them, ſhall, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or by the major part of them, be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

And that the chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, ſo nominated and elected as aforeſaid, before he be admitted to that office, ſhall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the city aforeſaid, then newly choſen and ſworn, or, in his abſence, before the aldermen of the ſame city, or any ſix or more of them, and ſhall find and give ſuch good and ſufficient ſecurity, for the true and faithful execution of the office of a chamberlain, and all things thereunto belonging, as the mayor for the time being, and the burgeſſes of the ſaid city, being then and there preſent, ſhall approve of; to which mayor ſo newly choſen and ſworn, and to the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or any ſix or more of them, we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter the oath of chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, and to take and approve of the ſecurity tendered by the chamberlain aforeſaid; and that the ſaid burgeſs then choſen and ſworn chamberlain, ſhall continue in the office of chamberlain until, for any fault or faults, offence or offences, by him committed and done, or to be committed and done, he ſhall be by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, in that caſe ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or the major part or number of them; or in caſe of equal votes, that part whereof the mayor of the city for the time being is one, or in his abſence, the ſenior of the aldermen then and there preſent, be from that office lawfully and duly removed; which ſaid coroner, ſheriffs, and bailiffs, or chamberlain, in manner aforeſaid failing, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, declare liable to be removed.

And if it ſhould happen that any of the ſaid officers, as ſheriff, coroner, or chamberlain, ſhould die, or be removed from his office after his election, and before the ſaid Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, that then and in ſuch caſe, as often as it ſhall happen, the mayor, aldermen, and ſenior ſheriff of the city aforeſaid, or ſuch of them as ſhall be then and there preſent, and as many other of the ſenior burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid being there preſent as ſhall make up the number of twenty in the whole, being gathered together in the guildhall aforeſaid, or any other convenient place within the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them; or in caſe of equal votes, the part whereof the mayor for the time, or, in his abſence, the ſenior of the aldermen there preſent is one, ſhall immediately after the death or removal of any of the ſaid officer or officers, nominate and elect another to that office, to be continued after the oaths taken, until another be to that office duly elected and ſworn.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant, that as often as the office of recorder of the city aforeſaid ſhall, by the death, ſurrender, or removal of any one, happen to be void, that then it ſhall be lawful, and be it lawful, for the mayor, aldermen, and common council aforeſaid, or the major part of them that ſhall be preſent at the election, to nominate one honourable and famous man, learned in the law of this our kingdom of England, to be recorder of the city aforeſaid, to be continued in that office, and to exerciſe and execute all things thereunto belonging, until by death, ſurrender, or any other reaſonable cauſe, or according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents expreſſed, he ſhall be from that office duly removed; and that he the ſaid recorder, being nominated and elected, ſhall, before he be admitted to the execution of his office, before the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or, in his abſence, before the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or any ſix or more of them, take a corporal oath for the performance of his office in all things, for the greateſt profit and advantage and public good of the ſaid city: To which mayor and aldermen we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter the ſaid oath to the perſon choſen to be recorder aforeſaid.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, give and grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid,

ſaid, being ſolemnly for that purpoſe called together, ſo that there be four and twenty there preſent at the leaſt, or the major part of them, may and ſhall have full power and authority to remove and expel any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, from the office, place, and authority of an alderman of the city aforeſaid; and as often as it ſhall happen that any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid ſhall die, or be removed from his or their office or offices in manner aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful, and be it lawful, for the mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid then remaining, or the major part of them, to nominate and elect ſome one or more of the ſix ſenior burgeſſes of the common council of the ſaid city for the time being, under the degree of an alderman, as they ſhall think moſt fit, into the place or places of the ſaid alderman or aldermen removed, or deceaſed, to be an alderman, or aldermen of the city aforeſaid, to be continued in that office, and to exerciſe and execute all things thereunto belonging, during their natural lives, unleſs for ſome defect or defects, fault or faults, offence or offences, by him or them committed and done, they, or either of them ſhall be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

We alſo farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and to their ſucceſſors, that from time to time henceforth it may be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, by act or order of the common council, to place and diſpoſe any member or members, in any place or order in theſe preſents mentioned, higher than the ſaid member or members before were, any thing herein contained notwithſtanding.

And our farther will is, and we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever may, and ſhall have, within the liberties, limits, and precincts of the ſaid city, one honeſt and diſcreet man to be town clerk of the city aforeſaid, to execute all things belonging to and concerning that office, within the liberties and precincts of the county of the city aforeſaid, from time to time to be choſen by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, being preſent at the election: And we have aſſigned and nominated, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, conſtitute and make our well beloved John Dorney, eſq; to be the preſent town clerk, willing that the ſaid John Dorney ſhall continue in the ſaid office during his

his life, unleſs by ſurrender, or for ſome other reaſonable cauſe in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed, he ſhall be from that office duly removed.

And we have farther granted, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, that they may, and ſhall have one other honeſt and diſcreet man to be ſword bearer, within the city and ſuburbs, limits, and liberties of the ſame, to perform all things touching and concerning that office within the ſaid city, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, to be choſen by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the ſame city, or the major part of them, as many as are willing to be preſent at the election; and that the ſword bearer of the city aforeſaid ſhall, from time to time, wait and attend upon the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, in all things touching and belonging to his office: And he ſhall bear before the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being, within the ſaid city and limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, one ſword, with a ſheath of any colour, having the arms of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and the arms of the city aforeſaid, in gold and ſilver engraven upon it: And that the aboveſaid town clerk and ſword bearer, before they, or either of them, be admitted to the performances of their reſpective offices, ſhall take a corporal oath, that they will well and faithfully execute their offices, before the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or, in his abſence, in the preſence of the aldermen of the ſaid city, or any ſix or more of them: To which mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, grant full power and authority to adminiſter the oath of a town clerk or ſword bear in form aforeſaid: And that the ſaid town clerk and ſword bearer being elected and ſworn, ſhall execute and perform the reſpective offices of town clerk and ſword bearer during their natural lives, unleſs for ſome fault or faults, offence or offences, by them, or either of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done, they, or either of them, ſhall, by the mayor, aldermen and common council, in that caſe ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or the major part of them; or in caſe of equal votes, that part whereof the mayor, if he be preſent, or, in his abſence, the ſenior of the aldermen there preſent, is one, be from their reſpective offices duly removed; which town clerk and ſword bearer, or either of them, ſo failing, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will and declare liable to be removed.

And

And our farther pleaſure is, and we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors may, and ſhall henceforth for ever, have within the city aforeſaid, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, four ſerjeants at mace, to execute and perform all things belonging to that office, within the city aforeſaid, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, to be choſen in the ſame manner and form, and the ſame perſons as they were wont heretofore; and each of them ſhall carry before the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, according to the cuſtom long ſince there obſerved, a ſilver mace, with the arms of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and the arms of the city aforeſaid, wrought and engraven upon it. And alſo, that the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, may, and ſhall have, within the city aforeſaid, ſuch and ſo many officers to execute and perform all things touching and belonging to thoſe reſpective offices, in ſuch manner and form, from time to time to be choſen, continued, and removed, within the city aforeſaid, and limits and liberties of the ſame, as they were wont to be choſen, conſtituted, continued and removed: And that the ſaid ſerjeants at mace, and other officers of the city aforeſaid, from time to time to be nominated and elected, ſhall, before they, or either of them, be admitted to the execution of their offices, take a corporal oath, well and faithfully to perform all things relating to their office, before the mayor of the city aforeſaid, or ſuch other perſon or perſons as are wont to be preſent at the ſwearing of thoſe officers: To which mayor and other perſons aforeſaid, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, grant full power and authority to adminiſter the oath to the ſerjeants at mace, and other officers aforeſaid, according to the cuſtom in that city long ſince obſerved and kept.

And we do farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that if any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or burgeſſes of the common council of the ſame city, whether he be inhabiting or reſident within the city aforeſaid, and limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, or without, ſhall be elected and nominated to the office of mayor, alderman, bailiff, chamberlain, burgeſs of the common council of the ſaid city, or coroner or ſheriff of the county of the ſame city, or conſtable, or any other inferior officer, except the office of recorder, town clerk, ſword bearer, or ſerjeant at mace; and having

having notice and cognizance given them of the election of them, or either of them, ſhall refuſe to take the oath, or comply with the ſubſcriptions in that caſe by ſtatute eſpecially provided, to make them capable of, and fit to execute the offices on them impoſed, that then it ſhall be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, to commit him or them ſo refuſing to execute the office or offices to which he or they were elected, to the goal of the city aforeſaid, there to remain until he or they ſhall be willing to undertake the ſaid office or offices; and to impoſe ſuch a fine or amerciament on him or them ſo refuſing, as to the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or the major part of them, ſhall reaſonably ſeem expedient; and that they may lawfully keep him or them ſo refuſing in the ſaid goal, until they ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid, thoſe fines and amerciaments as aforeſaid, for the public uſe of the city aforeſaid; and, if it ſhall ſeem fit to the mayor, aldermen, and common council men of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, to expel, remove, or deprive him or them of the liberties and franchiſes of the city aforeſaid.

And we have farther granted, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that if any cuſtom herein contained be deficient, or not compleat, or any new cuſtoms have ariſen that want altering and mending, they, the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, may find a remedy agreeable to honeſty and reaſon, for the public good of the citizens and burgeſſes of the ſaid city, and of other our faithful ſubjects thereto reſorting, as often as to them ſhall ſeem expedient; provided that the alterations of this kind be profitable to us and our people, and agreeable to honeſty and reaſon as aforeſaid; and that they be not repugnant to the royal prerogative of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and contrary to the laws and ſtatutes of this kingdom of England then in force.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, grant, that the mayor, biſhop of the dioceſe of Glouceſter, for the time being, the recorder of the ſame city, the dean of the cathedral church of the holy and indiviſible trinity in Glouceſter, the aldermen of the ſame city, and two ſuch of the prebends of the ſame church, for the time being, as we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall from time to time appoint and name, ſhall for the future for ever, they, and every of them, be juſtices, to be kept, and keep

the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the city of Glouceſter and county of the ſame, and limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſaid city and county thereof; and for the putting in execution of the ſtatutes and laws concerning tradeſmen and labourers, and enquiring into weights, meaſures, and all other things belonging to the office of a juſtice of the peace; which ſaid biſhop, dean, and two prebendaries of the cathedral church aforeſaid, ſhall from time to time for ever, by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by commiſſion under the great ſeal of England, and at the pleaſure of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, from time to time to be renewed, we will that they, and either of them, be authorized and appointed to the office of juſtice of the peace, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and that the ſaid mayor, biſhop, recorder, dean, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, made, and to be made, conſtituted, and to be conſtituted juſtices of the peace, by virtue of theſe preſents, or any three or more of them, of whom the mayor, biſhop, recorder, dean, two prebendaries, or any of the ſix ſenior aldermen being two, may appoint, keep, and hold, ſeſſions of the peace, in the ſame manner and form as any other juſtices of the peace being aſſigned to enquire into treſpaſſes and crimes, and to hear and determine controverſies, may, or can; and that they have full power and authority to enquire into any offences, neglects, or defaults whatſoever, committed within the city aforeſaid, or the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, or that may any time hereafter be committed and done; and there to do and execute all things which any other juſtices of the peace within any county, city, vill, or borough incorporate, within the kingdom of England, may, or can enquire into, do and execute: Alſo, we will and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, the biſhop of Glouceſter for the time being, the dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, the recorder, the two prebendaries, and the aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, and every one or more of them, of whom the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, one of the ſaid two prebendaries, or any of the ſix ſenior aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, being two, ſhall be of the quorum, ſhall from time to time be juſtices of the peace, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to make a goal delivery in the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city, of all priſoners therein kept, according to the laws, cuſtoms, and ſtatutes of our kingdom of England: And that the ſheriffs and coroner of the county of the city aforeſaid ſhall make return of all juries, pannels, attachments, and indentures,

indentures, by them taken, or henceforward to be taken, before the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, of whom the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, one of the ſaid two prebendaries, and any of the ſaid ſix ſenior aldermen of the city aforeſaid, ſhall be of the quorum, and ſhall be attendant whenever it ſhall pleaſe to make a goal delivery in all things thereunto belonging; and from time to time execute and obey the precepts of the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or any of them, in the ſame manner and form as other ſheriffs and coroners within our kingdom of England before any juſtices in the ſaid kingdom, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, have been wont and ought to do, return, and execute, as touching any goal delivery; and that they the ſaid mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or any of them, may by them and their ſervants and deputies take and arreſt all murderers, manſlayers, robbers, felons, and other malefactors, within the ſaid city, county, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame to be found; and bring, or cauſe to be brought, to the goal within the city aforeſaid, there to be kept, until by due proceedings at law they ſhall be delivered, any other order, decree, or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding: And alſo, that they, or any of them, may not proceed to determination of any treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon, without the ſpecial command of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, within the city aforeſaid, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame.

Alſo we will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor of this city for the time being, and his ſucceſſors, may, from time to time for ever, have, uſe, and execute the office of clerk of the market, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, together with all things belonging to the ſaid office, in all and ſingular matters and cauſes concerning that office within the city aforeſaid, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, and within the county of the ſame city, as well in the preſence of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as in our abſence, and they ſhall enjoy this office ſucceſſively; and, at their goings out, levy all fines and amerciaments to and for the uſe of the mayor and his ſucceſſors, without any account to be made to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors: And, for the time to come, that no clerk of the market of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, except the mayor of the city aforeſaid, ſhall enter upon any thing belonging to the

execution of the ſaid office, or, under colour of his office, any ways poſſes himſelf of any thing in the ſaid city, or within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, or within the county of the ſaid city, or any part or parcel of it.

Alſo we will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor of the city aforeſaid, and his ſucceſſors, may do, exerciſe, and execute all and ſingular things belonging to the office of ſteward and marſhal of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city; and may do, execute, and exerciſe thoſe things, as well in the preſence of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as in our abſence, without the contradiction of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as quietly, freely, and entirely, as if they, or either of them, had before exerciſed and executed the office of marſhal and ſteward, and all things thereunto belonging, or before might have exerciſed and executed the ſame: And that the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, or any inhabitant or reſident within the city aforeſaid, or within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the county of the ſame city, being called to execute any precepts or commands of the ſteward or marſhal of the houſhold, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or any officers of the court of the ſteward or marſhal of the ſaid houſhold, of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any deputy or deputies, being called to appear before them, or either of them, are not holden and bound to obey: And that no ſteward or marſhal of the houſe of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or any officers of the court of the ſteward or marſhal of the ſaid houſhold, beſides the mayor and his ſucceſſors and their officers, may enter the city aforeſaid, the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, or the county of the city aforeſaid, either in the preſence or abſence of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to hold any ſeſſions, make any enquiry, or execute any commands, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or of the ſteward or marſhal of the houſhold aforeſaid, to make any goal delivery, or to perform any of the reſpective offices of them, for any emergent occaſion whatſoever.

And we alſo will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, may, and ſhall have full power and authority, from time to time, as often as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary, to tax and

and aſſeſs all burgeſſes, citizens, inhabitants, and reſidents within the city aforeſaid, and liberties and precincts of the ſame, ſome certain pence to be paid and anſwered by them, for the maintaining and repairing of the bridges within the city aforeſaid, and towards the neceſſary and requiſite expences of the ſaid city and county of the ſame, and for other cauſes and matters touching and concerning the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame; and upon refuſal of payment of ſuch pence by them from time to time to be taxed and aſſeſſed, to levy them upon all citizens, burgeſſes, inhabitants, and reſidents within the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city, to and for the uſe aforeſaid, by diſtreſs, impriſonment of their bodies, or any other lawful way whatſoever, according to the laws and cuſtoms of our kingdom of England, and as in any other city, borough, or vill incorporate, within this kingdom of England, it is uſed and accuſtomed: And theſe our letters patents, or an inrolled copy of the ſame, ſhall from time to time be to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, a ſufficient warrant and ſecurity.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that no guild or fraternity within the city aforeſaid, may have the power, authority and juriſdiction of making, appointing and conſtituting any ſtatutes or conſtitutions whatſoever, to oblige or bind any of the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, or any one or more of any fraternity within the ſaid city, unleſs they may and ſhall have power, authority, and licence to make ſuch ſtatutes, orders, and conſtitutions, from the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, under the common ſeal of the ſaid city, witneſſing ſuch licence, power and authority: Aud that all and ſingular laws, orders, ſtatutes, conſtitutions, and decrees whatſoever, made, or to be made, by any fraternity or guild within the city aforeſaid, without ſuch power, authority, and licence, under the common ſeal of the city aforeſaid, ſhall be void in law, and had and reputed of none effect; any ſtatute, act, order or proviſion, or any matter or cauſe to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas, by the letters patents of our predeceſſor Richard the IId, made in the 21ſt year of his reign, it was granted, that the burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould for ever have cognizance of all pleas of lands or tenements within the ſaid vill, ſuburbs, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, as well of aſſize of novel diſſeiſin, as of mort d'aunceſtre, and certificates of perſons arraigned, as of the debts, treſpaſſes, and

any

any other pleas, real or perſonal, within the ſaid vill, ſuburbs and precincts of the ſame, before the ſaid bailiffs in the ſaid guildhall to be holden; from which time, by other ſeveral letters patents, or by ſome other our letters patents, and of our predeceſſors of this kingdom of England, the ſaid vill of Glouceſter was erected and brought into a city, enlarged alſo by the hundreds aforeſaid annexed to it; and the bailiffs of the vill aforeſaid were tranſlated and altered into the mayor and ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city: We therefore, willing to extend and eſtabliſh the aforeſaid privileges and juriſdictions of the aforeſaid bailiffs within the vill aforeſaid, and precincts of the ſame, and through the whole city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city; and limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, into a mayor, bailiff, and chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city; we will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, may from time to time have a court within the city aforeſaid, before the mayor or his deputy, the ſheriffs and bailiffs of the ſaid city for the time being, or any two or more of them, (ſo that the mayor or his deputy be one) on every Monday to be holden: And that the ſaid mayor or his deputy, the aforeſaid ſheriffs or bailiffs for the time being, or any two or more of them, (ſo that the mayor or his deputy be one) may from time to time for ever hold in that county all the aforeſaid pleas, ſuits and plaints, as well of aſſize of novel diſſeiſin, as of mort d'aunceſtre, and certificates of the ſame, as all other the ſaid pleas, real and perſonal, of all lands or tenements, as well within the city aforeſaid as the county of the ſame city, the precincts, liberties, and franchiſes of the ſame; and of all other matters and cauſes iſſuing and to be iſſued, out of the city aforeſaid, and county of the city, to be holden before the mayor or his deputy, and the ſheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or before any two or more of them, (ſo that the mayor or his deputy be one) on every Monday from time to time within the city aforeſaid; and that they have cognizance of all the ſaid pleas of aſſize and certificates, and all other pleas, and of all other things iſſuing within the ſaid city and county of the ſame city; and that the mayor or his deputy, the ſheriffs and bailiffs aforeſaid, and any two or more of them, (ſo that the mayor or his deputy be one) may proceed in all and ſingular pleas, actions, ſuits, and plaints aforeſaid in that court moved or to be moved, proſecuted or to be proſecuted, by ſuch like brief, ſummons, and diſtreſſes, and other proceedings, judgments,

ments, and executions, according to the law and cuſtom of the court in the guildhall of the city aforeſaid hitherto obſerved, in as ample manner and form as in former times any bailiffs of the vill of Glouceſter, or any mayors, ſheriffs, and ſtewards, of the city or vill of Glouceſter, or any mayors, ſheriffs, and bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, were wont lawfully to proceed in the ſaid guildhall of the city aforeſaid.

We will alſo, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant, by theſe preſents, to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the ſaid city, and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, may have and hold all and ſingular the pleas aforeſaid, for any matters and cauſes iſſuing within the ſaid city and county thereof, and within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, in the tolſey court in the city aforeſaid, from hour to hour, and day to day, to be holden before the ſaid ſheriffs and bailiffs in the ſame manner and form as it was formerly wont to be holden before the bailiffs of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, or before the ſheriffs and bailiffs of the city of Glouceſter and county of the ſame; and that the ſaid ſheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, in all actions and ſuits of debts, accounts, treſpaſſes, detaining of chattles, actions on the caſe, and all other actions, plaints, pleas, and ſuits perſonal whatſoever, iſſuing or happening within the ſaid city of Glouceſter, the ſuburbs, and precincts of the ſame, or within the county of the ſame city, which have been moved or begun, or hereafter ſhall be moved and begin before the ſaid ſheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or their ſucceſſors, in the aforeſaid tolſey court, may and ſhall have full power and authority by themſelves, or by any of their bailiffs, in that part ſpecially aſſigned by the precept and command of the ſaid ſheriffs, under the ſeal of their office, to the ſaid bailiffs or ſheriffs directed, or to be directed, may proceed againſt all and ſingular perſons being defendants, againſt whom ſuch plaints, pleas, or actions ſhall happen to be moved or laid in the aforeſaid court, for defect of chattles or lands of the defendants within the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, where they may be ſummoned, attached, or deſtrained, or their bodies taken, ſo that the ſheriffs aforeſaid proceed to hear and determine all and ſingular ſuch actions, plaints, and pleas ſeverally; and likewiſe to determine and deduce proceedings of judgment, and executions of judgments, as other ſheriffs, bailiff or bailiffs, have in that place been heretofore lawfully accuſtomed.

Moreover,

Moreover, we will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant, by theſe preſents, to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſheriffs aforeſaid may and ſhall for ever hold a county court for the county of the ſaid city, from month to month, to be holden on a Tueſday, and a law day twice in a year; once within a month after Eaſter, and again in a month after Michaelmas, as it was aforetime lawfully uſed to be holden; and that all things may there be done that are uſed to be done in the county court of any ſheriff of the ſame county; and in the ſame manner and form, and by the ſame proceedings as have been hitherto uſed in other county courts: And that the coroner of the city aforeſaid, and others reſpectively attending in theſe courts, ſhall do, execute, and perform all and ſingular offices belonging to their reſpective places; and that the ſheriffs of the county of the city aforeſaid may have, uſe, and exerciſe all ſuch power, juriſdiction, authority, and liberty, and all other things whatſoever belonging to the office of ſheriff within the ſaid city and county, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, as any other ſheriffs and bailiffs, of us and our heirs, within our kingdom of England, within their reſpective bailiwicks, may have, or ought to uſe: And that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall for the future for ever direct, and cauſe to be directed, all and ſingular briefs, bills, precepts, and commands of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, which ſhall in any matter, or for any cauſe, or in and for any matters and cauſes iſſuing and happening within the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or the county of the ſame city, the limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, to the county ſheriffs of the city of Glouceſter, and to no other ſheriffs: And that no other ſheriff in the kingdom of England, or bailiff, or ſerjeant of any ſheriff in the ſaid kingdom, (only excepted the aforeſaid ſheriffs of us and our heirs) for the county of the ſaid city, to be choſen and conſtituted in manner and form aforeſaid, and their bailiffs, ſhall enter the city aforeſaid, in any wiſe to exerciſe and execute any thing whatſoever belonging to the office of a ſheriff, (only excepted the ſheriffs of the county of the city of Glouceſter, who are to keep a county court for the county of the city of Glouceſter, to be holden in the uſual place in the charter of king Richard the IIId ſpecified): And that all the ſheriffs of the county of the city of Glouceſter, and bailiffs of the ſame, who ought at the going out of their office to give an account into the exchequer, belonging to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ought every year to do it before the barons and treaſurer of the exchequer of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or before the

the barons of the ſaid exchequer by their ſufficient attorney or attornies, to be appointed by their letters patents under the ſeal of their office, to be directed to the barons aforeſaid: And that no ſheriff of the county of the city of Glouceſter ſhall any way be compelled to come out of the limits of the ſaid county, to give an account of any thing belonging to their office, ſo that his attorney or attornies would do it in manner and form aforeſaid.

And whereas our aforeſaid predeceſſor Richard the IId, late king of England, by his letters patents made in the one and twentieth year of his reign, hath willed and ordained, that the bailiffs of the vill of Glouceſter for the time being ſhould have full power and authority to take all recognizances whatſoever, between merchant and merchants, and execution thereon to be made according to the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute of Acton Burnell lately ſet forth: Whereas alſo, Richard the IIId, in the firſt year of his reign, by his letters patents hath willed and granted, that the aforeſaid vill of Glouceſter, together with all villages and hamlets within the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's Barton, near Glouceſter, ſhould be and remain one entire county by itſelf, incorporate for ever, in deed and in name diſtinct; and that the bailiffs of the city aforeſaid ſhould for ever be ſheriffs of the county of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, doing and executing all things, belonging as well to the office of bailiffs as ſheriffs within the ſaid vill and county of the ſame; from which time the ſaid ſheriffs have received, and were wont to receive recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid; but by thoſe letters patents there is no certain proviſion in whoſe hands the greater or leſſer ſeal of the recognizances ſhould be kept: We therefore, willing to reduce all things neceſſary to be taken into theſe recognizances to a certainty, do will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſheriffs of the county of the city aforeſaid for the time being, and the clerk aſſigned to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute made at Acton Burnell, may for ever have full power and authority to take and receive any recognizances whatſoever, and executions on the ſame, to be made according to the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute at Acton Burnell lately ſet forth; and alſo do and execute all things within the city of Glouceſter and county of the ſame city, which by virtue of the ſtatutes, or either of them, may belong to any mayor, bailiff, officer, and to any clerk in any city or borough incorporate within this our kingdom of England, being appointed

to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them, and that the ſaid ſheriffs and clerk for the time being may, and ſhall have, and by virtue of theſe preſents ſhall make, aſſume, and apply one ſeal of two parts, one part of which ſhall be called the greater, and the other the leſſer part, henceforward to ſeal recognizances coming before them, according to the form of the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute of Acton Burnell, lately ſet forth; which ſeal ſhall for ever hereafter be the king's ſeal, to ſeal the aforeſaid recognizances to be taken within the city aforeſaid, the greater part of which ſhall always remain in the cuſtody of the ſheriffs of the county of the ſaid city for the time being, and the other part in the hands of the clerk appointed and deputed to write and enroll the recognizances aforeſaid, according to the intention of theſe our letters patents: And that the town clerk of the city aforeſaid for the time being, as long as he ſhall continue in that office, may and ſhall be the clerk of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to take recognizances of debts according to the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them, within the city aforeſaid, and county, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame; and to write and enroll them, and to keep all rolls and records, and to keep the leſſer part of the ſeal aforeſaid, and to do and execute all things which may be done and executed by any clerk appointed and deputed to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them: And we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, appoint and ordain, without any brief in that caſe to be obtained, or any other election, the ſaid town clerk of the city aforeſaid, clerk of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to write and enroll recognizances of debts within the city aforeſaid, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them, and to keep the leſſer part of the ſeal aforeſaid, and to do all other things belonging to the office of any clerk appointed and deputed to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the aforeſaid ſtatutes.

And farthermore, we, of our great and ſpecial favour, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have granted and confirmed, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant and confirm to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid for the time being, may from time to time for ever, have and enjoy all and ſingular chattles of outlaws, for whatſoever cauſe, being brought before any juſtices of the peace whatſoever, and the chattles of felons and fugitives, deodands, and all manner of fines and amerciaments of all burgeſſes,

geſſes, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, of and in the ſaid city, limits, and precincts of the ſame, although the ſaid burgeſs or burgeſſes be a ſervant or officer of us and our heirs, as alſo of all reſidents in the city aforeſaid, and precincts of the ſame, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, to be determined before us and our heirs, and the juſtices of labourers and tradeſmen, the treaſurer and barons of the exchequer of us and our heirs, and before the clerk of the market of us and our heirs, and the juſtices appointed to hear and determine, and before other juſtices, officers, and miniſters of us and our heirs whatſoever; all forfeits made, and to be made, for or through any cauſe whatſoever, to be levied and taken by the ſheriffs and bailiffs aforeſaid for the time being, without any lett, impediment, or ſcandal, from us or our heirs, or from the chancellor, treaſurer and barons of the exchequer, juſtices, ſheriffs, or any other of our officers and miniſters whatſoever: And that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, may have all goods and chattles whatſoever, taken or to be taken, with any perſon whatſoever, and found with the ſaid perſon, being before a juſtice of the peace within the ſaid city, ſuburbs, limits, and precincts of the ſame.

And whereas the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid are day by day at great coſts and charges for the maintenance and reparations of the gates and pavements of the ſaid city, and the two wharfs called the Old and New Key, for the lading and unlading of ſhips and boats by the river of Severn, thither arriving; as alſo, of ſeveral bridges called the Weſt Bridge and the Foreign Bridge, of one of which great part is ſealed and parjetted, being ſixteen foot high, or thereabouts, built with divers arches and vaults, and half a mile in length, or thereabouts: And whereas, in conſideration that the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid have been oppreſſed with very many burthens and payments, and divers grants by ſeveral letters patents under the great ſeal of England, have been made by our predeceſſors and progenitors, for divers terms now ended, to the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that they ſhould take of all things coming to be ſold at the ſaid vill, divers and ſeveral cuſtoms, viz. (among others) for every horſe or mare, ox or cow, coming thither to be ſold, one penny, and ſeveral other cuſtoms for other things paſſing to be ſold through the gates of the ſaid city; as alſo, other cuſtoms and tolls, moorage, pontage, and tonage; which cuſtoms and tolls, as well by land as by water, and ſome other duties, the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid have received, and been wont to receive; And whereas, by a ſtatute made in parliament of Henry the VIIth,

late king of England, at Weſtminſter, on the 25 day of February, in the 19th year of the reign of the ſaid king, it was enacted, that whatſoever perſon or perſons, of what degree, eſtate, or condition ſoever they be, or ſhall be, who henceforth ſhall take of any of his majeſty's ſubjects any impoſitions for any troughs or boats, or any other veſſels, for the carriage of any goods or merchandize in or upon the river of Severn, ſhall incur the penalties and forfeitures limited in the ſaid ſtatute: In which ſtatute it is farther provided, that if any perſon or perſons, ſpiritual or temporal, or body incorporate, before the moſt honourable the lords of the king's moſt honourable privy council, in the ſtar chamber at Weſtminſter, at any time before the feaſt of the aſcenſion of our Lord, which ſhall then be in the year of our Lord one thouſand four hundred fifty and five, ſhall appear, and by ſufficient proof ſhall exhibit his or their title or claim to any due or impoſt, to be levied and received for any goods or merchandize carried in or upon the ſaid river of Severn, that then, after the title and claim produced before the lords of the council aforeſaid for the time being, and by the decree of the ſaid lords in the ſtar chamber approved, it ſhall be lawful for any ſuch perſons whatſoever, having ſuch lawful and approved title, to receive all ſuch dues and impoſitions of any of the king's liege ſubjects, for any ſuch boat or veſſel paſſing on the river of Severn, as ſhall be admitted and allocated by the decree of the lords of the council aforeſaid, as by the aforeſaid ſtatute fully appears: And whereas, after and before the aforeſaid feaſt of the aſcenſion of our Lord, according to the proviſion of the ſtatute aforementioned, the mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter then being, exhibited their petition to the moſt reverend father in God, William, then archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor of England, and the reſt of the lords of the council of king Henry the VIIth in the ſtar chamber; by which petition, they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, in conſideration of the annual coſts and payments with which they, for the repair of the great bridge of the aforeſaid vill, built with arches and ſtone vaults on the aforeſaid river of Severn, and of the havens of the ſaid city on the bank of the ſaid river, and for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations mentioned in the petition aforeſaid, have laid claim and title to divers tolls, ſums of pence, impoſitions, and cuſtoms, time out of mind, due to them and their predeceſſors, and by them levied and taken, of and for boats and other veſſels paſſing in or upon the river Severn, under the bridges aforeſaid, and for the goods and merchandize in them carried, and for the goods and merchandize unladen at the havens aforeſaid,

aforeſaid, towards the payment of the annual expences aforeſaid; upon which, at the time of Eaſter, being the 29th day of April, in the twentieth year of the reign of king Henry the VIIth, in the ſtar chamber at Weſtminſter aforeſaid, before the aforeſaid lord chancellor of England, ond other lords of the council of the ſaid king being then and there preſent, (the aforeſaid petition of the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter being often read and very well underſtood) as alſo the depoſitions and examinations, and other proofs and evidences, as well of the part of the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter, as of the mayor and citizens of the city of Coventry, and the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the vill of Bewdly and Tewkeſbury, and other villages and places, being produced and read publickly, heard and fully underſtood, upon mature and diligent deliberation, by the aforeſaid lord chancellor, and the reſt of the council of the ſaid late king then and there preſent, by virtue of the ſaid ſtatute in that parliament ſet forth, and by virtue and authority of the ſtatute given and granted to that council, it was ordained, decreed, and adjudged concerning the matters ſpecified in the petition aforeſaid, by the aſſent and conſent, as well of the mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter, as of the mayor and citizens of the city of Coventry, and of the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the vills of Bewdly and Tewkeſbury, in manner and form following, viz. that the mayor and burgeſſes of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter and their ſucceſſors, ſhould have and take of all citizens of the ſaid city of Coventry and their ſucceſſors, towards the payment of the fee farm of the ſaid vill, and other expences in the decree aforementioned, for every hogſhead of wine, and ton of other merchandizes, paſſing in any boat, trough, or veſſel, from or through the ſaid vill of Glouceſter towards the city of Worceſter, three-pence; and for every hogſhead of wine and ton of other merchandize unladen in the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, at or upon the wharf, key, or land, three-pence, without any thing to be paid for the carriage of the ſaid goods, by carts, drays, or horſes, for the uſe of the mayor and burgeſſes, or without any ſum of pence to be aſked or received, by the name of any cuſtom whatſoever, for the ſaid wines, or the veſſels wherein they were laden, in or upon the river aforeſaid, paſſing at, by, or under, or about the bridge aforeſaid; or for any of them bound with ropes and hooks near the adjacent bridge, or by any art or ingenuity to be drawn and conducted under the bridge, into any place within the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, and the privileges and franchiſes of the ſame: And it was farther adjudged, decreed, and ordained, by the

the lord chancellor and lords of the council aforeſaid, that the mayor and burgeſſes of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould for ever have and take for cuſtom the like number of pence of all other perſons, for every hogſhead of wine and ton of other merchandize, to be unladen in the ſaid vill, the vill of Tewkeſbury, together with the burgeſſes and inhabitants within the franchiſes of the ſame, and other cities, vills, boroughs, or perſons, being excepted, who have made compoſition with the mayor and burgeſſes aforeſaid, with ſome other proviſions for the leſſening and eaſing of thoſe goods for which the cuſtom was formerly paid, although things might be by water exported, not at all altering the property, as is ſpecified in the decree aforeſaid; and that the mayor and burgeſſes aforeſaid ſhould have, of every boat or veſſel paſſing from one ſide or other under the ſaid bridge, laden with timber, board, or lath, four-pence, for every time it ſhall paſs by or under the ſaid bridge, and for every boat or veſſel laden with firewood or fewel, two-pence, without any cuſtom or toll to be paid for the ſame; always provided that that decree extend not to the detriment of the vill of Tewkeſbury, nor the burgeſſes, nor any perſons within the ſaid vill privileged and excepted; provided alſo, that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter ſhould take no cuſtom for any houſhold neceſſaries, nor any thing bought or provided for the private uſe of a family, being not to be merchandized: And moreover, the mayor and burgeſſes ſhall have, for every ton of wheat paſſing from either ſide under the aforeſaid bridge, being to be made merchandize of, three-pence, and for all other grain, two-pence; and this to be paid, until ſome perſons can ſufficiently prove before the chancellor aforeſaid in the ſaid council, that leſs than three pence ſhould be levied and taken for the ſame, ſo that this proof be made within ſeven years: And then there was a farther ordinance made for the toll of corn in the place aforeſaid by the council aforeſaid, as by the aforeſaid decree of the lord chancellor aforeſaid, and the lords of the king's council then and there preſent in the ſtar chamber aforeſaid, made the day and year aforeſaid, which we have looked into, as plainly and fully appears: We therefore willing to confirm, approve, and ratify, all the kinds of dues, tolls, cuſtoms, and ſums of pence, by the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter heretofore, by virtue of the decree aforeſaid, or any other ways lawfully received and levied, to them the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, that it may be lawful for the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes,

geſſes, and their ſucceſſors, for the time being, from time to time for ever, to have, receive, take, and levy, for oats, bread-corn, and all ſorts of grain and other merchandizes, and things to be ſold, brought and carried to the city aforeſaid; and for all boats paſſing there, or lying in the river of Severn, and for the goods wherewith they are laden or unladen at, or upon the haven aforeſaid, ſuch and ſo many cuſtoms, tolls, and reaſonable ſums of pence, as by the burgeſſes or bailiffs in their reſpective turns have by virtue of thoſe grants, or any other lawful way, been heretofore received and levied.

And whereas, from the time of the making theſe letters patents, in the firſt year of the reign of the ſaid Richard the IIId, although by theſe letters patents the aforeſaid vill of Glouceſter was made a city, two burgeſſes only were ſummoned at all parliaments, elected by the major part of the burgeſſes to ſerve and ſit in parliament, never any other were choſen knights for the county of the ſame city; and yet it was a cuſtom in other cities that two were choſen burgeſſes for ſuch a city, and two more knights for the county of the ſame city: We therefore for the future, to avoid and aboliſh all ſcruple and doubt in that caſe, do will and ordain, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that upon ſummons of any parliament of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, it may and ſhall be lawful for the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, and the major part of them, at a full county court next after the ſummons to be holden in that caſe, lately made and provided, to elect, nominate, and return two only diſcreet men of the ſaid city to be burgeſſes for that city and county of the ſame city; and that thoſe two burgeſſes ſo choſen, ſhall ſerve and ſit in parliament as burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and knights of the county of the ſame: And that the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid ſhall in no wiſe be forced or compelled to elect, nominate and return for burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and knights of the county of the ſame; but they two only ſhall ſerve and ſit in parliament, who ſhall from time to time be lawfully elected and returned by the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, according to the form of the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided, as before the time of the reign of king Richard the IIId, the like burgeſſes of parliament for the borough or vill of Glouceſter were wont to be nominated, elected and returned, and no otherwiſe.

And whereas the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter of old held the ſaid borough, with the appurtenances, of the kings

kings of England in fee farm, by the yearly payment of ſixty and five pounds of lawful money of England, we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant, and of our ſpecial grace and favour, give and confirm to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, the ſaid whole city of Glouceſter, with all and ſingular its privileges, rights and appurtenances, having been hitherto uſed to have been paid to us, our predeceſſors and progenitors, and remain to be paid to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in as ample manner and form as they were heretofore granted to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their predeceſſors, by whatſoever name or names of incorporation, or by any former charters or letters patents of any of our anceſtors and progenitors, and as the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their predeceſſors, by virtue or pretext of any charter or letters patents, have heretofore lawfully holden and poſſeſſed it.

And we do further, of our ſpecial grace and favour, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant, approve, ratify and confirm to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and ſingular ſuch like manors, meſſuages, lands and tenements, court leets, aſſize of frank pledge, ſheriffs courts, and all other courts whatſoever, markets, fairs, cuſtoms, liberties, franchiſes, freedoms, fines, and amerciaments, exemptions, juriſdictions, and inheritances whatſoever, as the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes now lawfully enjoy and uſe; or that they, or either of them, or their predeceſſors, by any names of incorporation, or by virtue and pretext of any charters or letters patents by any of our predeceſſors and progenitors, late kings and queens of England, made and granted, were wont to have, uſe, and enjoy, before the ſaid ſurrender was made; or by pretext of any law, preſcription, or cuſtom, or any other lawful way, right, or title, had and accuſtomed, although they or ſome of them have been ill uſed or abuſed, or any way loſt and forfeited, yet to be kept and enjoyed by the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, only paying to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſuch fee farm and ſums of pence as have been hitherto due and uſed to be paid: Wherefore we will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, by ſtrict injunction, command, that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, may for ever have, hold, uſe, exerciſe, and enjoy, all and ſingular the aforeſaid courts, and all other authorities, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and immunities, together with all manors, lands, tenements, and inheritances aforeſaid, according to the tenor and effect of theſe our letters patents, without any lett or impediment from us, our heirs

heirs or ſucceſſors, or any juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, or other officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, any ſurrender of former charters to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Being alſo unwilling that the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, or any of them, or their ſucceſſors, ſhould by occaſion of the premiſſes, by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, juſtices, ſheriffs, or any other officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, be moleſted, vexed, aggrieved, or any way diſturbed, we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſtrictly command the treaſurer, chancellor, and barons of the exchequer at Weſtminſter, and other officers and juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, our attornies general, and attornies in any courts whatſoever for the time being, and all officers and miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that they and every of them do not proſecute or continue, or cauſe to be proſecuted and continued, any brief or ſummons de quo warranto, or any other brief, briefs, or proceſſes againſt the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, for any cauſes, things, or matters, offences, claims, or uſurpations, or either of them, duly claimed, attempted, had, or uſurped, before the day of the date of the making of theſe our letters patents.

We willing alſo that they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid ſhould not, by any juſtices, officers, or miniſters aforeſaid, in and for the due uſe, claim, or abuſe of any liberties, franchiſes, or juriſdictions, within the city aforeſaid, or the precincts of the ſame, be moleſted, aggrieved, or hindered, or compelled to anſwer any of them before the day of the date of theſe our letters patents, we will, and we do, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that this preſent charter ſo generally made, may and ſhall be of the ſame virtue and effect as if all the premiſſes above ſpecified were ſpecially and particularly in this our charter expreſſed; and that it be underſtood and adjudged in the beſt and moſt favourable ſenſe on the part of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, though it might be toward us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, better underſtood, any omiſſion, defect, repugnancy, or contradiction in the ſame to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Nevertheleſs, we will that the juſtices of aſſize of niſi prius and general goal delivery in the county of Glouceſter, as alſo the juſtices of the peace of the ſaid county being aſſigned, or to be aſſigned, to keep their ſeſſions, and alſo the ſheriffs of the county of Glouceſter, they and either of them may freely enter the ſaid

city to keep their ſeſſions concerning any matter or buſineſs happening or iſſuing without the county of the city, and within the county of Glouceſter, as they were wont before theſe times, and before the letters patents of the ſaid late king Richard the IIId, made in the firſt year of his reign, this preſent grant in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Moreover we will, and by theſe preſents declare, that all and ſingular juſtices aſſigned to keep the peace in the county of Glouceſter for the future for ever, may take and receive within the ſaid city, informations, recognizances, and all other acts, matters, and things, as being juſtices of the peace they may any where do; and that all commiſſioners of ſewers, and commiſſioners for charitable uſes, may execute their reſpective commiſſions within the ſaid city of Glouceſter, for all matters and things whatſoever iſſuing without the county of the city, and within the county of Glouceſter, this preſent grant of ours in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Always provided, and we will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, firmly enjoin, order and command, all and ſingular the mayor, recorder, town clerk, aldermen, capital burgeſſes, and all other our officers and miniſters of our city aforeſaid, and all others their deputies; as alſo, all juſtices of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within that city, by virtue and according to the tenor of theſe our letters patents, or charters heretofore made, for the future to be nominated and elected, ſhall, before they or either of them be admitted to enter upon the execution of their reſpective offices, take as well the corporal oath, commonly called the oath of obedience, as the corporal oath, commonly called the oath of ſupremacy, upon the holy goſpel, before ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be aſſigned and appointed to adminiſter ſuch oaths.

And we farther will and declare our royal pleaſure and intention, that no recorder or town clerk of our city aforeſaid ſhall be admitted to the execution of his or their reſpective offices, before they or either of them be or ſhall be approved of by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Always provided, that thoſe letters patents, or any thing in them contained, ſhall not extend to be expounded or interpreted to grant the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's-Barton, near the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or the villages, pariſhes, hamlets, or any other places within the ſaid hundreds, to be a parcel of the county of the city aforeſaid, as in former times have been, or to give, grant, and confirm to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of that

that city, and their ſucceſſors, any liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, juriſdictions, powers, profits, or advantages whatſoever, to be had, taken, and enjoyed within the ſaid hundreds, or any of them, or within any pariſhes, villages, or hamlets within the ſaid hundreds, or either of them; but we will and declare our royal intention, that thoſe hundreds and all inhabitants of the ſame, or either of them, and all villages, places, and hamlets whatſoever, within the ſaid hundreds and hamlets, and every part and parcel of them, or either of them, ſhall henceforth for ever remain parcels of our ſaid county of Glouceſter, to all intents and purpoſes; and that all things, juriſdictions, liberties, privileges, powers, and authorities, by any of our progenitors and predeceſſors, kings or queens of England, heretofore granted to the vill or city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or corporation of the ſame, by any name or names within the ſaid hundreds, to be had, taken and enjoyed, to be void and of none effect, as for and concerning the ſaid hundreds, and either of them, and all inhabitants of the ſame, according to the form of the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Always provided, that thoſe letters patents and this ſaid charter and grant of liberties and privileges, or any thing in them contained, be not any way prejudicial to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the city aforeſaid, or their ſucceſſors; but we will, and by theſe preſents declare our royal intention, that the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, may from time to time for the future for ever hold and enjoy all ſuch rights, privileges, franchiſes, juriſdictions, and immunities whatſoever, as the ſaid dean and chapter do now lawfully enjoy, and are rightfully due and belonging to the ſaid church, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Always provided, that if at any time or times it ſhall ſeem expedient to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to remove the mayor or any of the aldermen or burgeſſes of the common council, or any officer or officers within the ſaid city or county of the ſame, (except the chamberlain, ſword-bearer, and ſerjeants at mace) and eaſe him or them of his or their reſpective office or offices, and we, our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall ſignify ſuch will or pleaſure of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by order to be made in the privy council of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, that then immediately from and after notice of ſuch order given to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid for the time being, they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, if it be not a mayor to be removed, and if it be, the alder-

men and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them that ſhall be there preſent, ſhall proceed to the election of a new mayor, alderman, burgeſs of the common council, or other officer or officers as aboveſaid, removed, or to be removed, as if he or they had died in the ſaid office or offices, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter this 18th day of April, in the four and twentieth year of our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.——PIGGOTT.

NUMBER II.

The CHARTER *of Foundation of the Biſhoprick of* GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the VIIIth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and ſupreme head on earth of the church of England, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting: Whereas the great convent or monaſtery, which, whilſt in being, was called the monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and all and ſingular its manors, lordſhips, meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, endowments, and poſſeſſions, for certain ſpecial and urgent cauſes, were, by Gabriel Moreton, prior of the ſaid abbey or monaſtery and the convent thereof, lately given and granted to us and our heirs for ever, as by the deed of the ſaid prior and convent, under their common conventual ſeal inrolled in our court of chancery, fully appears; by virtue whereof we are rightfully ſeized in our demeſne, as of fee, of and in the ſcite, bounds and precinct of the ſaid convent or monaſtery; and of all and ſingular manors, lordſhips, meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, endowments, and poſſeſſions of the ſaid late prior and convent; and we being ſo ſeized, and being influenced by divine goodneſs, and deſiring above all things, that true religion, and the true worſhip of God may not only not be aboliſhed, but intirely reſtored to the primitive and genuine rule of ſimplicity; and that all thoſe enormities may be corrected into which the lives and profeſſion of the monks for a long time had deplorably lapſed, have, as far as human frailty will permit, endeavoured to the utmoſt that, for the future, the pure

pure word of God may be taught in that place, good diſcipline obſerved, youth freely inſtructed in learning, the infirmities of old age relieved with neceſſaries, alms given to poor chriſtians, highways and bridges repaired; and that all offices of piety in every kind may there abound, and thence ſpread to the neighbourhood far and near, to the glory of God, and the common good and benefit of our ſubjects.

Wherefore, conſidering that the ſcite of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in which many famous monuments of our renowned anceſtors, kings of England, are erected, is a very fit and proper place for erecting, inſtituting and eſtabliſhing an epiſcopal ſee, and an epiſcopal church, of one biſhop, one dean, a preſbyter, and ſix prebendaries preſbyters, for the ſervice of Almighty God for ever, we have decreed, and by theſe preſents we do decree, the ſcite of the ſaid monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and the place and church thereof, to be an epiſcopal ſee, and to be created, erected, and eſtabliſhed a cathedral church; and the ſaid cathedral church we do, by theſe preſents, fully and indeed create, erect, found, ordain, make, appoint and eſtabliſh, of one biſhop, one dean a preſbyter, ſix prebendaries preſbyters, which we will and command, by theſe preſents, from henceforth unalterably to continue and endure, and to be eſtabliſhed for ever.

And we alſo will and ordain, by theſe preſents, that the ſaid cathedral church ſhall be from henceforth for ever a cathedral church and ſee epiſcopal; and that our whole town of Glouceſter be from henceforth and for ever a city; and we will and decree that the ſame be from henceforth for ever nominated and called the city of Glouceſter: And whereas our ſaid late town or vill of Glouceſter, together with all and ſingular the vills and hamlets of Dudſtone and King's-Barton near Glouceſter, have for a long time paſt been an entire county by itſelf, rightfully incorporated in deed and name; and whereas one Thomas Payne, now mayor of our vill aforeſaid, and the burgeſſes of our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, now have, hold, and do enjoy ſeveral liberties, franchiſes and privileges within the ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, and within the county of the ſame vill; and the predeceſſors of them, the ſaid now mayor and burgeſſes, within our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, and within the county of the ſame our late vill of Glouceſter, by letters patents of our progenitors, by uſe, preſcription, or otherwiſe, in what manner ſoever had, held and enjoyed, the ſame as by right, and by the laws of our kingdom they lawfully might uſe, hold and enjoy the ſame; we will, and by theſe preſents, do grant, that now our city of Glouceſter, together with

with all and ſingular the vills and hamlets of Dudſtone and King's-Barton, be, and for ever hereafter ſhall be, the county of our city of Glouceſter, by the ſame meets and bounds by which our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, together with all and ſingular the vills and hamlets of Dudſtone and King's-Barton aforeſaid, is limited and known; and we do, by theſe preſents, ordain, make, erect and eſtabliſh our ſaid city of Glouceſter, together with the vills and hamlets of Dudſtone and King's-Barton aforeſaid, one entire county in deed and name, diſtinct and abſolutely ſeparated from our county of Glouceſter for ever.

And out of our farther grace, we will, and by theſe preſents do grant, that the aforeſaid Thomas of the ſaid city, and the now mayor, the burgeſſes of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, for ever have, hold and enjoy, and have full power and authority to have, hold and enjoy, within our county aforeſaid, and within the county of our city aforeſaid, ſo many, ſuch, as great and like liberties, courts leet, views of frank pledge, and all things belonging to view of frank pledge, return of writs, rights, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and privileges whatſoever, as many, as great, and in like caſes, and in the ſame manner and form as the now mayor and burgeſſes of our city of Glouceſter, or any one, or any of their predeceſſors within our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, had, held, or enjoyed, or ought for any reaſon, or in any manner whatſoever, to have, hold or enjoy.

And the ſaid city of Glouceſter, and all the county of the ſaid city, and all our county of Glouceſter, as the ſame is by meets and bounds limited and known, from all juriſdiction, authority and dioceſe, as well of the biſhop of Worceſter as of the biſhop of York and biſhop of Hereford for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, we do ſeparate, divide, exempt, exonerate, and, by theſe preſents, do free and diſcharge; and we do adjoin and unite all epiſcopal juriſdiction, as well as all profits, emoluments aud hereditaments whatſoever, right or juriſdiction epiſcopal, belonging, appertaining, or ariſing within our ſaid city of Glouceſter, or county of the ſaid city, and within the whole county of Glouceſter, to the biſhop of Glouceſter, to be by us named and elected by theſe our letters patents, and to his ſucceſſors for ever, biſhops of Glouceſter, and to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter: And we do by theſe preſents, make and ordain the ſaid city and county to be the dioceſe of Glouceſter; and we will and ordain that it be for ever hereafter nominated and called the dioceſe of Glouceſter; and all that dioceſe of Glouceſter, and every part thereof, we will and ordain to be of the province of Canterbury, and ſo

for

for ever hereafter to be nominated, reputed and taken, to all intents and purpoſes, and in the ſame manner as the dioceſe of Worceſter was, and was taken and reputed to be.

And becauſe our vill of Briſtol, which is ſituate and being within the bounds and limits of our county of Glouceſter, is a county of itſelf, and is part within the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, and part within the dioceſe of Worceſter, therefore, to prevent and take away all ambiguity and doubt hereafter, we will, ordain and appoint, and by theſe preſents do grant, that all that part of our vill and county of Briſtol which heretofore was in the dioceſe of Worceſter, be from this time forward, and for ever, in the dioceſe of Glouceſter, to all intents and purpoſes, in the ſame manner as it was wont to be within the epiſcopal juriſdiction of Worceſter.

And to the end that this our intention may obtain due and ample effect, we very much confiding in the knowledge, good manners, probity and virtue of our well-beloved chaplain, John Wakeman, clerk, do nominate and elect, and by theſe preſents we do elect, nominate and create him the ſaid John biſhop of Glouceſter: And we will, and by theſe preſents do grant and ordain, that the ſaid biſhop be a body corporate in deed and in name: And we do by theſe preſents declare, accept, ordain, make and conſtitute him a body corporate for ever, and that he have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and that he and his ſucceſſors, by the name of biſhop of Glouceſter, ſhall be called and nominated; and that he and his ſucceſſors by and under that name, may proſecute, claim and plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, in all the courts and places of law, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, and elſewhere; and in all and ſingular cauſes, actions, ſuits, writs and plaints, real, perſonal, or mixed, as well temporal as ſpiritual, and in all other things, cauſes and matters whatſoever; and by that name to take, receive, enjoy and acquire any manors, lordſhips, lands, tenements, rectories, penſions, portions, and other hereditaments whatſoever; poſſeſſions, profits and emoluments, as well ſpiritual and eccleſiaſtical as temporal, and all other things whatſoever, by our letters patents to the aforeſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, by us, our heirs, in due manner to be made, or which ſhall be given or granted by any other perſon or perſons, according to our laws, or the laws of any of our heirs or ſucceſſors; and that he and they may, and can have full power and authority to give, alien, or demiſe, and generally all other things to receive and do, in the like and in the ſame manner and form as any other biſhop or biſhops

biſhops of our kingdom of England may, or can receive, or do, but not otherwiſe, nor in any other manner.

And becauſe we will that our ſaid biſhop of Glouceſter and his ſucceſſors be honourably endowed, we give, and by theſe preſents do grant to the ſaid biſhop, all that our hall covered with lead, commonly called the leaden hall, one room or pantry, one buttery, with one kitchen, two little houſes for putting meat, one ſquare pool or ſtew for keeping of fiſh, to which freſh water runs, ſituate at the eaſt end of a certain hall, a large bed chamber where the ſervants of the late abbot did uſe to eat, ſituate at the weſt end of the ſaid hall; and alſo, one pantry, one buttery, one office under ground, with the way leading thereto, ſituate on the ſouth part of the aforeſaid great bed chamber; and alſo a certain ſquare or void place containing in length by eſtimation two perches, and in breadth one perch and three foot, adjoining to the ſaid great bed chamber; and alſo, one other bed chamber commonly called the ſquare bed chamber, ſituate on the north part of the great bed chamber, with three other bed chambers built over the ſaid ſquare bed chamber, and one other great bed chamber where the abbot of the ſaid monaſtery did uſe to eat, with one pantry, one buttery, and an office under ground, ſituate and being at the end of the ſaid great bed chamber; and alſo, one gallery ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt end of the ſaid bed chamber; and alſo, one bed chamber ſituate on the ſouth part of the ſaid bed chamber, and one bed chamber ſituate on the ſouth part of the ſaid gallery, with three bed chambers built altogether, and ſituate on the north part of the ſaid gallery; and alſo, all thoſe three inner bed chambers with one middle room, one chapel, and another gallery joining to the ſaid three chambers, being the ſaid late abbot's own appartment, on the north end of the ſaid great bed chamber where the late abbot did uſe to eat, and on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid bed chamber; as alſo, one other hall, one pantry, one buttery, one kitchen, and two bed chambers, ſituate at the eaſt end of the ſaid gallery; and all and ſingular chambers, houſes, edifices, buildings, offices under ground, and other offices whatſoever, ſituate or built under or over the ſaid halls, bed chambers, galleries, and all and ſingular other buildings under or over the premiſſes, or any part thereof; and all that flower garden, containing in length by eſtimation ſix perch and ten foot, and in breadth ſeven perch thirteen foot and a half; which garden reaches and extends itſelf to the three inner chambers and other buildings which was the abbot's own appartment, and all and ſingular meſſuages, dwellings, houſes, buildings, ſtructures, with the

the ground and ſoil thereto belonging, gardens, orchards, void places, walls, and all and ſingular other hereditaments that are known by the name or names of the abbot's lodgings, or ſituate and being within all that precinct, circuit and encloſure known or called the abbot's lodgings; which ſaid circuit or encloſure in the ſouth part contains by eſtimation nine perches and ten foot, and in the north part nine perch and ſix foot, and on the weſt end eight perch nine foot and eight inches, and at the eaſt end eight perch and ſixteen foot, each perch containing eighteen foot and a half and three inches; which ſaid hall, houſes, buildings, galleries, walks, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes; and alſo, all the lands and ſoil whereon the ſame ſtand, are ſituate, lying and being within the precinct of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery: And we do alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid biſhop, all that ſtable, commonly called the abbot's ſtable, containing in length four perch eight foot and a half, and in breadth one perch and four foot; and alſo, one garden, being at the eaſt end of the church-yard, containing in length ſix perch ſeventeen foot and a half, and in breadth ſix perch and ſixteen foot; and alſo, that houſe commonly called the Wood Barton, containing in length one hundred and eight foot, and in breadth thirty-four foot; and alſo, two other ſtables, two ſlaughter houſes, and one dog kennel, containing in length eighty-four foot, and in breadth thirty foot; which ſaid ſtables, ſlaughter houſes, and all and ſingular the premiſſes are ſituated and lie in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid city of Glouceſter, without the precinct of the ſaid monaſtery; and alſo, free ingreſs, egreſs and regreſs, and all manner of other liberties and benefits, of going, returning, carrying and recarrying to and from all and ſingular the places aforeſaid, and all other the premiſſes, and of doing all other things at all times of the year, at the will and pleaſure of the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors; to have and to hold all and ſingular the aforeſaid halls, chambers, galleries, walks, offices, ſtables, houſes, edifices, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors: To be held of us and our ſucceſſors as of free alms: And we will that the ſaid meſſuages, dwellings, halls, chambers, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes be for ever hereafter taken to be nominated and called the palace of the biſhop of Glouceſter and his ſucceſſors.

And moreover, and by theſe preſents we do ordain, that the ſaid cathedral church from henceforth forward for ever ſhall be the cathedral church and ſee epiſcopal of the ſaid John biſhop of Glouceſter, and of his ſucceſſors biſhops of Glouceſter; and the

ſaid cathedral church we do by theſe preſents adorn with the honours, dignities and enſigns of an epiſcopal ſee; and the ſaid epiſcopal ſee we do by theſe preſents give and grant to the ſaid John and his ſucceſſors, to have and to hold to the ſaid John and his ſucceſſors for ever.

And farthermore, of our farther grace, we will and ordain, and by theſe preſents do grant, that the biſhop of Glouceſter that now is, and every one of his ſucceſſors, amongſt other things already mentioned, may, and can from time to time nominate, depute and appoint, one vicar general or vicars general, commiſſary or commiſſaries, regiſter or regiſters, in and through the whole dioceſe of Glouceſter, as the ſame by meets and bounds is known and limited, in the ſame manner as the biſhop of Worceſter might, ought, and was wont to nominate and appoint them; and that ſuch vicar general, commiſſary and commiſſaries, regiſter and regiſters, ſo by the biſhop hereafter to be nominated and deputed, and every one of them, all and ſingular profits and emoluments to their reſpective offices now belonging, may and have full power and authority to collect, receive and have, in and through the ſaid city, in manner as the vicar, commiſſary and regiſter of the biſhop of Worceſter for the time being heretofore might, was wont, or accuſtomed to collect, receive, or have, any grants or commiſſions by the ſaid now biſhop of Worceſter, or any of his predeceſſors or ſucceſſors already made, granted or done, or to be made, granted or done, notwithſtanding.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents do ordain, that the aforeſaid John, and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Glouceſter aforeſaid, may, can and ought to exerciſe, perform and uſe all and all manner of juriſdiction, power and authority, as well ordinary as extraordinary within the cathedral church of Glouceſter and dioceſe aforeſaid, from this time forth and for ever, in as ample manner and form as the biſhop of Worceſter by our laws might, could, or ought to exerciſe, perform and uſe.

And we farther will that the ſaid John biſhop of Glouceſter, and his ſucceſſors biſhops of Glouceſter, from henceforth and for ever have one or more authentic ſeal or ſeals, for the doing of all matters and buſineſſes, which is to ſerve and be of the ſame effect in law, in the ſame manner and form as the biſhop of Weſtminſter now has, or may have.

And we will that the cathedral church aforeſaid be filled and adorned with fit perſons in all places and degrees; and we by theſe preſents do make and ordain our well beloved chaplain, William Jennyns, batchelor in divinity, to be the firſt original and

and modern dean of the ſaid cathedral church, and that he the ſaid dean, and every of his ſucceſſors to be by us named, have and poſſeſs the firſt place of dignity in the ſaid cathedral church next to the ſaid biſhop; and that our well beloved chaplain, Nicholas Wotton, archdeacon of Glouceſter, and every one of his ſucceſſors, by the biſhop of Glouceſter to that archdeaconry henceforth to be nominated and choſen, have and poſſeſs the ſecond place of dignity in the ſaid cathedral church; and our beloved chaplain, Richard Browne, clerk, batchelor in civil and common laws, to be the firſt and preſent preſbyter prebendary, and Henry Willis, clerk, batchelor in divinity, to be ſecond preſbyter prebendary, and John Rodley, clerk, batchelor in divinity, to be the third preſbyter prebendary, and James Vaughan, clerk, maſter of arts, to be the fourth preſbyter prebendary, and Edward Bennet, clerk, to be the fifth preſbyter prebendary, and John Huntley, clerk, late prior of Dandri in our county of Surry, to be the ſixth preſbyter prebendary.

We will alſo and ordain, and we do by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid dean and prebendaries, that the aforeſaid dean and ſix prebendaries from henceforth be of themſelves in deed and in name a body corporate, and that they have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and that they ſhall demean, appear and employ themſelves according to certain ordinances, rules and ſtatutes by us, in a certain indenture to them hereafter to be made, ſpecified and declared; and that the ſaid dean and prebendaries, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall for ever hereafter be called the dean and chapter of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter; and that the aforeſaid dean and prebendaries of the cathedral church aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, be, and for ever after ſhall be, the chapter of the biſhoprick of Glouceſter; and that the ſaid chapter be for ever hereafter annexed, incorporated and united to the beforementioned John and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Glouceſter, in the ſame manner and form in which the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Peter in our city of Weſtminſter, to the biſhop of Weſtminſter, or epiſcopal ſee of Weſtminſter, is annexed, incorporated, or united; and we make them, the ſaid dean and prebendaries, one body corporate in deed and name; and them for one body we do make, declare, ordain and accept, and that they have a perpetual ſucceſſion.

And that the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, by the name of the dean and chapter of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter, may proſecute, claim, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, in all our courts and

places of law and elſewhere, in and upon all and ſingular cauſes, actions, ſuits, demands, writs and plaints, real, ſpiritual, perſonal and mixt, and in all other things, cauſes and matters, in the ſame manner as the dean and chapter of St. Peter of Weſtminſter may or can make or do, and by the ſame name, manors, lordſhips, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments whatſoever, poſſeſſions, profits and emoluments, as well ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical as temporal, and all other things whatſoever, to take by letters patents of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, to them or their ſucceſſors, or otherwiſe according to the laws of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be given or granted, may and can take, receive and acquire, give, alien and demiſe; and generally all and ſingular other things, take, receive, acquire, give, alien and demiſe, and do and execute in like, and in the ſame manner and form in which the dean and chapter of the aforeſaid cathedral church of St. Peter in our city of Weſtminſter can take, receive, acquire, give, alien, demiſe, and do or execute, but not otherwiſe, nor in any other manner.

And that the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, may uſe one common ſeal to ſeal all charters, evidences and writings, by them made or to be made, or any ways touching or concerning the ſaid cathedral church aforeſaid.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents do grant and ordain, that the aforeſaid biſhop of Glouceſter, and every of his ſucceſſors for the time being, and the aforeſaid dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter, and every one of their ſucceſſors, have full power and faculty of making, receiving, giving, aliening, demiſing, executing, and doing all and ſingular things which the biſhop of Weſtminſter jointly and ſeverally can make, receive, give, alien, demiſe, execute or do.

And becauſe we will that the ſaid cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter be honourably endowed, we of our farther grace have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter all the aforeſaid ſept, circuit, encloſure and precinct of the abovenamed late abbey or monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, with all antient privileges, liberties and free cuſtoms of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, and all the church there, together with all chapels, leads, bells, and all things belonging to bells, cloyſters, church-yards, meſſuages, houſes, edifices, certain curtillages, flower gardens, gardens, orchards, fiſh ponds,

ponds, and all other places, lands, territories and places within the ſame ſcite, ſept, circuit, encloſure, and precinct of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, and all that was reputed or eſteemed part or parcel thereof, and which lately were the ſaid prior's and convent's, in right of their monaſtery aforeſaid, together with all and all manner of veſſels, ornaments, goods, chattles and implements of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, with their appurtenances whatſoever, except and always reſerved to the aforeſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, all and ſingular halls, chambers, galleries, walks, offices, ſtables, houſes, buildings, and other hereditaments and liberties whatſoever to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors herein in theſe preſents before granted; to have, hold and enjoy the aforeſaid ſcite, ſept, circuit, encloſure and precinct of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery beforementioned, together with all antient privileges, liberties and free cuſtoms abovementioned; together with the church, chapels, bells, and all things belonging to bells, cloyſters, church-yards, meſſuages, houſes, curtillages, flower gardens, gardens, orchards, fiſh ponds, lands, territories and places within the ſcite, ſept, circuit, encloſure and precinct of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery; together with the veſſels, jewels, ornaments, goods, chattles and implements of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, with all and ſingular their appurtenances whatſoever; and with all and ſingular other the premiſſes above ſpecified, with their appurtenances, (except before excepted) to the aforeſaid dean and chapter of the ſaid cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant to the dean and chapter of the ſaid cathedral church of the holy and inſeparable trinity of Glouceſter, that the dean of the ſaid church for the time being, all and ſingular inferior officers and miniſters of the ſaid cathedral church, and all other perſons of the ſaid cathedral church, as the caſe or caſes do require, ſhall make, conſtitute, appoint and accept from time to time for ever; and that he may and have authority ſuch perſons, and every of them ſo admitted or to be admitted, for lawful cauſe to correct, and alſo to depoſe, remove and expel from the ſaid cathedral church, ſaving to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the right, title and authority of nominating, aſſigning and preferring, and by our letters patents to ordain, prefer and preſent all deans, prebendaries, and all the poor living there on our liberality from time to time, howſoever and as often as the ſaid cathedral church of a dean, prebendaries, or poor people, either by the death of any of them or otherwiſe,

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ſhall happen to be vacant, any thing in theſe preſents before mentioned contained in the contrary, notwithſtanding.

And we will alſo and ordain, and by theſe preſents do decree, that the archdeacon of Glouceſter that now is, and his ſucceſſors, be from henceforth for ever ſeparated, diſcharged, and altogether freed from the juriſdiction, power, right and authority of the biſhop of Worceſter; and the ſaid archdeacon, and his ſucceſſors, we do, by theſe preſents, ſeparate, exonerate, and for ever free from the ſame; and him the ſaid archdeacon, and his ſucceſſors, we do decree, enact, ordain and eſtabliſh from henceforth and for ever, to be in the aforeſaid church of Glouceſter in the ſame manner, form and plight, in which he or any of his predeceſſors were in the cathedral church of the bleſſed virgin Mary of Worceſter.

We alſo enact and ordain, and by theſe preſents we will and grant, that the aforeſaid John, biſhop of Glouceſter, and his ſucceſſors biſhops of Glouceſter, have, hold and poſſeſs in all things, and through all things, authority, power, right, plight and juriſdiction of, in and on the archdeaconry of Glouceſter, and the archdeacon that now is, and his ſucceſſors, as fully and abſolutely to all intents and purpoſes as the biſhop of Worceſter that now is, or any of his predeceſſors now hath, or had, or ought to have, or did uſe or exerciſe.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, as well to the aforeſaid biſhop as to the dean and chapter, that he and they have, and ſhall have, theſe our letters patents under our great ſeal of England, made and ſealed in due form, without fine or fee, great or ſmall, in our hamper or elſewhere, in any manner to be rendered, paid, or made; notwithſtanding there is no expreſs mention at this time in theſe preſents made of the true yearly value or certainty of the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us made to the ſaid biſhop or dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors; and notwithſtanding any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, or reſtriction to the contrary thereof made, publiſhed, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In teſtimony of which, theſe our letters we have made patents. Witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter, the 3d day of September, in the 33d year of our reign.———S.

CUPPER.

By Writ of Privy Seal of the ſame Date, and alſo by Authority of Parliament.———S.

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NUMBER III.

The ENDOWMENT *of the Biſhoprick of* GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the VIIIth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and ſupreme head upon earth of the church of England, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting: Know ye, that we of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the reverend father in Chriſt, John Wakeman, biſhop of Glouceſter, all thoſe our manors of Maiſmore, Brokethorpp and Haſecomb, Preſton, Longford and Droiſcorte, in the county of our city of Glouceſter, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; and our manor of Rudge and Tufleigh in our county of Glouceſter, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; and alſo all thoſe our manors of Hope-Meleſhal, Dewchurch and Kilpeck in our county of Hereford, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; which manors, and other the premiſſes, with all their appurtenances, did ſometime belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or were part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo all and ſingular meſſuages, mills, houſes, buildings, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, rents, reverſions, ſervices, rents-charge, rents-ſeck, and rents-reſerved, upon all demiſes and grants whatſoever, annuities, yearly rents, farms, fee-farms, waters, fiſheries and fiſhings, and rents of all our tenants and farmers whatſoever; and alſo waifs, villains with their conſequences, knights fees, wards, marriages, eſcheats, reliefs, heriots, fairs, markets, tolls, cuſtoms, holy days, warrens, commons, firze heaths, moors, waſts, penſions, portions, tythes, oblations, quarries, marſhes, pools, fiſh ponds, courts leets, view of frank pledge, and all things which do or hereafter may or ought to belong to view of frank pledge, and aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine and ale, eſtrays, goods, and chattles wayfed; and all other our rights, profits, emoluments, commodities and hereditaments whatſoever, with all and ſingular their appurtenances, ſituate, lying and being in the villages, fields, pariſhes of Brokethorpp, Hareſcomb, Preſton and Brokworth, in the county of our city of Glouceſter, and in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode within our ſaid city of Glouceſter, and in the pariſhes of St. Oſwald and St. Mary de Lode within our ſaid city of Glouceſter, and in Standiſh in

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our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and in Dewchurch in our ſaid county of Hereford, or eleſewhere, in the ſame counties of our city of Glouceſter, Glouceſter and Hereford, and elſewhere, within our kingdom of England, to the ſaid manors, or either of them, in any wiſe belonging or appertaining, or have been heretofore known, taken or reputed, as being members or parcels of the ſame manors, or either of them, or have before this time been lett, ſet, or occupied with the ſame manors, or either of them, or any parcel of either of them.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſame reverend father in Chriſt, John Wakeman, biſhop of Glouceſter, all that ſcite of a certain manſion houſe called the vineyard, and alſo a certain cloſe of paſture adjoining to the ſaid ſcite of the vineyard aforeſaid, called the Park, containing about fifteen acres and three rods, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Arnold, eſq; or his aſſignees, ſituate, lying, and being in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, and did ſome time belong and appertain to, and were part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter.

And alſo, all that our meadow commonly called Importams, otherwiſe Porthame, containing by eſtimation 67 acres of meadow, lying and being in the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, and the firſt ſhoot of the ſame meadow, being part of the demeſnes of Barton Abbat's, and did ſome time belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter.

And alſo, all that our part of the manor of Laſſington in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, and ſome time belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter's in Glouceſter, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo all and ſingular meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, commons, courts leets, view of frank pledge, and all things which belong to view of frank pledge, chattles, waifs, eſtrays, ſervices, and all other our profits, commodities, emoluments and hereditaments whatſoever, in any wiſe to the ſaid part of our manor belonging or appertaining, or that have been heretofore known, taken, uſed, or reputed members or parcels of the ſame part, or any parcel thereof, ſituate or being in the pariſhes of St. Oſwald and St. Mary de Lode, or elſewhere, in the county of our ſaid city of Glouceſter: And alſo, all that moiety or half part of a certain wood of ours called Woolridge,

Woolridge, containing by eſtimation fifty acres; and alſo, all that moiety or half part of another wood of ours there called the Perch, containing by eſtimation ſixteen acres; together with the land and ſoil of the ſaid moiety of the ſame woods, lying and being in the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, within the ſaid county of our city of Glouceſter, and ſome time belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the aforeſaid reverend father in Chriſt, all thoſe our rectories and churches of Hartpury, Maiſemore and Upton St. Leonard, in our ſaid county of our city of Glouceſter; and alſo, all thoſe our rectories and churches of Cam, Northleach, Kempsford, Whelford, South Cerney, and Standiſh, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and likewiſe, all thoſe our rectories and churches of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennocke, Cowern, and Ewias Harold, in our ſaid county of Hereford; and alſo, all that our rectory and church of Stewport in our ſaid county of Wenlock in Wales; and likewiſe, all that our chapel of Cam in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and all that our chapel of Piperton in our ſaid county of Hereford; and all that our chapel of Maiſemore in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; which rectories, churches and chapels, did ſome time belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and were part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo, all and all ſorts of manors, meſſuages, glebes, meadows, feedings, paſtures, rents, reverſions, ſervices, tithes, oblations, obventions, penſions, portions, and all and ſingular other our hereditaments and emoluments whatſoever to the ſaid rectories, churches and chapels, or any of them, belonging or appertaining, or that have been heretofore had or known to be part or parcel of the ſame rectories, churches or chapels, or any of them, or have been lett or demiſed with the ſaid rectories, churches or chapels, or any of them; and alſo, all and ſingular our tithes, glebes, penſions, portions, oblations and obventions whatſoever, iſſuing from, or being in the villages, fields, pariſhes, or hamlets of Standiſh, Caldrup, Hardwick, Over-Oxlinch, Little Runwike, Harſefield, Nether Oxlinch, Sall, Putley, Farley, and Holyrood Ampney, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and in Devennock, Wentworth and Talgarthe, in our ſaid county of Hereford, ſometime belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or being part or parcel of the poſſeſſions and revenues of the ſame late monaſtery.

Moreover we give, and by theſe preſents, do for ourſelves, our heirs aud ſucceſſors, grant to the aforeſaid reverend father in Chriſt, the biſhop of Glouceſter, a certain penſion of fifty-three ſhillings and four-pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Kempsford in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and yearly paid by the vicar of the ſame church for the time being; and likewiſe, a certain penſion or yearly rent of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Teynton in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo, a certain penſion or yearly rent of nine ſhillings, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Rendcomb in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo, a certain penſion or yearly rent of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Nympsfield in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo, a certain penſion or yearly rent of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Newport in our ſaid county of Wenlock in Wales, and yearly paid by the vicar of the ſame church for the time being, which penſions were yearly paid by the ſeveral rectors and vicars of the ſame churches for the time being, and did ſome time belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid biſhop all thoſe portions of tythes whatſoever ariſing, growing or renewing in Aldeſworth, Linton, and Shipton Solers, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and now or lately in the ſeveral tenures or occupations of George Dafton, and the farmer of the rectory of Aldeſworth aforeſaid; and alſo, all thoſe portions of tythes whatſoever ariſing, growing or renewing in Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm, Barn, Bunches, Strood, and Lake in our ſaid county of Hereford, which portions did ſome time belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſame biſhop all and ſingular the advowſons, donations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions, and rights of patronages, of all and ſingular the rectories and churches to the ſaid manors, or any of them, belonging or appertaining; and likewiſe, all and ſingular advowſons, donations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions, and right of patronage, of all and ſingular the vicarages of Hartpury, Maiſemore, Upton St. Leonard, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of Cam, Northleach, Kempsford, Whelford, South Cerney and Standiſh, in our ſaid county

county of Glouceſter; and of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennock, Cowern and Ewias Harold, in our ſaid county of Hereford; and of Newport in our county of Wenlock in Wales, ſome time belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſame monaſtery; and likewiſe, the donations, preſentations, and free diſpoſitions, of all thoſe chaplains, chantries, or of the ſtipends of all thoſe chapels of Maiſemore, Cam, Stinchcomb, Piperton, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and in the county of our city of Glouceſter, and in our ſaid county of Hereford, which did ſome time belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as the laſt abbot and late convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or any of their predeceſſors, in right of that late monaſtery, any time before the diſſolution of the ſame late monaſtery, or before that late monaſtery came into our hands, had, held and enjoyed the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or any parcel thereof, or ought to have had, held and enjoyed; and as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as all and ſingular of them came, or ought to have come into our hands, and now are, or ought to be in our hands, by reaſon or pretence of any deed of gift, grant or confirmation made unto us by the late prior of the ſaid late monaſtery under the ſeal of his convent, or any other way whatſoever, to have, hold and enjoy all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, courts, leets, view of frank pledge, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, penſions, tithes, and portions of tythes, oblations, obventions, advowſons, donations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions, and rights of patronages, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes abovementioned and ſpecified, with all and ſingular their and every of their appurtenances, to the aforeſaid reverend father, the biſhop of Glouceſter, and his ſucceſſors for ever, to be held of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms; and alſo yielding to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, at our court of augmentations of the revenues of our crown, yearly from thenceforth for ever, thirty-three pounds, ſixteen ſhillings and four pence, of good and lawful money of England, to be paid on the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel every year for ever.

Furthermore, out of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the aforeſaid biſhop, all and all man-

ner of iſſues, rents, revenues, and profits, of all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premiſſes, and each parcel of them, from the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel laſt paſt, before the date of theſe preſents until this time, to be had and received by the ſame biſhop as of our gift, as well by his own proper hands, as by the hands of thoſe that are or ſhall be the farmers, bailiffs or occupiers, receivers or other our officers and miniſters whatſoever, of all and ſingular the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, without account, or without yielding, paying, or doing any thing for the ſame, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors.

And whereas, by a certain act in our parliament begun at London, the 3d day of November, in the one and twentieth year of our reign, and from thence adjourned to Weſtminſter, and by divers prorogations then and there continued and held until the 3d day of November, which was in the twenty-ſixth year of our reign, amongſt other things it was declared, provided, enacted and ordained, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, kings of this realm, ſhould have and enjoy from time to time for ever to come, of all ſuch perſon and perſons, who at any time after the firſt day of January then next following ſhould be nominated, choſen, profeſſed, preſented, or any other way appointed to any archbiſhoprick, biſhoprick, abbey, monaſtery, priory, college, hoſpital, archdeaconry, deaconry, deanery, prebendary, rectory, vicarage, chantry, free-chapel, or any dignity, benefice, office, or ſpiritual promotion, within this kingdom or elſewhere, within any of our dominions, of what name or quality ſoever they ſhall be, or to whatſoever foundation, patronage or donation they ſhall belong, the firſt fruits of the revenues and profits for one year of every ſuch archbiſhoprick, biſhoprick, abbey, monaſtery, priory, college, hoſpital, archdeaconry, deanery, prebendary, rectory, vicarage, chantry, free-chapel, or any other dignity, benefice, office, or ſpiritual promotion, or to what ſuch perſon or perſons nominated, after the aforeſaid firſt day of January, ſhould be nominated, elected, preferred, preſented, collated, or any other way appointed, as in the ſame act of parliament, amongſt other things, it does more plainly appear: Know ye, that we, being willing to diſcharge and acquit the ſaid biſhop of Glouceſter, and his executors, as well of the ſaid firſt fruits, revenues and profits of the premiſſes, and every of the premiſſes, as of every ſum of money to be paid to us on account of the ſaid act of parliament for firſt fruits, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſame biſhop and

and his executors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will not have, require, claim, nor challenge any firſt fruit or fruits of or for the ſaid biſhoprick of Glouceſter, nor of or for the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, nor of or for any parcel thereof, nor any iſſues, revenues or profits, nor any ſums of money in the name of the firſt fruits, of or for the premiſſes, or any part of them, nor for the firſt fruits of the ſame, or any parcel of them, for this time only, but that the ſame biſhop and his executors are and ſhall be diſcharged and acquitted, as to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of and for the firſt fruits of all and ſingular the premiſſes, and every parcel of them; and of and from all and all ſorts of iſſues, profits, revenues of the premiſſes, and every part of them; and of and for all and all manner of ſums of money whatſoever, to be paid to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for and in the name of the firſt fruits for the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, for this time only; and alſo, we have pardoned, remitted and releaſed, and by theſe preſents do pardon, remit and releaſe, to the beforementioned biſhop, the aforeſaid firſt fruits, revenues and profits of the premiſſes, and every parcel of them; and all and all manner of ſums of money, for and in the name of firſt fruits of the ſaid biſhoprick, and the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, due or to be paid unto us by ourſelves, by theſe our letters patents granted to the ſame biſhop for this time only; and alſo, by theſe preſents we give unto the ſame biſhop all and every ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, for the firſt fruits, revenues and profits of the premiſſes, or any parcel of them, or for or in the name of the firſt fruits of the premiſſes, to be yielded, paid or done by the ſaid biſhop of Glouceſter unto us, by reaſon of the aforeſaid act, or any other act, law, uſage, preſcription, cuſtom, or otherwiſe, or any other manner whatſoever, to be had by the ſame biſhop, of our gift, without any account, and without yielding, paying or doing any other thing therefore to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſaving unto us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the firſt fruits for the premiſſes, to be yielded hereafter by his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Glouceſter, according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid.

And furthermore, out of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we give and grant unto the ſame biſhop and his ſucceſſors, that the ſame biſhop and his ſucceſſors ſhall have, hold, and enjoy, and ſhall be impowered and enabled to have, hold and enjoy, within the ſaid manors, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and within each parcel of them, as many, as great, and ſuch and the ſame ſort, and the like courts leets,

leets, view of frank pledge, and alſo all things that belong to view of frank pledge, aſſize and aſſizes of bread, wine and ale, and other drink whatſoever, chattles waiſed, eſtrays, free warrens, and all things that belong to free warren, quarries, lands, fairs, markets, tolls, liberties, franchiſes, privileges and juriſdictions whatſoever, as and which the aforeſaid late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or any of his or their predeceſſors have had, held and enjoyed, or ought to have had, held and enjoyed in the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or in any parcel of them, by virtue of any other letters patents by us, or one or other of our progenitors, to the ſaid abbot or any of his predeceſſors made or granted, or by reaſon of any preſcription, uſage, cuſtom, corodies, or any other manner whatſoever, in as ample manner and form as the ſaid late abbot, or any of his predeceſſors have had, exerciſed and enjoyed, or ought to have had, exerciſed and enjoyed.

And furthermore, we out of our more ample grace, and by theſe preſents, do grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the ſame biſhop and his ſucceſſors, from henceforth for ever, ſhall have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper uſe ſhall convert, have and enjoy, and be impowered to convert to their own proper uſe all and ſingular the aforeſaid rectories which were any ways appropriated; and all and every the lands, tenements, tithes, commodities, profits and emoluments whatſoever, to the ſame rectories, or any of them, in any wiſe belonging or appertaining, with all their appurtenances, to the beforementioned biſhop and his ſucceſſors before granted; and that the ſaid rectories, with their appurtenances, from henceforth for ever, be appointed to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, in as ample manner and form as the ſaid late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or either, or any of his or their predeceſſors, in right of the late monaſtery or the ſaid rectories, or any, or either of them, with their appurtenances, had, held or enjoyed, or ought to have had, held or enjoyed, on any account or manner whatſoever, any act, ſtatute, ordinance, law, cuſtom, prohibition or reſtriction heretofore made, had, publiſhed, uſed or provided, or any other matter or cauſe whatſoever, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding or impeding; and this without any preſentation, admiſſion, or induction of any incumbent or incumbents to the ſaid rectories, or any of them, to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors.

And we will alſo, and do by theſe preſents, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the beforementioned biſhop and his ſucceſſors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, and from time

time to time, ſhall acquit, diſcharge and ſave harmleſs, as well the ſame biſhop, his ſucceſſors and aſſignees, as the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, with their appurtenances, againſt every perſon and perſons, their heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, of and for all and every penſions, portions, rents, fees, commodities, annuities, charges, and ſums of money whatſoever, any ways iſſuing, or to be paid out of, or for the ſaid manors and premiſſes, or any parcel of them, or that are or ſhall be charged upon the premiſſes, or any of them, except the rent above by theſe preſents to us reſerved, and except a fee of forty ſhillings yearly, paid to the bailiff of the manor of Maiſemore aforeſaid for the time being, and of eleven ſhillings yearly paid to the woodward of Woolridge aforeſaid, and of ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the woodward of the Perch aforeſaid, and of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Brokethorp and Haſecomb aforeſaid, and of eleven ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Preſton aforeſaid, and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Longford aforeſaid, and of eight ſhillings and four-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Rudge and Farleigh aforeſaid, and of thirteen pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the vicar of the church of Cam aforeſaid, and to the chaplain celebrating divine ſervice in the chapel of Stinchcomb in the pariſh of Cam, to the ſame church annexed, in augmentation of their ſalaries and ſtipends; and of fifteen pounds five ſhillings yearly paid to the vicar of Standiſh aforeſaid, and a fee of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly paid to the collector of the penſions of Kempsford, Teynton, Rendcomb, and Nympsfield aforeſaid, and a fee of fourteen ſhillings and one penny yearly paid to the bailiff of Hope-Meleſhall aforeſaid, and a fee of one pound ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Dewchurch and Kilpeck aforeſaid, and of five ſhillings yearly paid to the chancellor of Hereford for procurations and annual iſſues out of the rectories of Dewchurch and Kilpeck aforeſaid, and of two ſhillings and two-pence yearly paid to the archdeacon of Brecknock, in the dioceſe of St. David, for procurations and ſynodals, and of ten-pence yearly paid to the church of Glaſbury aforeſaid, and of five-pence yearly paid to the church of Devennock aforeſaid, and the fee of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly paid to the farmer of the rectory of Glaſbury and Devennock aforeſaid for his livery, and of two ſhillings yearly paid to the vicar of York, for a certain portion of tithes iſſuing out of the rectory of Cowern aforeſaid, and a fee of three ſhillings and four-pence yearly paid

to

to the collector of portions in Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm, Farne, Briches, Strode and Lake aforeſaid, and the fee of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the Bailiff of Droiſcort aforeſaid for the time being.

Moreover, we will, and for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ſtrictly charge and command, as well our chancellor of the court of firſt fruits and tenths, and chancellor and convent of the court of augmentations of the revenues of our crown for the time being, as all other our receivers, auditors, and other officers and miniſters whatſoever, that they and every of them, upon the only producing of theſe our letters patents, or inrollment of the ſame, without any other writ or warrant from us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in any wiſe to be obtained or proſecuted, ſhall make, or cauſe to be made, full entries and due allowance, defalcation, deduction and plain diſcharge to the beforementioned biſhop, his ſucceſſors and aſſigns, of all and every ſuch penſions, portions, rents, fees, commodities, annuities, charges, and ſums of money (except before excepted) charged or to be charged on the ſaid manors, or on the premiſſes, or any part of them; and theſe our letters patents ſhall yearly, and from time to time, be as well to the ſaid chancellor of the court of tenths and firſt fruits, as the chancellor and councellor of our court of the augmentations of the revenues of our crown for the time being, as to every of our receivers, auditors, and other our officers and miniſters, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge on his part.

And moreover, out of our more ample grace, we will, and by theſe preſents, for ourſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant, that theſe our letters patents, and every word, ſentence and clauſe in the ſame contained or ſpecified, ſhall be interpreted, expounded, taken, underſtood, adjudged and determined, as well before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in every of our courts, and the courts of our heirs and ſucceſſors, both temporal and ſpiritual, and in all other places, and before whatſoever judges, juſtices, or other perſon or perſons whatſoever, to the greateſt advantage and profit of the aforeſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, and moſt ſtrictly againſt ourſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, altho' the name or ſurname of the aforeſaid biſhop, or the certain true value of the aforeſaid biſhoprick of Glouceſter be not ſpecially and certainly in theſe our letters patents expreſſed, declared and ſpecified; or for any omiſſion, defect, negligence, repugnancy, contrariety in theſe preſents, or any of them, or for expreſs mention not being made in theſe preſents of the true yearly value and certainty of the premiſſes, or other gifts and grants made to the aforeſaid biſhop before

before this time, any ſtatute, act, ordinance, or reſtriction to the contrary of the premiſſes, or any of them, before this time publiſhed, made or ordained, or any other cauſe or matter whatſoever, in any thing notwithſtanding.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the beforementioned biſhop, that he may and ſhall have theſe our letters patents made, ſealed and to be ſealed in due manner under our great ſeal of England, without yielding, paying, or doing therefore in any manner to us, any fine or fee, great or ſmall, in our hamper or elſewhere, to our uſe, although expreſs mention be not made in theſe preſents of the true yearly value or certainty of the premiſſes, or any of them, or any other gifts or grants by us to the aforementioned biſhop of Glouceſter heretofore made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion or reſtriction to the contrary thereof made, publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever, in any caſe notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the 4th day of September, in the three and thirtieth year of our reign.

NUMBER IV.

The ENDOWMENT *of the Dean and Chapter of* GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the VIIIth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and ſupreme head of the church of England upon earth, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting:

Know ye, that we of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and undivided trinity of Glouceſter, by us now newly erected and founded, all thoſe our manors of Tuffley, Ablode and Sainthurſte, Barnewood and Croneham, Mattiſdon and Wotton, in our county of the city of Glouceſter, with all and ſingular their rights, members and appurtenances.

As alſo all thoſe our manors of Churcham, Rudford, Culne-Rogers, with Ablington, Colne-Alwyn, Eſtletch-Martyn, otherwiſe called Burethroppe, with Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and

Bulley in our county of Glouceſter, with all and ſingular their rights, members and appurtenances.

And our manors of Willingiſwike and Monk-Hide, otherwiſe called Hide of the Monks, in our county of Hereford, with all their rights, members and appurtenances.

And our manors of Tregoſſe and Pennon, in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan in Wales, with all their rights, members and appurtenances.

And alſo our manors of Linkynholte, Littleton and Walloppe, in our county of Southampton, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; which ſaid manors, and all other the premiſſes with their appurtencances, did belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, now lately diſſolved, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We do alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, all and ſingular meſſuages, houſes, edifices, barns, dove-houſes, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, rents, reverſions, ſervices, rents charges, rents ſeck, and rents reſerved, upon any demiſes or grants, annuities, annual rents, farms, fee-farm rents, and the farms of all our tenants and farmers, mills, waters, piſcaries, fiſhing, moors, marſhes, fiſh-ponds, knights fees, wards, marriages, eſcheats, reliefs, herriots, villains, with their conſequences, markets, fairs, tolls, paſſages, parks, warrens, commons, furze, waſts, heath, mines of coal, penſions, portions, tithes, oblations, obventions, courts leet, views of frank pledge, and all that to view of frank pledge belongs, and all that hereafter may, can, or ought thereto to belong; aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine and beer, waifs, eſtrays, liberties, and all and ſingular other hereditaments, commodities, emoluments, and our profits whatſoever, with all and ſingular their appurtenances, ſituate, lying, or being within the vills, fields, pariſhes or hamlets of Tuffley, Ablode and Saint-hurſte, Barnewood and Croneham, Mattiſdon and Wotton, in our county of the city of Glouceſter; and Churcheham, Rudforde, Culne-Rogers, with Ablyngton, Colne-Alwyn, Eſtletch-Martyn, otherwiſe called Burethroppe, with Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and in Willyngyſwike and Monk Hide, otherwiſe Hide of the Monks, in our ſaid county of Hereford; and alſo in Tregoſſe and Pennon, in our ſaid county of Morgan and Glamorgan; as alſo in Lynkinholte, Littleton and Walloppe, in our ſaid county of Southampton, and elſewhere, whereſoever in the ſaid counties of Glouceſter, city of Glouceſter, Hereford, Morgan and Glamorgan, and

and Southampton, or in either of them, or elſewhere, whereſoever in our kingdom of England, to the ſaid manors, or any one of them, in any manner whatſoever belonging or appertaining, or as members or parcel of the ſaid manors, or of any one of them heretofore being had, known or reputed, or with the ſaid manors, or with any of them, or as parcel of any of them being leaſed, occupied or demiſed.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that our tenement or inn called the White Hart, in Holborn, near our city of London, in our county of Middleſex, with all its buildings, gardens, and appurtenances, together with a certain annual rent of eight ſhillings, which was wont to be paid for the ſaid tenement to the late monaſtery of Carthuſians near our ſaid city of London, now diſſolved, and all that our meadow called Meneham in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation 39 acres of meadow; and all that our meadow called Archdeacon's mead in the ſame county, containing by eſtimation 18 acres of meadow, and alſo the firſt herbage of the ſaid meadows. We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that moiety or half part of all that our wood called Woolridge, lying in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, which ſaid wood contains in the whole by eſtimation 500 acres of wood; and all that moiety or half part of our whole wood called Le Perch, lying and being in the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, which ſaid wood contains in the whole by eſtimation 16 acres of wood. We alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that our wood called Barnewood Grove, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation 10 acres of wood; and all that our wood called Buckholt in the ſame county, containing by eſtimation 200 acres of wood; and alſo all that our wood called Byrdewood, lying and being in the pariſh of Churcheham, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation 100 acres of wood; and all that our wood called Weſtwoodes, lying and being in Lynkynholt, in our ſaid county of Southampton, containing by eſtimation 60 acres of wood; and all that our wood and underwood called Littleton-Coppice, lying in Lyttleton in our ſaid county of Southampton, containing in the whole by eſtimation 48 acres of wood; and alſo all that annual or fee-farm rent of four pounds, iſſuing, and yearly to be received out of our manor of Wallop, in our ſaid county of Southampton; which ſaid tenement, meadows, woods and yearly rents

aforeſaid, with their appurtenances, did lately belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all and all manner of aqueducts and water-courſes whatſoever, which did belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery, in as ample manner and form as the laſt late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery, or any one, or any of their predeceſſors, in the right of their late monaſtery, at any time before the diſſolution of the ſaid late monaſtery, had, held or enjoyed, or might or ought for any reaſon, or in any manner whatſoever, to have, hold or enjoy the ſame.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all thoſe meſſuages, houſes, edifices, ſhops, cellars, ſollars, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, tofts, cottages, penſions, portions, tithes, oblations, courts leets, view of frank pledge, and all things to view of frank pledge belonging; markets, fairs, tolls, and all and ſingular our profits, commodities and hereditaments whatſoever, ſituate, lying or being within our city of Glouceſter, or within the ſuburbs of the ſaid city, which did of late belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that rectory, church and chapel of Barnewood, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and all that our rectory and church of Brokethroppe in the ſaid county; and all that our rectory and parochial church of the bleſſed virgin Mary near the gate of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in the ſaid county; and alſo, all that our rectory and church or chapel of Grace-Lane in the ſame county; and alſo thoſe our rectories and churches of Churcheham and Colne-Alwyn in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and all that our rectory and church of Lancarnan in our ſaid county of Morgan and Glamorgan; and all that our rectory and church of Chipping Norton in our county of Oxon; which ſaid rectories, and churches or chapels, did lately belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

And we alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, our rectories and churches of Fayreford and Eſtletch in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo our rectory and church of Sherſton and Aldrington, in our county of Wilts;

Wilts; and our rectory and church of Great Marlow in our county of Bucks; and alſo our rectories and churches of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſan, Penmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats, and to the other ſaid rectories annexed in our ſaid county of Morgan and Glamorgan; which ſaid rectories and churches, with the chapels aforeſaid, did lately belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of Tewkeſbury in our county of Glouceſter, now diſſolved, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, all and ſingular the manors, lordſhips, meſſuages, barns, edifices, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, glebes, granges, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, knights fees, eſcheats, reliefs, wards, marriages, herriots, commons, furze, waſtes, heath, tithes, oblations, obventions, penſions, portions, and all and ſingular other our profits, poſſeſſions and hereditaments whatſoever, ſituate, lying or being in the vills, fields, pariſhes or hamlets of Barnewood, Brokethroppe, of the bleſſed Mary near the gate of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, Grace-lane, Churcheham, Colne-Alwyn, Lancarnan, Chipping-Norton, Fayreford, Eſtletch, Sherſton, Aldrington, Great Marlowe, Lantwit, Lamblethyan, Lantriſſan, Penmarke and Cardiffe aforeſaid, or in either of them, or elſewhere whereſoever in our kingdom of England, to the ſaid rectories, granges, churches or chapels, or to any one of them in any manner belonging or appertaining, or which being at any time heretofore had, known or reputed to be, as part or parcel of the ſaid rectories, granges, churches or chapels, or of any one of them.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that portion of tithes in Barton-Abbots, within the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and all that portion of tithes iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the manor of Senebrug in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Upleaden and Hyneleaden in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Ablode and Sainthurſte in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Wotton in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Ewrendyefield and King's-Furlonge in the ſame county; and alſo, all that portion of tithes iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of rhe rectory of Hilmerton in our county of Wilts; and all that portion of tithes of Innyſworthe in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and alſo, all that portion of tithes iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of

of the rectory of Okeborne in our county of Bucks; which ſaid portions of tithes, with their appurtenances, to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Gloueeſter did of late belong and appertain, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that portion of tithes within the rectory of Fayreford in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, late belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkeſbury, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; we give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that penſion or annual rent of twenty ſhillings, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. John Baptiſt in our ſaid city of Glouceſter; and all that penſion or yearly rent of ten ſhillings iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Mattiſden in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and all that penſion or yearly rent of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Nicholas, within our ſaid city of Glouceſter; and alſo, all that penſion or annual rent of ten ſhillings, to be paid yearly by the guardians of the royal college of Brazen-noſe in Oxon; and all that penſion or annual rent of fifty-three ſhillings and four-pence, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Alcannynge, in our county of Wilts; and all that penſion or annual rent of twenty ſhillings, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Lydyard Tregoz, in the ſame county; and all that poſſeſſion or yearly rent of four pounds, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Peter de Mancroft within our city of Norwich, in our county of Norfolk; and all that penſion or yearly rent of forty ſhillings, iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Martin in Vintry, in our ſaid city of London; which ſaid penſions or yearly rents aforeſaid, with their appurtenances, did belong and appertain, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all and all manner of advowſons, nominations, donations, collations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions and rights of patronage, to our rectory and church of Mattiſdon in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of our rectories and churches of Rudford, Culne-Rogers, with Ablington and Tayneton, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo, of our rectory and church of Lynkynholte in our ſaid county of Southampton, to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter belonging and appertaining

appertaining, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all and all manner of advowſons, nominations, donations, preſentations, collations, free diſpoſitions and rights of patronage, to the vicarage church of Brokethroppe, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and to the vicarage church of the Holy Trinity, within our ſaid city of Glouceſter; and alſo to the vicarage churches of Churcheham, with the chapels of Lyncham and Colne-Alwyn, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, lately belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo to the vicarage church of Fayreford, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and to the vicarage church of Sherſton and Aldrington, in our ſaid county of Wilts; and to the vicarage church of Great Marlow, in our county of Bucks; and of all and ſingular the vicarage churches of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſan, Penmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan, to the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkeſbury, late belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo the advowſons, nominations, donations and rights of patronage, of every of the vicarages aforeſaid; and alſo all and all manner of advowſons, nominations, donations, preſentations, collations, free diſpoſitions and rights of patronage, of all and ſingular rectories or vicarages of the churches, chapels or chantries, to the ſaid manors, or to any one of them in any manner belonging or appertaining, in our ſaid city of Glouceſter, or in the ſuburbs of the ſaid city being, which did of late belong or appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as the laſt late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or any one of them, or any one or any of their predeceſſors, or the laſt late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkeſbury, or any one of them, or any one or any of their predeceſſors, in the right of thoſe monaſteries, or of either of them, before the diſſolution of them the late ſeveral monaſteries, or of either of them, or before the ſame late monaſteries came, or either of them did come to our hands; or that they, or any one of them, the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, penſions, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, or any parcel of them, had, held and enjoyed the ſame, or might or ought to have, hold and enjoy the ſame, and as fully and wholly,

wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as all and ſingular thoſe things, by reaſon or pretence of the diſſolution of the ſaid ſeveral monaſteries, or of any one of them; or by reaſon or pretence of any charter, gift, grant or confirmation, by the aforeſaid late abbots of the ſaid late monaſteries, or of any one of them, under their conventual ſeal to us thereof made, or in any other manner they came or ought to come, or now are or ought to be in our hands; to have, hold and enjoy all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, lordſhips, meſſuages, houſes, buildings, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, courts leet, liberties, rectories, chapels, advowſons, churches, rights of patronage, tithes, penſions, portions, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes above expreſſed and ſpecified, with all and ſingular their rights, members and appurtenances whatſoever, to the ſaid dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and undivided trinity of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, to be held of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms; and alſo yielding to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, at our court of augmentations for the revenues of our crown yearly, from this time for ever, ninety pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, of lawful money of England, at the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, in full recompence and ſatisfaction of all ſervices, ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, annual rents or tenths, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by reaſon of the premiſſes, by the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, or by any or any one of them, or by any or by any one of their ſucceſſors, or by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, which to the ſaid deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or to any prebendary in the ſaid church, or to any benefice, office, dignity, or other promotion whatſoever, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, now nominated, aſſigned or appointed, or hereafter to be nominated, aſſigned or appointed, by virtue, or reaſon, or force of a certain act of parliament in the 26th year of our reign, made for firſt fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of firſt fruits, revenues and profits, of the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes of one year, or for one year, or for firſt fruits of the revenues or profits of the deanery, prebendaries, or any other benefice, office, dignity, or other promotion of the ſaid cathedral church, or of any yearly value, or of any yearly rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum of money whatſoever, of or for the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or out of any parcel thereof iſſuing, and to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be made, paid or rendered, or being parcel of the profits of the manors, and other

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the premiſſes aforeſaid, or of any parcel thereof being, or aſſigned, or limited, or to be aſſigned or limited to the ſaid dean and prebends, or to any one of them, or to any other perſon or perſons, and to their ſucceſſors, or to the ſucceſſors of any one of them now promoted or aſſigned, or hereafter to be promoted or aſſigned to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, for annual rent or penſion, or in the name of annual rent or tenth parts, or of perpetual penſions, extending to the tenth part of the yearly value of the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or of the deanery of the ſaid cathedral church aforeſaid, or of the prebendaries, or of any benefices or offices whatſoever in the ſaid church, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, or of any one of them; or to the annual rendering of a penſion, or to the tenth part of the yearly value of the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or out of any parcel thereof iſſuing or to be paid, or parcel of the profits of the ſaid manors, and other the premiſſes, or being any parcel thereof, being and aſſigned or limited, or to be aſſigned or limited, to the ſaid dean and prebends, or to any one of them, or to any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, and their ſucceſſors, or to the ſucceſſor of any one of them, to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, now promoted or aſſigned, or hereafter to be promoted or aſſigned by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, now, or at any time hereafter, in any manner to be paid, made or rendered.

Know ye, moreover, that we out of our ſpecial grace, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do by theſe preſents pardon, remit and releaſe, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, and to all and ſingular perſon and perſons whatſoever, and to every one of them who now are, or is, or hereafter ſhall be dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſaid church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, all and ſingular ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by the ſaid dean and chapter or their ſucceſſors, or by any dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or by any prebend in the ſaid church, or by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, that now are or is, or hereafter ſhall be promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the church aforeſaid, as well for firſt fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of firſt fruits, revenues and profits of the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the primiſſes, or of any of them, or of any parcel of them, or any of them, or of one year's value of the deanery of the church aforeſaid, or of the prebendaries, or of any other benefice, office or

dignity whatſoever, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, to whom, to which, or to what he is promoted, aſſigned or appointed, or at any time hereafter, to whom, to which, or to what he or they ſhall be promoted, aſſigned, appointed or collated, for any annual rendering of the tenth part, or of any penſion, or of any yearly value, or of any yearly rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum of money whatſoever, out of the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or out of any parcel of them iſſuing or to be paid, or parcel of the profits of the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or of any parcel of them being and aſſigned, or limited, or to be aſſigned or limited to the ſaid dean and prebends, or to any one of them, or to any other perſon or perſons, and the ſucceſſor and ſucceſſors of them, and every of them, to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, now promoted or aſſigned, or hereafter to be promoted or aſſigned; or in the name of any annual rent, tenth part, or penſion extending to the yearly value of a tenth part, or to the tenth part of all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any parcel of them; or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, dignity, or of any other promotion whatſoever in the ſaid church, or to the tenth part of any yearly value, rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum whatſoever before ſpecified, or of any value of them, or by virtue or reaſon of the act of parliament made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to be paid, rendered or made, the aforeſaid ſum of ninety pounds, fourteen ſhillings and one half penny, by us, (beforementioned) reſerved, only excepted, and to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, yearly reſerved.

And beſides, out of our farther grace, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do pardon, remit and releaſe, to our well beloved chaplain, William Jenyns, clerk, batchelor in divinity, now dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid; to our well beloved chaplain, Richard Brown, clerk, batchelor in the civil and canon laws, the firſt and preſent preſbyter prebend; to Henry Willis, clerk, batchelor in divinity, ſecond preſbyter prebend; to John Rodley, clerk, batchelor in divinity, the third preſbyter prebend; to James Vaughan, clerk, maſter of arts, the fourth preſbyter prebend; to Edward Bennette, clerk, the fifth preſbyter prebend; and to John Huntley, clerk, late prior of the abbey of Tandriche, in our county of Surry, the ſixth preſbyter prebend, now prebends in the cathedral church aforeſaid; and to every one of them, all and ſingular

gular ſums of money by the aforeſaid William, Richard, Henry, John, James, Edward and John, or by any one of them to us, for firſt fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of firſt fruits and profits, or in the name of firſt fruits of the deanery aforeſaid, or prebendaries in the ſaid church, or any one of them, or of any annual rent, penſion or portion, or of any other ſum of money whatſoever to them, for their ſeveral portions in the cathedral church aforeſaid, limited or aſſigned, or to be limited or aſſigned, or for annual rendering of the tenth part, or in the name of a penſion extending to the tenth part of the value of the deanery aforeſaid, or prebendaries aforeſaid, or of any of them, or of any rent, penſion or portion, or of any of them, to them or to any one of them, for his part or portion, limited or aſſigned, or to be limited or aſſigned in the ſame church, to be paid, rendered or made.

And we, of our more abundant grace, do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, kings of this kingdom of England, by theſe preſents, give and grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors for ever, all and ſingular ſums and ſum of money by the aforeſaid dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors, or any, or any one of their ſucceſſors whatſoever, which may any way whatever, either by the dean of the ſaid cathedral church, or the prebends, or any other perſons in the ſaid church, or by any of them, or by any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, who at any time hereafter ſhall be, or ſhall be nominated, aſſigned or appointed to the deanery aforeſaid, or to any prebendary in the ſaid church, or to any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, or ſub-dean of the ſaid church, or prebend in the ſame church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the cathedral church aforeſaid, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, kings of this kingdom of England, by virtue or reaſon of any act of parliament made in the aforeſaid ſix and twentieth year of our reign, for the uſes of any of the premiſſes, to be paid, rendered or made, the aforeſaid ſum of ninety pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, by us as aforeſaid reſerved, only excepted; to have and enjoy all and ſingular the ſaid ſums, and every ſum of money aforeſaid, except only as before excepted, to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, of our ſpecial gift, without any account, or any other thing therefore, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be rendered, paid or done.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and to every perſon and perſons that now is, or are, or hereafter ſhall be, dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebend in the

ſaid church, or nominated, appointed or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will not have, aſk, claim, challenge any firſt fruits, revenues or profits, or any ſum of money whatſoever for firſt fruits, revenues or profits, of the aforeſaid manors and other the premiſſes, or any of them, or any parcel of them, or for firſt fruits of any annual rents, penſions or annuities, or of any other ſum before ſpecified, or in the name of firſt fruits of them, or any one of them, or of any parcel of any one of them, or any penſion or annual rent extending to the tenth part of the yearly value of the ſaid manors, and other the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any parcel thereof, or to the tenth part of any annual rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum whatſoever before ſpecified, or any ſum whatſoever, or any other thing whatſoever, by virtue or reaſon of the aforeſaid act of parliament, made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, by the ſaid dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors, or any perſon whatſoever that now is, or at any time hereafter ſhall be, dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſame church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, therefore to be rendered, paid or made, beſides the ſaid ſum of ninety pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, as is above premiſed, by us above yearly reſerved.

But that as well the ſaid dean, prebends and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, as all and every ſingular perſon and perſons who now are, or is, or hereafter ſhall be dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſaid church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſame church, he and they ſhall be exempted and acquitted by theſe preſents, againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, from all and ſingular, and every ſum and ſums of money, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by virtue or reaſon of the ſaid act of parliament, made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, for the deanery of the ſaid church, or for any prebendary, or any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, and every thing concerning the ſaid deanery, prebendaries, benefices, offices, dignities and promotions, or any of them, to be rendered or paid, any clauſe, matter, ſentence, thing, article, ordinance, proviſo, gift, grant, or any cauſe whatſoever in the ſaid ſtatute contained or ſpecified to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, do grant to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, to enter into all the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, rents, ſervices, and all other the premiſſes, and into every parcel thereof, and

and thoſe to enjoy, to have and to hold, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, by the tenor, force, form and effect of theſe our letters patents; and that it ſhall be lawful for all and every perſon and perſons whoſoever, who now is or are, or hereafter ſhall be dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſaid church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, and for all and every one of them, to enter, take and have actual and real poſſeſſion of that to which he hath been nominated, appointed and promoted in the cathedral church aforeſaid; and to have, take and receive the iſſues, revenues and profits thereof to his own proper uſe, without any other ſatisfaction or payment, to the uſe of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, for any firſt fruits, revenues or profits, of that to which he is, or ſhall be nominated, appointed or promoted, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, and without any licence, concord, ſuit, compoſition, or proſecution of any livery to be made from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or our officers, in any of our courts for that cauſe, beſides the aforeſaid annual ſum of ninety pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for tenths and firſt fruits of all and ſingular the manors, lands and tenements before granted, reſerved as aforeſaid.

And beſides we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, kings of this kingdom of England, by theſe preſents, do grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and to all and every perſon and perſons that now are, or is, or hereafter ſhall be dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſame church, or promoted, nominated or aſſigned to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, that it ſhall and may be lawful that they, and every one of them, may enter, take, and have actual and real poſſeſſion of ſuch aforeſaid deanery, prebendary, benefice, office or dignity, to which he hath been nominated, appointed or promoted, in the ſaid cathedral church; and alſo that he and they may have, take and receive the iſſues, revenues and profits, rents and emoluments of ſuch deanery, prebendary, benefice, office, dignity or promotion, or any one of them, in the ſaid cathedral church, without any ſatisfaction or payment, to the uſe of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, for any firſt fruits, revenues and profits, of the premiſſes, or any of them, or for any firſt fruits of the deanery, prebendary, or other benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid cathedral church, to which they, or any one of them, now are, or is, or at any time hereafter ſhall or may be nominated, appointed or promoted, and without any compoſition or agreement therefore to be made; ſo that we, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any

any other, for us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or in our name, or in the name of our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall not for that cauſe diſquiet, impeach, diſturb nor moleſt, or vex the aforeſaid dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors, or any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to the deanery in the ſaid cathedral church, or to any prebendary in the ſaid church, or any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, nominated, aſſigned or appointed, or to be nominated, aſſigned or appointed, of, for, or concerning any intruſion, or other offence or forfeiture whatſoever, in any of the premiſſes; but that as well the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and all and ſingular perſons whatſoever, who to the deanery of the ſaid cathedral church, or to any prebendary in the ſame church, or to any benefice, office, dignity or other promotion whatſoever in the ſaid church, now nominated, aſſigned or appointed, or at any time hereafter ſhall be nominated, aſſigned or appointed, and every of them, ſhall be altogether exonerated, acquitted, pardoned and releaſed, againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and every one of us, from any fine, for all and ſingular ſuch entries, intruſions, offences, penalties and forfeitures, and other things whatſoever, limited or ſpecified in any ſtatute or act of parliament made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, concerning the payment of firſt fruits, and the payment of annual rents and penſions extending to the yearly value of any benefice, office, dignity or promotion, or any of them, any ſtatute, ordinance, proviſo or act made in the ſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Moreover willing, and by theſe preſents firmly enjoining and commanding, all and ſingular archbiſhops and biſhops within this our kingdom of England, and the chancellor of our court of our tenths and firſt fruits, as alſo all and ſingular the officers and miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and every one of them, that they, or any one of them, in any manner whatſoever, ſhall not impeach, diſturb, vex, diſquiet or moleſt the dean and chapter aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, or the ſucceſſor of any one of them, or any perſon whatſoever that now is, or at any time hereafter ſhall be dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebend in the ſame church, or nominated, appointed or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, of, for or concerning the payment of any ſum or thing whatſoever, for firſt fruits, revenues or profits, or in the name of firſt fruits of the premiſſes, or of any of them, or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid cathedral church, or of, for or concerning the payment of any ſum

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or thing whatſoever, for or in the name of an annual rent or penſion, extending to the tenth part of the value, or yearly value of the premiſſes, or any of them, or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, or by reaſon or pretence of any ſtatute made in the aforeſaid 26th year of our reign; but that all and ſingular the aforeſaid archbiſhops, biſhops, chancellors, officers and miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, upon the only ſhewing of theſe our letters patents, ſhall permit and cauſe the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and every other perſon aforeſaid, to be quiet and in peace, of, for and concerning the premiſſes.

And farther we, out of our more abundant grace, do give and grant to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, that they the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have, hold and enjoy, and that they may and have full power to have, hold and enjoy, within the manors and lordſhips aforeſaid, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and within every part and parcel of them, as many, ſuch, as great, the ſame, and like courts leet, view of frank pledge, and all that to view of frank pledge belongs; aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine, beer, wayfes, eſtrays, free warrens, and all that to free warren belongs; fairs, markets, liberties, franchiſes and juriſdictions whatſoever, as, and which the aforeſaid late abbot and the late convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or any one of them, or any of their predeceſſors, or the aforeſaid late abbot, or late convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkeſbury, or any one of them, or any, or any one of their predeceſſor had, held or enjoyed, or might, or ought to have had, held and enjoyed, in the manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or in any parcel thereof; and that ſo fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as all and ſingular thoſe premiſſes, by reaſon or pretence of the diſſolution, ſurrender or grant of the ſaid ſeveral monaſteries, or any or either of them, or otherwiſe howſoever, came or ought to come to our hands, or at this time are or ought to be in our hands.

And farther, out of our more ample grace, we will, and by theſe preſents do grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall from henceforth for ever have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper uſe convert, and alſo, that they may, and have full power and authority to have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper uſes, to convert all and ſingular the aforeſaid rectories and chapels that lately were

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in any manner appropriate; and all, and all manner of lands, tenements and tithes, commodities, profits and emoluments whatſoever, to the ſaid rectories and chapels, or to any one of them, in any manner belonging or appertaining to the ſaid dean and chapter, and to their ſucceſſors before granted, with all and ſingular their appurtenances; and that the ſaid rectories and chapels, with their appurtenances, ſhall for ever hereafter be appropriate to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, in as ample manner and form as the ſaid late ſeveral abbots, or either of them, or any, or any one of their predeceſſors, in the right of their late ſeveral monaſteries, or in their own right, or in the right of either of them, had, held and enjoyed, or might or ought to have had, held or enjoyed, all or any, or any one of the ſaid rectories or chapels, with their appurtenances, in any kind or manner whatſoever, any act, ſtatute, ordinance, law, cuſtom, prohibition or reſtriction, before this time had, made, enacted, uſed or provided, or any other matter, thing or cauſe whatſoever to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding or hindering, and this without any preſentation, admiſſion or induction of any incumbent or incumbents to the ſaid rectories and chapels, or any of them, granted as aforeſaid to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents.

And alſo we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall and will, from time to time, and for ever diſcharge, acquit and keep indemnified, as well the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors, as the manors, lands, tenements, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, with their appurtenances, againſt all and every perſon and perſons whomſoever, and their heirs and aſſignees, of and from all, and all manner of penſions, portions, rents, fees, corrodies, annuities, charges and ſums of money whatſoever, of or for the manors and other the premiſſes, or of or for any parcel thereof already charged, or to be charged, beſides the aforeſaid ſum of ninety pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and one halfpenny, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, above by theſe preſents reſerved; and beſides a certain rent of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to Anthony Kingſton, knt. in right of the late monaſtery of Flaxley; and of eighteen pence yearly to be paid to the rector of the church of St. Mary de Cript, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of two ſhillings and eleven pence yearly to be paid to the ſteward of our ſaid city of Glouceſter for the time being; and of fifteen ſhillings yearly to be paid to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of St. Margaret

of

of Duddeſton, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of fifty-ſeven ſhillings and one penny yearly to be paid to the ſheriff of the ſaid county of our city of Glouceſter, for longable rent; and of ten pounds yearly to be paid to the bailiff and collector of the rents and farms within our ſaid city of Glouceſter for the time being for his fee; and of twenty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Tuffley aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of forty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Ablode and Saint-hurſte, with Direhurſte and Walton aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence to be paid yearly to the farmer there for his livery; and of forty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Barnewood and Cronham aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the woodward or keeper of the woods there for the time being for his fee; and of five ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Mattiſden aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of twenty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Wotton aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of two ſhillings yearly to be paid to the archdeacon of Glouceſter for procurations and ſynodals, and yearly iſſuing out of the chapel of Barnewood aforeſaid, and of a certain annual penſion of ten pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly to be paid to the vicar of the parochial church of the bleſſed virgin Mary near the gate of the late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter; and of thirteen ſhillings yearly to be paid to the biſhop and archdeacon of Glouceſter, for procurations and ſynodals there; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the collector of divers penſions and portions yearly iſſuing out of ſome of the rectories, vicarages, hoſpitals and churches, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter for the time being; and of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Churcheham aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of twenty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the woodward or keeper of the woods there for the time being for his fee; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Culne-Rogers, with Ablington aforeſaid, for the time being for his fee; and of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Colne-Alwyns aforeſaid for the time being for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the farmer there by covenant indented; and of twenty ſhillings to be paid yearly to the bailiff of Eſtletch-Martyn aforeſaid, otherwiſe called Burethroppe with Cotes, for the time being, for his fee; and of five ſhillings yearly to be paid to the collector of the rents of Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley aforeſaid, for the

time being, for his fee; and of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly to be paid to the dean of the church of Churcheham aforeſaid, for the time being, for his ſalary or ſtipend; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the farmer of the ſcite of the rectory of Colne-Alwyn aforeſaid, for his regard by covenant indented; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Willingſwike aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Monk Hide, Aſperton and Tonſton aforeſaid, with the hamlets of Stoke Edythe, Yarkhill and Taddington aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the ſteward there for the time being, for his fee; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Lynkingholt aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of ten ſhillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Littleton aforeſaid, for the time being for his fee; and of four ſhillings yearly to be paid to the collector of the penſions and portions iſſuing out of the rectories of Alcannyngs, Lydiard-Tregoz, and Hilmerton, in our ſaid county of Wilts, for the time being, for his fee; and of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the collector of a certain penſion iſſuing out of the aforeſaid church or rectory of St. Peter de Mancroſte, within our ſaid city of Norwich, for the time being, for his fee; and of ſeventeen ſhillings and nine-pence farthing yearly to be paid to the biſhop of Glouceſter for his viſitation, iſſuing yearly out of the rectory of Fayreford; beſides alſo twenty ſhillings yearly to be paid to the farmers of the rectories of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſen, Penmarke, and Cardiffe aforeſaid, with the chapel of St. Donats, for the time being, for carriage of the money and rent aforeſaid.

And out of our more ample grace, we farther give and grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, all iſſues, revenues and profits of all and ſingular the aforeſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, penſions, portions, tithes, and of all and ſingular the premiſſes above expreſſed and ſpecified, ariſing or growing from the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel laſt paſt, until this time.

We will moreover, and by theſe preſents firmly enjoining, do command, as well our chancellor and council of our court of augmentations of the revenue of our crown, for the time being, as all receivers, auditors, and other our miniſters whatſoever, that they, and every one of them, upon only ſhewing of theſe our letters patents, without any writ or warrant from us, or our ſucceſſors, in any manner to be ſought, obtained or proſecuted, do accept, make, and cauſe to be made, a full, whole and due diſcharge,

charge, allowance, defalcation, and manifeſt deduction, to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, of all and all manner of annuities, rents and ſums of money whatſoever, out of the premiſſes as aforeſaid, iſſuing or to be paid, or thereon charged or chargeable, beſides thoſe rents, fees and ſums of money which are above nominated, and expreſly excepted: And theſe our letters patents ſhall be to our ſaid chancellor and council of our court of augmentations of the revenue of our crown for the time being, as well as to the aforeſaid auditors, receivers, and other our officers and miniſters whatſoever, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge in this thing: And beſides, out of our more ample grace, we will and grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, that theſe our letters patents, and every word, ſentence and clauſe in them contained and ſpecified, ſhall be interpreted, expounded, taken, underſtood, adjudged and determined, as well before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as in all and every of our courts whatſoever, and in the courts of our heirs and ſucceſſors, as well ſpiritual as temporal; and in all other places, and before whatſoever judges, juſtices, and other perſon and perſons whatſoever, to the greateſt commodity and profit of the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and of every perſon that now is, or at any time hereafter ſhall be, dean of the ſaid cathedral church, or prebend in the ſame church, or nominated, aſſigned, appointed or promoted, to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, and moſt ſtrictly againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and this, although the names and ſurnames, or name and ſurname of them, or any one of them, who hereafter ſhall be dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebend or prebends in the ſaid church, or named, aſſigned, appointed or promoted, to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, or certainty of the value of the deanery of the ſaid church, or of the prebendaries in the ſaid church, or of the other benefices, offices, dignities or promotions in the ſaid church, or any one of them, are not in theſe our letters patents ſpecially and certainly expreſſed, declared or ſpecified; or any omiſſion, defect, negligence, repugnancy or contrariety in theſe preſents, or any of them, or for that expreſs mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premiſſes, or no mention is made in theſe preſents of any other gifts or grants by us before this time made to the ſaid dean and chapter, any ſtatute or act of parliament enacted or made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance or reſtriction to the contrary of the premiſſes, or any of them before this time enacted, made or ordained, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever in any kind notwithſtanding.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, that they have theſe our letters patents, under our great ſeal of England, in due manner to be made and ſealed, without fine or fee, great or ſmall, to us in our hanaper, or elſewhere, to our uſe, in any manner to be rendered, paid or made, notwithſtanding in theſe preſents there is no expreſs mention made of the true yearly value, or of any value, or of the certainty of the premiſſes, or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, to the ſaid dean and chapter before this time made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſo or reſtriction to the contrary thereof made, enacted, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In teſtimony of which we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the 4th day of September, in the 33d year of our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal, and Authority of Parliament of the ſame Date.

SOUTHAMPTON.
SOUTHWELL.

Inrolled before William Barnes, Auditor.

NUMBER V.

The CHARTER *of* STEPHEN, *King of* ENGLAND, *reciting and confirming the ſeveral* DONATIONS *to the Church of St.* PETER *of* GLOUCESTER.

IN the year 1138, from the incarnation of our Lord Jeſu Chriſt, I, Stephen, king of England, in the third year of my reign, at the requeſt of Walter de Laci, abbot of Glouceſter, and of ſeveral of my nobles, do grant and confirm unto the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, all thoſe lands, churches and tithes, and other donations which the barons of England have heretofore given to the ſaid church, and which my predeceſſors, kings of England, have confirmed by their charters; that is to ſay, Berton, Standiſh, Lech, Oddington, and the manor of Maiſemore, with the wood and the adjoining lands given by king Henry the Firſt;

Firſt; and Brokrup, given by Atheline of Hibreio; and Colne St. Andrew, and two commons, and one church, with one hide of land, and a water-mill given by Roger of Glouceſter; and the church of St. Peter of Hereford, with the prebendaries, lands, tithes, and all other things belonging to the ſame, which were the gift of Hugh de Laci; and the land changed for the monks orchard on which the tower was built, which was executed by the ſheriff; and the church of St. Cadoc of Lancarvan, with the land called Treigos, given to them by Robert Fitzhamon; and the land in Hampſhire called Littleton, given by Hugh of the port; and Lincheholt, of the gift of Ernulph de Heſding; and Ledene, reſtored to them by Walter de Laci; and Plumtreu in Devonſhire, given by Odo the ſon of Gameline, which abbot Serlo did change with Nicholas de Pool for land called Alnodeſton and Clehangre, the gift of Roger of Berkeley; and one hide at Aſpreton in Herefordſhire, given by William de Ebroicis; and the land in Erchenefelt called Veſtewde, given by Walter of Glouceſter; and a ſmall parcel of land at Guitings, given by Luric de Loges; and a water-mill at Framalode, which Winebald of Baderon reſtored to the church; and Clifford, the gift of Roger de Buſlei; and Rudfort, the gift of king Henry the Firſt; and Rudle, the gift of Radolph Bloet; and the church of Hatherop, with the tithes of the vill, and the prieſts land, and a water-mill in the ſame place, with the land belonging to it; and the church of Kempsford, with the tithes and prieſts lands; and the church of Norton, with five yard lands and the tithes, and whatever is adjoining to it, which were given by Ernulph de Heſding and Emeline his wife; and the tithes of Cheſterton, given by Nigel Doily; and a part of a wood, with three cottages, given by Elias Giffart; and one yard land in Kempsford, given by Patrick de Chauworth, free from all charges except thoſe due to the king; and one houſe in the moor of Black Ditch, free as the former; and the houſes of Edric, the king's Lieutenant, in the ſame moor, and the land belonging to them, and the tithes of meadows in the ſame village, and one water-mill with the land belonging to it, and the tithes of two other water-mills in the ſame place; and one hide of land in Ammeny, of the fee and grant of Patrick; and one half hide in the ſame vill, which Tovi held in alms of king Henry the Firſt; and Glaſebery at Brecchenne, with the lands and woods, and all other things belonging to the ſame; and all the tithes of all his demeſnes in Brecchenne, of corn, cattle, cheeſe, veniſon, honey; moreover, the church of Cover, with all the tithes of that pariſh, and the land belonging to that church;

church; and one hide called Berche, given by Bernard of Newmarket; and the church of Gunlui, with the land and tithes belonging to the ſame, given by king William the Firſt; and the mill given by Roger Giffart; and the church of Cerney, with the tithes of the ſame; and the church of St. Helene, with one yard land given by Walter the ſheriff; and two new plowed grounds with the ſmall meadows adjoining to them; and a ſmall wood lying in the king's fee of Celeſwood, and were given by king William the Firſt; and the land in Rugge, which Thomas de St. John reſtored to the church; and Dunteſburne, the gift of Emmeline, the wife of Walter de Laci; and one water-mill, with a ſmall yard land adjoining to it, free and quit as given by William de Owe; and the land at Soteſhore, which was reſtored by Roger de Berchelai: and the water-mill which runs by the abbey, given to them by the kings my anceſtors; and the church of St. Peter which ſtands in the market-place at Norwich, and was the gift of king William the Firſt; and all the plowed lands of Bully at Homme, and the tithes of William of Bully, which were given by the ſaid William; and all the tithes of all my veniſon which ſhall be taken in the county of Glouceſter, and was grantd to them by king Henry the Firſt; and whereſoever they ſhall buy or ſell any thing for the benefit of the monaſtery, they ſhall be exempted from toll and payments of paſſage, and may go through any place without any moleſtation, as it was granted to them by king Henry the Firſt; and whereſoever they ſhall take any ſturgeon in any of their fiſheries, they may retain it intirely to their own uſe; this was granted to them by king William the Firſt; and all their lands ſhall be free from carriage, ſummonage and conduct, as they were granted to them by king Henry the Firſt; and the church of St. Martin, ſtanding near the Thames at London, and all the land which the prieſt of that church did hold, free and diſcharged from all cuſtoms and impoſts, which was the gift of Ranulph Peverell; and the church of St. Guthlac in Hereford, with all its appurtenances, given to them by our venerable brother, Robert, biſhop of Hereford; and the church of Weſtbury; and the church of Laverſtoke, of the gift of Robert Gernan, with the conſent of Alexander biſhop of Lincoln; and the church of St. Leonard Stanley, with whatſoever belongs to it; and the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt, in the wood called Baſing, with all its appurtenances; the church of Norton, with all its appurtenances; the church of St. John Baptiſt of Glouceſter, with all its appurtenances; and the church of St. Patrine, with the chapels and lands thereunto belonging, which

which were given by Richard, the ſon of Giſlebert; and the church of Teynton, with the chapel of the wood, and a yard land; and the chancel of Chilpect, and the lands and tithes and whatſoever belongs to the ſame; and the church of St. Michael of Ewias, with all belonging to it; and moreover, the tithes of all the manors of Robert Ewias, and the church of St. Michael of Uggemore, and St. Bridget the virgin, with all their appurtenances; and all the lands within the manor of Eſtletch, which they had in exchange for the manor of Glaſbury with Walter de Cliffort; and alſo the church of Quenington, with a yard land, and the tithes of the vill; and all other things belonging to it; and the pariſh of the caſtle of Glouceſter, without being a member of any other church; and all places, as well within the walls of the city as without, as they held the ſame in the time of Wolſton biſhop of Worceſter, or in the time of Sampſon his ſucceſſor; and one hide of land in Combe, which was the gift of Hugard de Baſcheville.

Simon, the biſhop of the church of Worceſter, ſends all obedience and duty to his father and lord Theobald, by the grace of God, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and primate of all England. Foraſmuch as all donations have their full power and efficacy, when confirmed by apoſtolical authority, therefore, at the requeſt of our beloved brother, the abbot of Glouceſter, and his brethren, we have inſpected the charters of the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and do hereby teſtify the truth of them, and certify the ſame to your grace, that you may be pleaſed to confirm them by your authority, and that you may without difficulty order them to be atteſted in your apoſtolical preſence: May it therefore be known to your grace, that all theſe things contained in the charter of king Stephen were actually granted to the church of St. Peter of Glouceſter by donation from himſelf, or of the kings his predeceſſors, or of ſome great noblemen, and were confirmed by their ſeveral charters and ſeals. Farewell.

NUMBER VI.

The CHARTER *of King* HENRY IV. *for the better Endowment of St.* BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL *in* GLOUCESTER.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come,

come, greeting: Know ye, that whereas the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, between the bridges in Glouceſter, founded by our progenitors, formerly kings of England, and now belonging to our patronage, is but meanly endowed, and the lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions are not ſufficient for the ſuſtentation of the ſaid hoſpital, and of the prior or guardian, and of the brothers or chaplains, and of the poor men and women now reſiding in the ſame hoſpital, who are obliged to aſſiſt by faſtings and continual interceſſions, and other devout and divine ſervices by night and by day, to pray for their benefactors, and for the ſouls of ſuch others as they are thereunto required; nor for the reparation and amendment of their church, houſes, buildings and edifices of the ſaid hoſpital, and for the ſupport and ſuſtaining other burthens daily neceſſary for the good of the hoſpital, without the aſſiſtance of us and our heirs, and the charitable benevolence of good chriſtians and well diſpoſed perſons; and their charters, writings, muniments and evidences concerning their lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions, by the careleſſneſs and negligence of the former priors or guardians, and of the brothers and chaplains of the ſaid hoſpital, being burnt, ſubtracted, purloined or loſt, by which means the preſent prior or guardian, and the brothers or chaplains, and the alms people, have not only ſuffered great damages and prejudice, but the ſaid hoſpital muſt apparently come to utter ruin, which God forbid, unleſs we on our part ſhall ſuccour and relieve them.

We therefore, out of a charitable compaſſion, and taking the premiſſes into a due conſideration, and being willing of our ſpecial grace to provide in a convenient manner that the ſaid prior or guardian, and the brothers or chaplains, and alms people, ſhould in all quiet and ſafety, with a chearful heart, pray unto the Moſt High, particularly for the good eſtate of us whilſt we are living, and for our ſouls when we are departed out of this life, and for the ſouls of our moſt dear father John, late duke of Lancaſter, and of Mary, our conſort, lately deceaſed, and alſo for the ſouls of our progenitors, and of all others dead in the true faith.

And for the preſervation of the rights of the ſaid hoſpital, eſpecially being founded by our ſaid progenitors, and the patronage thereof, now belonging to us as aforeſaid; and leaſt by the like folly and negligence it ſhould be utterly ruined, we for ourſelves and ſucceſſors, as much as in us lies, do accept, approve, ratify and confirm the ſtate and poſſeſſions which the ſaid preſent prior or gardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people have in the

the ſaid hoſpital, and in the ſeveral churches thereunto annexed and appropriated, and in their lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions, with their appurtenances.

And we do hereby farther give and grant (if need be) the ſaid churches, lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions aforeſaid, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever: Moreover, we will that the ſaid hoſpital be always held and reputed to be of the foundation of our progenitors, and the patronage thereof to belong to us and our heirs; and that the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, ſhall have and hold to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, the churches, lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions aforeſaid, as freely, quietly, and in as full manner as if the ſaid charters, writings, muniments and evidences were now entirely in being, and remaining within the ſaid hoſpital in the cuſtody of the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains: And we do by theſe preſents take, diſpoſe and receive under our eſpecial protection, guardianſhip and defence, the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, or the alms people, and all their ſucceſſors, and their proctors and agents, wherever they ſhall go or come, who ſhall be employed in aſking, demanding and gathering any elemoſynary gifts, or other charitable ſubſiſtencies for the uſe and benefit of the preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, or alms people, and the ſucceſſors of them, and we ſhall protect the ſaid hoſpital, its lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions whatſoever.

Alſo we will not, that any clerks, purveyors or buyers of proviſion for the uſe of our houſhold, or for the uſe of our heirs, or any of them, or for the uſe of any of our carriages, or any other officers, bailiffs or miniſters of us, or of our heirs, or of any other perſon whatſoever, ſhall at any time take the corn, hay, horſes, carts, carriages, oxen, cows, hogs or other cattle, victuals or other goods or chattles, or things belonging to the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, or their ſucceſſors, in any of their houſes or places whatſoever, or in the cuſtody of the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, or of their ſucceſſors, or of their bailiffs, miniſters, or their tenants whatſoever, againſt their good wills.

And that the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people may partake of our eſpecial favour, and the languiſhing condition of the ſaid hoſpital may be relieved, we do farther will and grant, for us and our ſucceſſors, as much as in us lies, to the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and their ſucceſſors, that as often as the ſaid hoſpital,

by the death, ceſſion, depoſing, deprivation or reſignation of any prior or guardian of the ſame for the time being, or by any other means whatſoever, ſhall happen to be void, that then the brothers or chaplains of the ſaid hoſpital for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall with free aſſent and conſent, elect from time to time one able and ſufficient perſon from amongſt themſelves; or in caſe none ſhall be thought proper, then they ſhall elect ſome other ſufficient perſon to be the prior or guardian of the place, without our royal licence being firſt aſked and obtained, and without the licence of any of our ſucceſſors; and when ſuch election ſhall ſo be made, that then the biſhop of the place may proceed to confirm ſuch elected perſon, without our royal aſſent, or the aſſent of our ſucceſſors, being firſt aſked and obtained; and the ſaid perſon ſo elected, ſhall be admitted by the ſaid biſhop to be prior or guardian of the ſaid place, and paſtor thereof, and ſhall receive all the temporalties of the ſaid hoſpital as from God himſelf, and ſhall diſpoſe of them for the benefit of the ſaid hoſpital, without any procuring any livery of the ſaid temporalties out of our hands, or the hands of any of our ſucceſſors, as the cuſtom heretofore has been; and ſuch elections, and the confirmations of them, and the admittances of the ſaid prior or guardian of the ſaid place, without the licence and aſſent of the king, ſhall in no wiſe be prejudicial to the ſaid hoſpital, or turn to their loſs or prejudice; for in all vacancies of the ſaid hoſpital, the brothers or chaplains of the ſaid hoſpital for the time being ſhall, during ſuch vacancies, have the cuſtody of their temporalties, without rendering any account to us, or to any of our ſucceſſors, or paying any thing for the ſame; and no ſheriff or eſcheator of us or our ſucceſſors, in the county of Glouceſter or elſewhere for the time being, or any other officer of us or our heirs, by reaſon of ſuch vacancy, ſhall any ways intermeddle with the ſaid hoſpital, or any of their temporalties, provided notwithſtanding, that the eſcheator of the ſaid county for the time being ſhall, on every vacancy, make ſeiſin at the gate of the ſaid hoſpital in the king's name, and ſo having done ſhall forthwith depart; and that the ſaid eſcheator ſhall not, by reaſon of ſuch ſeiſin, be obliged or compelled to give any account or eſtimate to us, or to our heirs.

We do alſo farther will and grant, out of the abundance of our grace and favour, to the ſaid prior or guardian, and to the brothers or chaplains, and to their ſaid ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhall ever be diſcharged and freed from all penſions and ſallaries required by our command, or the requeſt of us or our ſucceſſors, notwithſtanding the ſtatute againſt giving lands and tene-

ments

ments into mortmain, or any other ſtatute or ordinance to the contrary whatſoever; and notwithſtanding the ſaid prior or guardian, the brothers or chaplains, and their predeceſſors, were heretofore, by reaſon of their foundation, obliged to aſk licence and conſent, before they made any ſuch election and admittance of their prior or guardian of the ſaid place, and after admittance were obliged to ſue forth livery of their temporalties out of the hands of the king in the court of chancery, and notwithſtanding any other cauſe whatſoever: In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents.

Witneſs ourſelf at Glouceſter, the 19th day of November, in the 9th year of our reign.

NUMBER VII.

STATUTES *and* ORDERS, *for the better Rule and Government of the* CATHEDRAL CHURCH *of* GLOUCESTER, *appointed and preſcribed by the Command of King* HENRY *the Eighth, in the Thirty-ſixth Year of his Reign.*

HENRY the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and ſupreme head upon earth of the church of England and Ireland: To all Sons of Holy Mother the church, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come greeting:

Whereas it has ſeemed good unto us, and to our nobles, and to our whole ſenate, ſtiled the Parliament, being influenced, as we truſt, by God himſelf, to ſuppreſs and aboliſh the monaſteries diſperſed throughout the kingdom for their many and great enormities, and for divers other good cauſes and reaſons, to transfer them to better uſes. We therefore, judging it more conformable to the divine will, and more chriſtian-like, that the pure worſhip of God and the holy goſpel of Chriſt ſhould be diligently and ſincerely preached in thoſe places, where ignorance and ſuperſtition had before prevailed; and that the youth of our kingdoms ſhould be inſtructed in good literature, for the greater increaſe of the chriſtian faith and piety; and that the poor be charitably relieved, have erected and conſtituted in the place of thoſe monaſteries divers churches, whereof ſome we will to be called

Cathedral Churches, and others Collegiate Churches. For the better rule and government whereof, we have cauſed the following laws and ſtatutes to be preſcribed, which the deans and canons of both orders, and other officers, children, and the poor who are of, and belong to the ſaid churches, ought to ſubmit unto and obey, and be ruled and governed by the ſame, as if decreed and ordained by ourſelves. Which if they ſhall obſerve, will produce, as we truſt in God, a great increaſe of true piety in this kingdom; and then we ſhall not be deceived or diſappointed in our expectation and good wiſhes, who have erected thoſe churches for the honour of Almighty God, and the increaſe of the chriſtian faith, and have adorned the ſame with divers orders and degrees of officers.

CHAP. I.

The whole Number of thoſe who are to be maintained in the Cathedral Church *of* Glouceſter.

In the firſt place, we decree and ordain, that there be for ever in the ſaid church one dean, ſix canons, ſix minor-canons, whereof one ſhall be a ſacriſt, another ſhall be deacon, another ſub-deacon; ſix lay-clerks, one maſter of the choriſters, eight choriſters, two maſters to inſtruct children in the grammar, whereof one ſhall be the head maſter, the other the under maſter; four poor people to be maintained at the charges of the ſaid church; two under ſacriſts, two door-keepers, who ſhall alſo be virgers; one butler, one cook, one under cook.

All who, according to this fixed number, ſhall in their ſeveral ranks and orders ſerve in this church, and punctually obey our ſtatutes and orders.

CHAP. II.

Of the Qualification of the Dean.

We decree and ordain, That the dean ſhall be in prieſts orders, of a good life and reputation, and not only learned and ſkilful in ſciences, but have alſo been honoured with a degree of learning, that is, he ſhall be either a doctor in divinity, or batchelor in divinity, or doctor of law. But whenſoever the office of dean ſhall hereafter become void by death, reſignation, deprivation or ceſſion, or by any other means, we will that ſuch perſon ſhall be dean, and be ſo accepted, and ſhall enjoy the office of dean in all reſpects,

reſpects, whom we or our ſucceſſors ſhall nominate, elect and prefer under our letters patents, to be ſealed under the great ſeal of us or our ſucceſſors, and ſhall think fit to preſent to the biſhop of Glouceſter. Which ſaid dean ſo nominated, elected and preſented, and having been inſtituted by the biſhop, the canons for the time being ſhall accept and admit for dean of the cathedral church of Glouceſter.

And the dean, upon ſuch his admiſſion, before he ſhall take upon him any government in the church, or concern himſelf in any affairs thereunto belonging, ſhall take an oath in this form:

The Dean's Oath.

I. N. *who am elected and inſtituted dean of this cathedral church, do call God to witneſs, and do ſwear upon the holy evangeliſts, that I will, to the beſt of my power, well and truly rule and govern this church, according to the ſtatutes and ordinances of the ſame, ſo far as they agree with God's word, and the laws of this realm. And that I will well and juſtly preſerve and keep, and cauſe to be preſerved and kept by others, all the goods, lands and tenements, the rents and poſſeſſions, rights and liberties and privileges, and all other things moveable and immoveable, ſaving the bare uſe of them; and all other profits belonging to the ſaid church. Theſe, and all other the ordinances of king Henry the Eighth, our founder, as far as they concern myſelf, I will diligently procure to be obſerved. So help me God, and the holy evangeliſts.*

We moreover will, That the dean and canons, and other officers of our church, before admiſſion, do take the oath of ſucceſſion and ſupremacy, according to the ſtatutes of the realm in this caſe provided.

Chap. III.

Of the Office of Dean.

Whereas it behoves a dean to be vigilant, (like the eye in the body, which takes care of the reſt of its members) we will and ordain that the dean, for the time being, ſhall with all diligence govern, and at all times, and upon all occaſions admoniſh, reprehend, reprove and perſuade the canons, and all other miniſters of the church, as one that watcheth for the good of his flock committed to his charge. Let him particularly take care that divine ſervices be performed with all decency, that ſermons be preached upon days appointed, that the children be profitably inſtructed,

inſtructed, that alms to the poor be diſtributed, and that all perſons do faithfully diſcharge thoſe duties wherein they are intruſted.

Moreover it is requiſite, That the dean, as often as he is reſident, do keep a ſober and competent family, and relieve the poor with alms; and herein we charge him upon his conſcience, that he honeſtly and frugally demeans himſelf. If the dean proves a ſcandalous covetous man, the biſhop ſhall correct him, and the dean ſhall reprehend the canons if they ſhall prove ſo. He ſhall alſo correct and puniſh all others, who ſhall be wicked and defective in their duties, according to the ſtatutes.

Moreover the dean ſhall diligently and faithfully diſtribute, diſpoſe, keep and preſerve the treaſure, jewels, and ornaments of the church, the golden and ſilver veſſels, the veſtments, utenſils, the charters, muniments, court-rolls, writings, and all other goods and ſubſtances whatſoever, belonging to the church aforeſaid, without any diminution or damage done to them, and without any farther uſe of them than our ſtatutes and ordinances do reaſonably allow and direct.

And he ſhall take care that the ſaid goods be diſtributed, diſpoſed, kept and preſerved by others to whoſe care they belong, that he may leave all things entire to his ſucceſſor.

Finally, we will and ordain, That in all cauſes of a more than ordinary concern (as in granting of leaſes, and ſetting of lands, and ſuch like) the dean's conſent be obtained, if he be reſident, but if abſent, his conſent ſhall be however firſt aſked, if he be within the limits of our kingdom of England.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Viſitation of the Lands.

Farther we will, That the dean or his receiver, or one of them, which receiver ſhall be elected and deputed by the dean, or the ſub-dean and chapter, [*By the chapter every where in theſe ſtatutes, underſtand the one half part, at leaſt, of the whole number of the canons.*] ſhall once every year (beginning after Eaſter) viſit, and thoroughly inſpect all and ſingular the manors, lands, tenements, houſes, edifices, groves, woods and under-woods belonging to our ſaid church.

To which the dean, or his receiver, ſhall be joined, throughout all the viſitation, a ſteward or clerk of the lands, who ſhall faithfully ſerve him, keep his courts, and give him good counſel. In which viſitation, whatſoever is to be new built or repaired ſhall be

be accordingly built and repaired, that there may not be found in any of them any ruins, devaſtations, deſtructions, abatement of rents, or other diminution of the farms, thro' want of a due care and inſpection.

We alſo will, That the true ſtate of the manors and edifices be carefully regiſtred, and what reparations are wanting. Beſide, let all be regiſtred which the dean or canon did agree unto, what he did bargain, direct, or order to be done. The dean or canon ſhall, within the ſpace of eight days after his return to his cathedral, lay all theſe things before the other canons then preſent, and give up his account in writing. We have thought good to allow 4s. only for each day to the dean thus viſiting, and employed about the needful affairs of the college, and only 2s. a day to the receiver who ſhall be ſo employed.

CHAP. V.

The letting of Lands and Tenements to Farm.

Farthermore, We decree, that neither the dean, nor any one of the canons ſhall ſell to any perſon any groves or trees, or ſet to any one any lands or tenements for a ſet term of years, or let them to farm without the counſel and conſent of the chapter. It is alſo our will that no land be let to farm above one and twenty years; and not from time to time, as from three years to three years, or from ſeven years to ſeven years, or upon the obligation of renewing any term of time when it ſhall be expired.

However we conſent that houſes or edifices in cities and villages may be ſet for the ſpace of fifty, or at moſt of ſixty years. We alſo will, That in the indentures of farms, the farmers be obliged to pay the ſums of their rents in the cathedral, to our receiver, or to his deputy. But we utterly forbid the alienation or mortgaging of any manor, land, revenue, tenements, or other immoveable thing: For our deſire is, that our church ſhould be enriched, not impoveriſhed.

Let not the dean, nor any one of the canons commence, proſecute, let fall or put an end, to any cauſe or ſuit in law, for the defence, recovery or preſervation of any of the rights of our ſaid church, without the conſent of the chapter.

Let the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, diſpoſe of the benefices, rectories, vicarages, and other eccleſiaſtical preferments belonging to the preſentation of our church, with the conſent of the chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Concerning the ſurrendering of Goods to the Dean.

That the goods of the church aforeſaid may be the more ſafely and ſecurely preſerved, we do ordain and appoint, That as ſoon as the dean hath taken his oath, all they to whom the keeping of any things were committed, either in the time of the preceding dean, or in the vacancy, that is, all they who now have, or before had, any goods in their care and keeping, by indentures or otherwiſe, ſhall before the chapter ſingly give up a true and perfect account of all things by them done or committed, to their care and cuſtody, and ſhall ſurrender, or cauſe to be ſurrendered to the dean, all goods, jewels, all ornaments and other goods whatſoever, to the aforeſaid church belonging; and whatſoever things they before held by their indentures they ſhall, by new indentures, to be made between the dean and them, again receive them from the dean's hands. Of all which things the dean himſelf ſhall forthwith make a new and general inventory, and ſubſcribe to it; which inventory, after it ſhall by the chapter be read, approved and ſubſcribed, let the treaſure, the jewels, ornaments, and other things before-named, which are not neceſſary for daily uſe, and which ought not to lie in the keeping of the officers, by their indentures, be laid up in places appointed for this purpoſe, according to our ſtatutes.

CHAP. VII.

Concerning the Reſidence of the Dean.

Since nothing is more beneficial than the watchful eye of the governor, that all things may be rightly managed, we will and ordain that the dean ſhall always reſide in his own church, except ſome lawful impediment does prevent him. We declare a lawful impediment to be the domeſtick ſervice of the king or queen, which they call ordinary; the ſervice of them who ſupply the places of dean, chaplain, almoner, or a tutor of the prince in the king's court. To theſe add, the king's extraordinary ſervice enjoyned and required, infirmity of body, care of the buſineſs of the church, violent detention, or laſtly, the going to the parliament, or the convocation upon the account of the church, and the continuance there.

If

If thro' any of theſe impediments it ſhall chance that he be abſent from our church, we will however that, in reſpect of his receiving the fruits and profits of the church, he ſhall be eſteemed as preſent; provided that upon his return he prove before the chapter the cauſe of his abſence.

But, if he ſhall happen to be abſent for other cauſes, we will that he be look'd upon as abſent, according to the time; and let him not expect the profits which they who are duly reſident ought to receive. Moreover we grant leave to the dean to be abſent from his church 100 days at one, or ſeveral times in a year, to mind his parochial concerns, and other benefices, if he hath any, and to diſpatch his own other private buſineſſes; for which times of his abſence, he ſhall receive his emoluments the ſame as if he had been conſtantly reſident.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Obedience to be yielded to the Dean.

Since St. Paul teacheth us that obedience is to be payed to ſuch as bear rule over us, we will and command, that the canons as well as the petty canons and all other miniſters of the church, and each of them do own the dean to be their head and governor: That they reverence him, and in all lawful and honeſt things and commandments which concern our ſtatutes, or do appertain to good government and the ſtate of our church: That they obey, ſubmit to, aid and aſſiſt the dean himſelf or his deputy, or in their abſence, the ſenior canon according to admiſſion.

CHAP. IX.

Concerning the Qualities, Election and Admiſſion of the Canons.

We ordain, and it is our will, that as often as it ſhall happen that any canon of our church aforeſaid ſhall depart, leave, or be expelled from our church, either by death, reſignation, deprivation, ceſſion, or any other way, that then he ſhall be owned and accepted as a canon, whom we or our ſucceſſors ſhall think fit to nominate and chuſe, and by our letters patents under our great ſeal, and the ſeal of our ſucceſſors, to preſent to our biſhop of Glouceſter. We will notwithſtanding, that no one be admitted to be a canon who is not in prieſts orders, of good name, not only learned and ſkilful in the ſcriptures, but dignified with ſome title of learning, either a profeſſor of divinity, or a batchelor of

divinity, a doctor of law, or a maſter of arts, or at leaſt a batchelor of law.

And we farther will, that no one be admitted a dean or canon of this church, who is a dean or canon of any other cathedral church, or college of our late foundation, or of our college of Windſor, or of St. Stephen at Weſtminſter. Nevertheleſs, we grant leave to our own, and to our queen's domeſtick chaplains, whom they call ordinary; as alſo, to the dean of our chapel, our almoner, and to the tutor of the prince our ſon, that although they already have a dean or prebend's place in one of the aforeſaid churches or colleges, they may however be admitted to another in this church, provided that in our aforeſaid churches they may not have more than two canons places. Moreover we will that the dean, or his ſub-dean, ſhall in the preſence of the canons receive and admit a canon thus nominated and preſented after the biſhop hath given him inſtitution.

CHAP. X.

Of a Canon's Oath.

Whoever ſhall be thus admitted as a canon, ſhall ſwear in the preſence of the dean or his deputy, together with the other canons, in this form.

I N. *who am nominated, elected and inſtituted a canon of this church of the holy and undivided Trinity in Glouceſter, laying my hand upon the ſacred goſpel, do ſwear, that to my ability I will keep and cauſe to be kept all the lands, tenements, revenues, poſſeſſions, rights, liberties, privileges and all other things belonging to this church; und will myſelf moſt faithfully keep, and as much as in me lies, will cauſe to be kept by others, all and ſingular the ſtatutes and ordinances of king Henry the Eighth our founder, ſo far forth as they are agreeable to the word of God, and the laws of this realm: Nor will I wittingly obſtruct any thing that may be done for the benefit and reputation of this church, but will procure and augment its profit: And if I ſhall be called, choſen and deſigned to bear any office in this church aforeſaid, I will not refuſe to undertake it, and diligently to act therein, according to my ability. All and each of theſe things I will perform. So God help me and this holy goſpel.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Reſidence of the Canons.

Foraſmuch as it is not expedient that the members ſhould be very remote from the head, it is our will that, as the dean, ſo the canons alſo ſhall keep themſelves at home, and be always reſident in our church, except ſome lawful impediment does prevent.

We declare the domeſtick ſervice of the king or queen (which they call ordinary) the ſervice of thoſe who in the king's court ſerve as deans, chaplains, almoners or inſtructors of the prince in grammar; any employment enjoyn'd by the king; ſickneſs, the care of the concerns of our church; any violent detention; and laſtly, going and attending in the parliament or convocation; all theſe we call lawful impediments.

If therefore he is abſent from our church for any of thoſe impediments, it is our will that he be accounted as reſident, in reſpect of his receiving any fruits and benefits from the ſaid church; ſo that when he is returned, he makes good the alledged cauſe of his abſence before the dean or the ſub-dean, the canons alſo being then preſent.

Beſides, we give leave to every one of the canons to be abſent from our church in every year eighty days at one, or at ſeveral times, to viſit their cures or other benefices, if they have any, and to mind their own private concerns. For the time of which abſence they ſhall receive the ſame ſalary as a reſident doth.

Farthermore, we ordain, and it is our will, that as often as any dean or canon travels within fifteen miles of our church to preach, if he be abſent one whole day, he ſhall however receive the profits of that day, the ſame as if he had been at home: And if he goes to preach more than fifteen miles, and leſs than twenty-four miles from our church, he ſhall receive the ſame emoluments which they have who remain at home, though he be abſent two full days.

And withal we decree, and it is our will, that the third part at leaſt of the whole number of canons be always reſident in our church: and except the third part do continue at home, we command that all they who ſhall be abſent without a lawful impediment, ſhall loſe their dividends, and alſo the money due to the corps of any prebend, ſo long as the third part of the canons, as has been ſaid, ſhall nor be reſident.

CHAP. XII.

Of Sermons to be preached in our Church.

Becauſe the word of God is a lanthorn unto our feet, we ordain and will that the dean and our canons, and withal we beſeech them by the mercies of God, be diligent in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon, in ſowing the word of God, as in other, ſo more eſpecially in our cathedral church.

And we will that every canon ſhall every year make four ſermons at leaſt to the people in the church aforeſaid, in Engliſh, either by himſelf or by others, and that upon the Lord's days; once between the nativity of Chriſt and the feaſt of the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary; once between the feaſt of the bleſſed Virgin Mary and the nativity of John; once between the nativity of St. John and the feaſt of Michael; and once between the feaſt of Michael and the nativity of Chriſt; ſo that almoſt no one Lord's day in the whole year ſhall be without a ſermon. But we will that the dean, either by himſelf or by his proxy, ſhall preach every year in our Engliſh tongue at Eaſter, upon *Corpus Chriſti* day, and at Chriſtmas.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Canons Table.

We ordain and will that all the reſident canons ſhall live apart with their ſeveral families, and ſhall ſo diſpoſe of the revenues which they ſhall receive by our liberality to good purpoſes, that they may not ſeem to have ſought ſhifts and excuſes for their covetouſneſs, or to have been guilty of too much prodigality. But if any one be notoriouſly guilty of one of theſe vices, let him be rebuked by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean; or if occaſion be, let him be puniſhed by a fine as ſhall be thought reaſonable.

Moreover, if there be any canon who hath not 40l. of a conſtant yearly rent, beſide the ſalary of our church, all his payments being deducted, we will not that he be conſtrained to maintain his family apart, but ordain that he go to the table of the dean, or ſome canon or minor-canon within the circuit of our church.

But if there be more canons in this circumſtance, they may maintain a common table of their own. All who thus living together

together at a common table, ſhall be eſteemed but as one reſident, and ſhall receive out of the common dividends, but ſo much as one of them who maintain their families apart. But we utterly forbid all others who have no common table amongſt themſelves, but go to another's table, to be partakers of the dividends, ariſing from the abſence of the dean and other canons.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Salary of the Dean and Canons.

We know that hoſpitality is very acceptable to God, which that the dean and canons may obſerve, we ordain and appoint that the dean ſhall every year receive for the corps of his deanery, by the hands of the treaſurer, 27*l.* of lawful money of England. And that every canon ſhall yearly receive for the corps of his prebend, by the hands of the treaſurer, 7*l.* 17*s.* and 8*d.* of lawful money of England.

We farther decree and will, That the dean for every day in which he ſhall be either in all the mattins, or at maſs, or in the even-ſervices, apparell'd with his proper attirements, and alſo for thoſe days he ſhall be abſent by the toleration of our ſtatutes, he ſhall receive from our church 4*s.* of lawful money of England. And in like manner we ordain, that every canon, for every day in which he ſhall wear his proper ornaments, either in all the mattins, or at maſs, or in the veſpers, or in which he is abſent by the permiſſion of our ſtatutes, ſhall receive from our church 8*d.* of lawful money of England.

We alſo will and ordain, That all the four moſt uſual quarters of the year, that is, at the feaſt of Michael, the nativity of Chriſt, the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and the feaſt of John Baptiſt, all and every ſalary be paid, as well to the dean and canons, as to all other officers and miniſters; and alſo all thoſe moneys which ought to be paid for their common table each month; and alſo all that money which every year doth ariſe out of the abſence of the dean and canons, and which is to be divided amongſt the reſidents.

Which money is thus to be collected: The precentor, for the time being, ſhall faithfully note thoſe days in which the dean and canons are abſent. From the dean ſhall be detained, for every day of his abſence, 4*s.* and from each canon, for every day of his abſence, ſhall be taken 8*d.* and let the treaſurer detain it.

Let this ſum, thus ariſing out of the abſence of the dean and canons

canons, be divided at the end of the year, in the feaſt of St. Michael, by a proportionable diſtribution between the reſident dean and the reſident canons. Now thoſe we call reſidents, who for one and twenty days together are at divine ſervice, according to the orders of our ſtatutes, and do maintain their families apart. And it is our pleaſure that the dean receive twice as much as a canon; that is, if a reſident canon receives for his portion 8d. out of the dividends, the dean ſhall receive 16 d.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Election of Officers.

The dean and prebendaries ought to remember that they are united together as one body. And we will and command that they being mindful of it, ſhall in common conſult together in love and charity; yet ſo that the power of reprehending be left wholly to the dean, or in his abſence, to the ſub-dean, who may gently and mildly admoniſh even the reſident canons, and may check and prudently reprove every one in their ſeveral places.

Therefore let the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, every year (the canons being convened upon the laſt day of November) chuſe and eſtabliſh the following officers, with the common conſent of the chapter, out of the canons, that is, the ſub-dean, the receiver and treaſurer. And we will that ſuch as ſhall refuſe the office aſſigned them, without ſuch an excuſe as ſhall be approved of by the electors, ſhall be for ever expelled from our church.

And we will that all the canons, except ſuch as are excuſed by our forenamed lawful impediments, do meet and be preſent in our foreſaid church at this election of officers; otherwiſe, as many as ſhall be then abſent, ſhall be utterly deprived of that whole ſum of money which they ſhould have received that year for the corps of their prebends.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Office of the Sub-Dean.

We do decree, and will, that the ſub-dean for the time being, whilſt the dean is abſent, or the deanery vacant, ſhall preſide and have charge over the canons, and all the miniſters and officers of our church, and keep them in order; that whatſoever things ought to be done by the dean being reſident, belonging to the affairs

affairs or government of the church, whilſt he is abſent, or his office vacant, the ſub-dean ſhall well and truly perform and execute: And whilſt the dean is preſent, he ſhall be next to him, and reſpected above the reſt, as well in the choir as elſewhere; and therefore in all affairs of our church, he ought to be more diligent and circumſpect, that he may ſeem to be one and the ſame head with the dean. Moreover, we will that the dean's place being void, the ſub-dean ſhall have the full and entire power of ruling and governing in our church in all things, and in like manner as is given and granted in our ſtatutes to the dean himſelf, until a new dean ſhall be elected and ſubſtituted; and he in preſence of thoſe who elected him to this office, laying his hand upon the bible, ſhall ſwear that he will faithfully perform all theſe things.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Office of a Receiver.

We ordain that whoſoever is admitted into the office of a receiver, ſhall collect and receive all moneys and rents of lands and tenements, and all debts belonging to our church; and as ſoon as conveniently he can, he ſhall deliver them to the treaſurer for the time being.

It ſhall be the charge of the receiver alſo to take care of all the goods of the ſaid church, eſpecially thoſe abroad, and timely to look to the ruins and neceſſary reparations of the diſtant.

To him alſo it ſhall belong to undertake and perform all ſuch things as are before preſcribed to him under the title of the office of dean, that is, the viſitation of lands and tenements; and then laying his hand upon the holy evangeliſts in the preſence of his electors, he ſhall bind himſelf by an oath, that he will faithfully and diligently perform all theſe things.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Treaſurer's Office.

We appoint and ordain, That the treaſurer for the time being ſhall duly pay, as well thoſe ſalaries which every month are to be paid to the miniſters and others belonging to the choir, for their diet and commons, as thoſe which are to be paid quarterly, and thoſe alſo which are to be paid at the end of the year for dividends. To him alſo it belongs, to take care that the buildings of the church

church be kept in good reparation; and with the advice of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean, to mend and repair the houſes of all the miniſters of our church, except thoſe of the dean and canons, as often as need ſhall require; and to provide whatſoever doth neceſſarily belong to the repairing and adorning of the church and choir.

He ſhall alſo provide materials and timber for building. He ſhall alſo look to the buildings of the dean and canons; which if they do not repair after notice given, the treaſurer, out of their ſalaries, ſhall ſee that they be repaired.

Moreover, that the houſes of the canons may be the better and more diligently kept in repair, we ordain, that a canon newly choſen may ſucceed in the houſe of one that's dead, or that hath reſigned, or upon any account hath withdrawn; and that he have and enjoy it, with the gardens, ſtable, and other conveniences thereunto adjoining. In fine, let him take care of the veſtry, and let him diligently do his utmoſt to preſerve the ſac d veſtments, the holy veſſels and garments, and all muniments.re

All which he ſhall ſwear that he will obſerve, laying his hands upon the holy evangeliſts, in the preſence of them who did elect him.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Quality, Election, and Admiſſion of the Minor-Canons.

Becauſe we have decreed that God ſhall be praiſed in this our church in hymns and pſalms, and prayers for ever, we have ordained, and do appoint that thoſe ſix prieſts whom we call minor-canons, as alſo the ſix laick-clerks, and alſo the deacon and ſub-deacon (who ſhall read the goſpel and the epiſtle) all whom we have conſtituted daily to celebrate the praiſe of God in our church, be, as much as may be, learned, of a good name, and honeſt converſation; and laſtly, that they be men of judgment in ſinging, which ſhall be approved of by the judgment of thoſe who do well underſtand the art of muſick, in the ſame church. And they ſhall be choſen, when their places are vacant, by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter, and at their admiſſion they ſhall take the following oath.

CHAP. XX.

The Oath of the Miniſters.

I N. *being choſen a minor-canon in the church of the holy and undivided trinity in Glouceſter, do ſwear, that ſo long as I ſhall continue in this*

this church I will inviolably obſerve, to the utmoſt of my ability, as much as in me lyeth, all the orders and ſtatutes made by the moſt potent king Henry the Eighth, founder of this church. And will pay due obedience and reverence to the dean and canons. And laſtly, that I will carefully promote the good and honour of this church. So help me God, and the Holy Goſpels.

Which oath we will that all miniſters ſhall take at their admiſſion.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Reſidence of the Miniſters.

We will and ordain that the reſidence of the minor-canons, and all other clerks doing ſervice in our church, be perpetual; for it ſhall be lawful to no one to be abſent from our church a whole day, or a whole night, without leave being firſt obtained, either from the dean, or in his abſence, from the ſub-dean. And whoſoever ſhall do otherwiſe, he ſhall be puniſhed by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean, at their diſcretion.

And if any of the miniſters of the choir ſhall undecently ſtay away from our church for three months, the dean, or the ſub-dean, being not fore-acquainted with it, we will that he be deprived of his ſalary for three months. And whoſoever of the minor-canons ſhall be abſent from the greater maſs, or from mattins, ſhall loſe a penny; and whoſoever ſhall be abſent from the veſpers, or the complin, ſhall forfeit a halfpenny; and whoſoever ſhall be abſent after the firſt or third, or ſixth or ninth hour, ſhall be ſconced a farthing; whoſoever is not in the choir before the firſt pſalm is finiſhed, or before Kyrie eleeſon, in the maſs, ſhall forfeit a farthing; whoſoever ſhall refuſe to do as the precentor requires him, ſhall forfeit two-pence.

But the puniſhment of the clerks ſhall be determined by the pleaſure of the dean, or of the major part of the canons who are preſent, to whoſe ſentence the clerks ſhall ſubmit.

Let the money that is forfeited by thoſe who are abſent be equally divided amongſt thoſe who were not abſent, at the end of every quarter. And according to the number of the days in which any one was preſent, he ſhall receive more of the dividends; he that was preſent fewer days ſhall receive the leſs.

However, that the minor-canons, and preſbyters of our church, may be encouraged the more diligently to attend their charge, we do permit that they do enjoy one eccleſiaſtical benefice jointly with their office in the church; provided that the ſaid benefice

be not above twenty-four miles diſtant from the city of Glouceſter. And whilſt they continue in the ſervice of our cathedral, we give them licence, and do diſpence with their abſence from ſuch benefice; any act or ſtatute of this realm to the contrary notwithſtanding.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Precentor and his Office.

We decree and ordain, that by the dean, or he being abſent, by the ſub-dean and the chapter, out of the minor canons, one elder than the reſt, and more eminent, both for his behaviour and for his learning, ſhall be choſen precentor; whoſe office it ſhall be handſomely to direct the ſinging men in the church, and, as a guide, to lead them by his previous ſinging, that they make no diſcords whilſt they ſing; whom the reſt ſhall obey.

As to the buſineſs of the choir, all the minor-canons and clerks, and others who ſhall ſing in the church, ought readily to obey whatever he hath ordered them to read.

Beſide, he ſhall faithfully obſerve the abſence from divine ſervice, as well of the dean and canons, as of all who ſerve in the choir; of which abſence he ſhall give a true account every fortnight in the chapter-houſe, before the canons there preſent.

And if any of the minor-canons gives a reaſon of his abſence, it ſhall prevail, if the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, allow of it.

He ſhall alſo ſee that the books for the ſervice of the choir be carefully laid up. And, in fine, as oft as he ſhall be abſent from our church, he ſhall ſubſtitute a deputy, who ſhall faithfully perform what he ought to have done.

All which, by a ſolemn oath, he ſhall promiſe that he will faithfully perform.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Sacriſts and Sub-Sacriſts.

We ordain and will, that one of the minor-canons, being a careful and honeſt man, ſhall be choſen by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter, who ſhall be called the ſacriſt, to whom ſhall be committed the care of the church, the altar, the chapels, the veſtments, the books, the calices, the muniments, and other ornaments, which he ſhall receive from the treaſurer, in the preſence of the dean or ſub-dean, and the canons then

then preſent; and he ſhall be bound by indentures, or ſome ſuch way, to deliver them up. With the advice of the treaſurer he ſhall alſo take care that there be no want of wine, water, or wax-candles, for the celebration of divine ſervices in the church aforeſaid, at times proper for their celebration.

The ſame ſacriſt ſhall alſo viſit the ſick in our church, and (as often as there is occaſion, or time ſhall require it) he ſhall diligently and reverently adminiſter the ſacraments, as well to the ſick as to thoſe that are in health.

The offerings alſo in the church, if there be any, he ſhall take, and keep to be delivered up for the uſe of the church.

We will alſo that he have under him two honeſt and induſtrious men (to be nominated by the dean, or, in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter) who ſhall be obedient to the commands of this ſacriſt, who ſhall lay up the veſtments, light the candles, keep the altars, take care that the church be ſwept and kept clean, toll the bells, or ſee that they be tolled at times appointed by the dean or ſub-dean.

Laſtly, we will, that as well the ſacriſts as their ſub-ſacriſts, when it ſhall happen that they are abſent from our church, ſhall ſubſtitute others in their places, who, in their abſence, ſhall faithfully execute their office.

Which ſacriſt, and his ſub-ſacriſts, ſhall oblige themſelves by oath to be faithful in their places.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Choriſters and their Maſter.

We decree and ordain, that in our church aforeſaid, by the election and deſignation of the dean, or in his abſence, of the vice-dean and chapter, there be eight choriſters, youths who have good voices and are inclined to ſinging, who may ſerve, miniſter and ſing in our choir.

For the inſtruction of theſe youths, and training them up, as well in modeſt behaviour, as in ſkilfulneſs of ſinging, we will that by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean and chapter, beſide the eight choriſters before named, there ſhall be one choſen who is of a good life and reputation, ſkilful both in ſinging and in playing upon the organs, who ſhall diligently ſpend his time in inſtructing the boys in playing upon the organs, and at proper times in ſinging divine ſervice. But if he be negligent, and careleſs in teaching them, let him be depoſed from his office, after

the third admonition. He ſhall alſo be bound by an oath faithfully to diſcharge his duty.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the School-Maſters.

That piety and good learning may alway ſpring, grow, flouriſh, and in due time prove fruitful in our church, to the glory of God, and the good and honour of the commonwealth, we will and ordain, that by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter, one be choſen who is ſkilful in Greek and Latin, of good fame, and a godly life, well qualified for teaching, who may train up in piety and good learning, thoſe children who ſhall reſort to our ſchool to learn grammar. And let him have the firſt charge, and be the chief ſchool-maſter. We alſo will that by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean, there be one other choſen, of good repute, and of a virtuous life, well ſkilled in the Latin tongue, and who hath a good faculty in teaching, who ſhall inſtruct the youths under the head maſter, in the firſt rudiments of grammar, and ſhall therefore be called the under-maſter, or uſher. And we will that thoſe inſtructors of youth do carefully and faithfully obſerve thoſe rules and orders which the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean and chapter, ſhall think fit to preſcribe unto them.

But if they prove idle, negligent, or not fit to teach, let them be expelled, and deprived of their places, after a third admonition from the dean, or in his abſence, from the ſub-dean and chapter.

Theſe ſhall be obliged by oath that they will faithfully perform all duties belonging to their places.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Poor and their Duty.

We ordain and will, that by the deſignation and election of us, or of our ſucceſſors, by the letters of us or them, ſigned with our or their hands, there be in our church aforeſaid, maintained out of the profits of our church, four poor men, oppreſſed with want and poverty, maimed in the wars, weakened with age, or any other ways diſabled, and reduced to want and miſery; whoſe office it ſhall be, as far as their infirmity will permit them, to be daily preſent in the church in the time of divine ſervice, to give themſelves to prayer; to ſerve, aſſiſt, and help the preſbyters in their preparing themſelves for prayers; to keep the body of the church

church and choir clean from all filth and naſtineſs; to aſſiſt, as much as they are able, the ſub-ſacriſts in lighting the candles, and in tolling the bells; and laſtly, to obey the dean and ſub-dean in ſuch things as belong to the decency of the church. But if they be found negligent in thoſe offices, they ſhall be corrected according to the pleaſure of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean. And if any of them be abſent, and reſide not in our church, or at leaſt in the houſes thereunto adjoining, we will that according to the time of their abſence they loſe their ſalary. Yet we grant leave to the dean, or in his abſence, to the ſub-dean, to give them leave to be abſent twenty days in a year, for ſome cauſe to be approved of by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean. And they ſhall give aſſurance that they will do their duties, by the like oath that other officers of our church do take.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the inferior Officers of the Church.

Since no one can worthily ſerve in the offices of the church, and at the ſame time be intangled with worldly concerns, and that they who miniſter in our choir may not be obſtructed in their duty, we ordain, that inferior officers ſhall be ſubſtituted.

We will therefore that the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, according to his diſcretion and prudence, do make choice of, and admit as a butler or manciple, an induſtrious man, one of a good repute and converſation, who, at ſeaſonable hours, ſhall ſupply with bread and drink thoſe who eat at the common table, and carefully ſee the buttery ſupplied; and (together with the cook, by the aſſiſtance of the ſteward) ſhall diligently take care to buy proviſions for the table of the minor-canons and officers.

Moreover we will, that the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, chooſe two door-keepers, who ſhall alſo do the office of virgerers, careful men, of a good life and reputation, who ſhall alſo faithfully keep the keys of the gates; and ſhall alſo keep the gates, and outward doors of the bounds of our church, and ſhall ſhut, keep, and open them at the command of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean. But in the night time they ſhall not ſuffer them to lye open for any one, unleſs with the expreſs command of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean.

Laſtly, the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, ſhall chuſe a cook and an under-cook, men that are induſtrious, of good repute, and of an honeſt life, who ſhall diligently provide the meat and drink for the table of thoſe who eat together.

And

And all theſe ſhall take the like oath as they take who ſerve in the choir.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the common Table of the Officers.

That they who live together, and praiſe God together in the choir, may alſo eat together, and praiſe God together at table, we ordain and will, that as well the minor-canons and officers in the choir, as the teachers of the grammar-ſcholars, and all other inferior officers of our church, and the children who learn to ſing, ſhall feed together in the common hall, if it may be conveniently done. In which hall the precentor, or in his abſence the ſenior petty-canon, ſhall ſit uppermoſt at the upper table; then the head ſchool-maſter, and the minor-canons, and the maſter of the choriſters. In the ſecond rank let the deacon, the ſix lay-clerks, the ſub-deacon, and the under ſchool-maſter ſit.

In the third rank let the ſinging boys of the choir ſit.

Theſe having dined, let the ſub-ſacriſts, the manciple, the door-keeper, the cook and the cenſor ſit down.

In the hall ſhall be the precentor, or if he be abſent, the ſenior petty-canon, who ſhall rebuke ſuch men as be of an ill behaviour. But in the firſt place they ſhall reprove the boys, and alſo their maſters. And, that all things may be done quietly, in order, and with decency in the hall, upon the five and twentieth day of November, one ſhall yearly be choſen out of the prieſts of the church, by the conſent of the major part of them who eat together in the firſt and ſecond rank, who ſhall do the office of an yearly ſteward, who ſhall be ſteward for one whole year; who ſhall alſo provide wood, coal, ſalt, and other ſuch like things as ſhall be thought neceſſary for a ſtore, (as they call it) againſt the following year, to ſerve the common table.

He ſhall examine the accounts of the monthly ſteward (who ſhall be ſteward only for one month) every week; and in the end of every month, ſhall give an account to the major part of the commoners of the firſt and ſecond rank, at the end of the year, of all their charges. Moreover, one out of the petty-canons and the commoners of the ſecond rank (either by himſelf, or by ſome one elſe) ſhall every year in like manner, each month do the office of a monthly ſteward, whoſe advice the butler and the cook ſhall obſerve in buying the victuals, with whom he alſo ſhall go into the market, if it ſeem good, and with them he ſhall buy and provide meat. Nevertheleſs, we will and grant that it ſhall be lawful for the dean, or for the ſub-dean in the dean's abſence,

to

to aſſign and cauſe to be paid to the clerks of our church who are married, and to any that are ſick, a portion of money in lieu of their commons. And to the other preſbyters and clerks, and alſo to the boys who learn muſick, having their victuals freely given them from the church, we give leave, that a portion of money ſhould be aſſigned and paid for their commons, provided that conſtantly every month they allow a competent ſum of money to the common table of their companions, according to the order of the dean and chapter.

We ordain alſo, and appoint that the treaſurer of our church, at the begining of every month, do deliver and pay to the monthly ſteward for the table and commons of all of them who eat together, after this manner following: That is, for them who eat in the firſt rank, for each minor-canon, for the head maſter of the grammar-ſcholars, and for the maſter of the choriſters, ſix ſhillings monthly. And ſhall pay for the commons of them who eat in the ſecond rank, for each of the clerks, the deacon, the ſub-deacon, and the lower maſter of the grammar-ſchool, monthly, five ſhillings and eight-pence. Laſtly, for the table of the choriſters, monthly, three ſhillings and four-pence. Again, for the table and the commons of all thoſe who ſit down after the others are riſen, for the ſub-ſacriſts, the manciple, the door-keepers, and the cook, monthly, four ſhillings. Which monthly ſums, by the monthly ſteward, with the advice of the yearly ſteward, ſhall be honeſtly and frugally diſpoſed of; and at the end of each month, he ſhall give an account of the ſum diſpoſed of to the yearly ſteward, or ſome other prudent man of the firſt or ſecond rank.

And that they may the more faithfully execute their offices, both the ſtewards ſhall be bound by an oath given to the college. Laſtly, all the miniſters of our church eating together, ought to obſerve and yield obedience to thoſe orders, forms and ſtatutes which by the dean and chapter ſhall hereafter be made therein.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Veſtments of the Officers, called Liveries.

We decree and will, that the minor-canons, clerks and other officers of our church, and the choriſters alſo, and four poor men, have their outward garments as near as may be, of the ſame colour, or the like; and they already named, ſhall receive yearly for the making of their outward garments, after the manner we here ſit down: All the minor-canons and the upper ſchool-maſter, four yards of cloth for their gowns, at 5*s.* *per* yard; and the maſter

maſter of the choir ſhall have for his gown, three yards of cloth, price 5*s.* *per* yard.

The deacon, ſub-deacon, all the clerks, the uſher of the grammar ſchool, ſhall receive for their cloaths three yards of cloth, at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* And the other officers, that is, the ſub-ſacriſts, baker, door-keepers, and the cook, every one ſhall receive for himſelf three yards of cloth for his garments, at the price of 3*s.* 4*d.* Each of the choriſters, and the ſub-cook, for their garments, two yards and a half, price 3*s.* 4*d.* Which cloth being delivered to them, whoſoever ſhall not take care that it be decently made up fit for him, and ſhall not wear it greateſt part of the year, he ſhall be deemed unworthy of our gift; and therefore let him be conſtrained to refund to our church ſo much of his ſtipend as the cloth ſhall be valued. The dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, ought every year to provide the cloth and livery garments, together with the receiver for the time being; and they ſhall deliver to every one their portions of cloth, before Chriſtmas, that they may celebrate the birth-day of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, with new cloaths and new ſouls: But the poor men ſhall always wear on the left ſhoulder of their gowns, a roſe made of red ſilk; and when they walk either in the church or elſewhere abroad, they ſhall every where walk in the ſaid gowns.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Salaries of the Officers of the Church

We ordain and will, that out of the common ſtock of our church, beſide their commons and liveries before aſſigned, certain ſtipends be paid quarterly to all the officers of our church, by the treaſurer, by equal portions, in manner following: That is, to each minor-canon for his ſhare, 5*l.* 2*s.* To the head ſchool-maſter, 8*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* To the maſter of the choriſters, 5*l.* 7*s.* To the uſher, 59*s.* and 2*d.* To the ſub-deacon, 59*s.* and 2*d.* To every clerk, 59*s.* and 2*d.* To the ſacriſt, 26*s.* and 8*d.* To the manciple, 58*s.* To the cook, 58*s.* To the door-keepers, 58*s.* To the choriſters, 15*s.* To each of the four poor men, 6*l.* 3*s.* and 4*d.* To the ſub-dean, 26*s.* and 8*d.* To the precentor, 26*s.* 8*d.* To the receiver, 5 marks. To the treaſurer, 26*s.* 8*d.* To the ſteward, or clerk of the lands, 53*s.* and 4*d.* To the ſub-cook, 26*s.* 8*d.* To the ſub-ſacriſts, 33*s.* and 4*d.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Celebration of Divine Service.

That prayers and ſupplication may decently and in good order be every day performed in our church, and that every day the praiſe of god may be made with Joy and rejoicing: We decree and ordain, that the minor-canons and clerks, together with the deacon and ſub-deacon, and the maſter of the choriſters, do daily perform divine ſervice in the choir of our church, according to the right and cuſtom of other cathedral churches; but we will not oblige them to ſing their ſervices by night. Moreover, we will, that in all principal feaſts, the dean, but in the greater double feaſts, the ſub-dean, and in other double feaſts, the other canons, every one in his place ſhall officiate in celebrating the divine ſervice. We ordain alſo, that no one of the canons, or of others miniſtering in the choir, ſhall come thither in time of divine ſervice, except he be cloathed with ſuch ornaments as are proper for that place.

We will alſo, that the maſter of the grammar ſchool, upon feſtival days, be in the choir, wearing habits fit for that place; whereof one ſhall have his place above the minor-canons, the other ſhall ſit next below them. We will alſo, that as ſoon as I am departed out of this life, obſequies be made for my ſoul in my church at Glouceſter, all the canons of our church, and other officers and poor men being called together and aſſiſting: And that the day of our death be written in the ſtatute-books, upon which ſame day anniverſary obſequies and maſſes ſhall for ever be celebrated for us.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the common Treaſury, and keeping of the Seal and Muniments.

We ordain and will, that one inward and more private room be ſet apart, and an outward one, large enough, and adjoining to the inward one; which rooms ſhall be called the treaſury.

In the outward room ſhall be placed a cheſt, and a coffer to keep the writings in; in which the books of the accounts of all the officers, ſervants, and of all others who are obliged to give up any accounts, ought to be kept and laid up. In thoſe cheſts and coffers ſhall be laid up the court rolls, both by themſelves and apart. All obligatory writings apart, and by themſelves. The books concerning revenues, called the rentals. Inventories of the goods and lands apart, and by themſelves. In this room let there be placed an iron cheſt, to keep the monies put into the treaſury,

which may be needful for daily expences. In this room alſo let there be a counter-houſe, where the accounts of all farmers, bailiffs, officers and of others, are to be examined and proved.

In the inward room we would have one ſtrong iron cheſt placed, wherein let there be laid up the ſum of 40*l.* which we would have to be taken out of what remains as overplus, in the end of every year, that that ſum may always remain and be ready to ſerve the neceſſities of our church, if there ſhall any happen. And in this room let there be kept one ſmall cheſt, in which let there be put and carefully kept the common ſeal of our church, by which common ſeal we command, that nothing be at any time ſealed but what was firſt at large and plainly written in a certain regiſter, and be publickly compared, and at large read over with the ſame regiſter. And as often as the ſeal is put upon any writing, there ſhall never be required of any one above 12*s.* and 4*d.* for the ſigning of that writing. We will alſo, that in this room there ſhall be kept another cheſt, in which let theſe our ſtatutes, ordinances and letters patent of the foundation and endowment of our church, and other writings and muniments of the manors, lands, tenements, revenues, poſſeſſions, and rights, and liberties which our church by any right hath, be depoſited. But every cheſt, even the little one, ſhall have three locks, with ſo many keys of a different faſhion: and of each of theſe cheſts, and of the little one, the dean ſhall keep one key, the ſub-dean another, and the treaſurer the third; and none of the cheſts, no not the little one, ſhall be open, but when all the keepers of them, or their deputies are conſenting and preſent. Finally, we forbid any one man to keep two keys with him at the ſame time; and as often as any one of the key-keepers goes forth from our ſaid church, let him leave his key with ſome one canon that ſtays at home, and hath neither of the other keys.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Accounts given up every Year.

We will, that within two months after the feaſt of Michael all bailiffs, farmers, officers, and ſervants, both foreign and domeſtick, do give in, and make a full and true account of all thoſe things that do belong to their offices. And we farther ordain and decree, that at the ſame time alſo, both the receiver and the treaſurer do give a full and true account of all things belonging to their offices, before the dean, and the canons then preſent, and

the auditor, whether he be preſent, or whether he ſubſtitutes another in his place, of what they have received, and of what they have laid out; what the church oweth, and what is due unto the church. And finally, let all the indentures of the goods of the church, which are in uſe, be ſhewed and renewed, that in all things the dean and canons may be ſatisfied in the ſtate and condition of the church.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of correcting Exceſſes.

That a good behaviour may be obſerved in our church, we ordain and will, that if any one of the petty-canons or other officers ſhall be guilty of any leſſer fault, he ſhall be puniſhed according to the diſcretion of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean; but if he hath offended by any great fault, if it ſhall be thought fit, he ſhall be expelled by thoſe by whom he was admitted. and if any one of the canons be in any fault or crime, whereby any notorious ſcandal may ariſe to our church, let him that is found guilty be admoniſhed by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean; but if he mend not his behaviour, being the third time admoniſhed, let him be called before the biſhop his viſitor, and at his pleaſure let him be puniſhed: but we reſerve the puniſhment of the poor men, as oft as they offend, to the diſcretion of the dean, or in his abſence of the ſub-dean; and if they continue incorrigible, let them be expelled from the church by the dean, with the conſent of the chapter, and let them loſe all benefit from the church.

CHAP. XXXV.

Concerning Alms.

Beſides our alms beſtowed upon thoſe four poor men, we have given alſo an annual ſum of 40*l.* to our church, both for the relief of the poor and needy, and alſo toward the repairing of the high ways. We will that one half of that ſum be diſtributed by the dean, or his receiver, when in his circuit he viſits the lands, manors, and impropriate churches; in which churches let it be diſtributed to the poor, according to their need; leſt they ſeem from hence to reap all and ſow none. But let the dean or treaſurer diſpoſe of the aforeſaid ſum partly to the poor and needy

nigh our church. The account of which diſtribution let it be ſhown in the general account. The biſhop, in his viſitation, ſhall take notice of this money, after it be faithfully diſpoſed of. Another ſum of 20*l.* we have aſſigned for the repairing of bridges and the mending of highways, according to the diſcretion of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean and chapter. But ſince the grammar-ſchool, and almoſt all the buildings, in which we would that the minor canons and other officers of our church ſhould lodge, are run to ruin, waſte, out of repair, and unhandſome, we give leave that the ſum of 20*l.* which we aſſign for the repairing of bridges may be made uſe of to repair thoſe buildings, making them more habitable, and to make them fit for thoſe uſes they ſhall be deſigned, for the ſpace of three years. But when thoſe three years are expired, after the date of theſe preſents, we do ordain that the ſame ſum ſhall be made uſe of to repair bridges and highways. The biſhop alſo, in his viſitation, ſhall take care that this be faithfully executed.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of keeping Chapters.

We decree and will, that the dean, or in his abſence, the ſub-dean, with the reſident canons, once at leaſt in every fortnight, or oftener, as it ſhall ſeem expedient, ſhall keep a chapter in the chapter-houſe, and there piouſly and prudently conſer about the affairs of our church. We alſo will, that in every year there ſhall be kept two chapters, one upon the laſt day of November, and the other upon the veſpers of St. John Baptiſt, in which chapters we will, that whatſoever ſhall be ordained and appointed by the dean, and the canons preſent, ſhall be obſerved by all perſons of our church, ſo far as they concern them, provided they do not contradict theſe our ſtatutes.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Viſitation of the Church.

There's no work ſo piouſly begun, ſo proſperouſly continued, or ſo happily conſummated, which is not ſoon deſtroyed, and utterly ſubverted by careleſſneſs and negligence. There are no ſtatutes ſo ſacred, and firmly made, but in length of time they are expoſed to oblivion and contempt, if there be not a conſtant care and zeal for religion. Which, that it may never happen or come to our church, we, truſting in the faith and diligence of the biſhop

of

of Glouceſter, for the time being, have conſtituted him to be the viſitor of our cathedral of Glouceſter, willing and commanding, that according to his chriſtian faith, and earneſt zeal for religion, he watch, and diligently take care that thoſe ſtatutes and ordinances which we have made for our church be inviolably obſerved; that the poſſeſſions, and the ſpiritual as well as temporal affairs may flouriſh in a proſperous ſtate; that the rights, liberties, and privileges be preſerved and defended.

And that theſe things may be ſo, we ordain and will, that the biſhop himſelf, as often as he ſhall by the dean, or by two canons, be aſked; and if not aſked, yet once in every three years ſhall come in perſon to our church, except ſome very urgent neceſſity ſhall obſtruct him, or elſe that he come by the proxy of his chancellor, that he there, in a convenient place, call together the dean, canons, minor-canons, clerks, and all other officers of our church. To which biſhop, by virtue of this preſent ſtatute, we grant a full power and authority to examine the dean, canons, minor-canons, and the other officers, concerning all the articles contained in our ſtatutes, and concerning all other articles relating to the ſtate, welfare, and reputation of our college: And that he urge every one of them, by the oath they gave unto the church, to ſpeak the truth concerning all faults and crimes whatſoever: And that the biſhop puniſh them who ſhall be found and proved guilty, according to the nature of the fault and crime; and that he reform them. And that he do all things that may ſeem proper for the ſubduing of vice, and which are known to belong to the duty of a viſitor. And we will and command all, as well the dean, as the canons and other officers of our church, that they obey the biſhop in reſpect of the premiſes.

And we ordain, by virtue of the oath given to the church, that no one ſay or inform any thing againſt the dean or the canons, or any one of the officers of our church, but what he believes to be true, and is publickly reported ſo to be.

Moreover we will that the dean, at the common charges of the church, prepare and ſet before the biſhop, viſiting, and attended with eight perſons, two entertainments at moſt within the lodgings of our church. Farthermore, becauſe we wiſh that theſe our ſtatutes may laſt for ever, we will, that if any ambiguity, contention, or diſſention ſhall hereafter ariſe between the dean and canons, or between the canons themſelves, about the true and genuine meaning of our ſtatutes, (all which we would have underſtood according to the plain grammatical ſenſe) we will and ordain, that that ſtatute, or any clauſe of the ſtatute, concerning

which

which the contention is riſen, ſhall be referred to the archbiſhop of canterbury; to whoſe interpretation we command all to ſubmit without any delay or contradiction, provided it be not repugnant to our ſtatutes. But we utterly forbid the viſitor, and the interpreter of our ſtatutes, and all other men, of what dignity or authority they ſhall be, to make any new ſtatutes, or to diſpenſe with any of the old.

And we do forbid the dean and canons of our church to receive any ſuch ſtatutes, under the penalty of periury, and perpetual expulſion from our church.

Notwithſtanding we reſerve to ourſelf, and to our ſucceſſors, a full power and authority to change and alter theſe ſtatutes, and if it ſhall ſeem good, even to make new ones.

In witneſs of all and ſingular the premiſes, &c.

Of the Prayers in the Church.

We decree and ordain, that during my natural life theſe following prayers be every day uſed for us, for our royal conſort, and for the prince our ſon, in the high maſs, *viz. Deus, in cujus manu ſunt corda regum, &c. Suſcipe, quæſumus Domine, &c. Præſta quæſumus, &c. Pro animabus autem Invictiſſimi Patris noſtri Regis* Henrici *Septimi, & nobiliſſimæ matris noſtræ* Elizabethæ *reginæ & chariſſimæ nuper conjugis noſtræ* Janæ *hæ orationes dicantur, Deus, cui proprium, &c. Intuere quæſumus, &c. Proſit quæſumus Domine, &c.*

Prayers to be ſaid by all in our Church in the Morning, as they are riſing.

Libera nos, Salve nos, &c. with this prayer: *Omnipotens, Sempiterne Deus, &c.* with this pſalm: *De profundis*, and with the following ſuffrages.

Prayers in the Evening.

As they are going to bed, let them ſay the hymn *Salvator Mundi Deus*, with the pſalm *De profundis*, and with the ſuffrage following.

Prayers to be uſed in the School in the Morning.

As ſoon as the uſher and all the ſcholars are come into the ſchool, at ſix of the clock in the morning, let them alternately repeat the pſalm *Domine in virtute tua lætabitur Rex, &c.* 1. *Kyrie Chriſte, Kyrie.* 2 *Pater noſter, & ne nos, &c.* 3. *Oſtende nobis Domine*

Domine, &c. 4. *Domine, ſalvum fac Regem, &c.* 5. *Eſto ei Turris fortitudinis, &c.* 6. *Nihil perficiat Inimicus &c.* 7. *Domine exaudi.* 8. *Quis Omnipotens Deus, &c.* 9. *Actiones noſtras quæſumus Domine.*

Prayers in the School, to be ſaid in the Evening.

At five of the clock, the ſcholars being ready to go out of the ſchool, ſhall alternately repeat the pſalm *Ecce nunc benedicite Dominum, &c. Kyrie, Chriſte, Kyrie, Pater noſter, &c. Exurge Domine adjuva nos, &c. Domine Deus virtutum, &c.* with this prayer: *Tenebras noſtras illumina, quæſumus Domine.*

The Prayers of the poor.

Let the poor men, who are maintained at the charges of our church, daily ſay in the morning, at the evening, and at noon-day, the Lord's Prayer, the Angel's Salutation, the Apoſtles Creed, the Ten Commandments of God, all of them in Engliſh, with the prayer tranſlated into Engliſh, *Quæſumus Omnipotens Deus.*

We Nicholas Wogorn', George Ciceſtren', and Richard Cox archdeacon, do now preſent unto you the dean, canons, and all other officers of the ſaid church of the ſacred and undivided Trinity at Glouceſter, by the command and authority of our dread ſovereign the king, theſe his ſtatutes to be diligently obſerved by you, in the thirty-ſixth year of the reign of the ſame our Lord the king, and upon the fifth day of the month of July.

NICHOLAUS WIGORN'.
GEORGIUS CICESTR'.
RIC. COX.

THE END.

Domine, &c. 4. Domine, salvum fac Regem, &c. 5. Esto ei Turris fortitudinis, &c. 6. Nihil proficiat inimicus, &c. 7. Dominus exaudi. 8. Quis Omnipotens Deus, &c. 9. Refugio nostra quæ fumus Domine.

Prayers in the School, to be said in the Evening.

At five of the clock, the scholars being ready to go out of the school, shall alternately repeat the psalm Ecce nunc benedicite Dominum, &c. Kyrie, Christe, Kyrie, Pater noster, &c. Exurge Domine adjuva nos, &c. Domine Deus auxilium, &c. with this prayer: Concitet nostras illumina, quæsumus Domine.

The Prayers of the Poor.

Let the poor men, who are maintained at the charges of our church, daily lay in the morning, at the evening, and at noonday, the Lord's Prayer, the Angel's Salutation, the Apostles Creed, the Ten Commandments of God, all of them in English, with the prayer translated into English, Quæsumus Omnipotens Deus.

We Nicholas Wotton, George Cicestren, and Richard Cox archdeacon, do now prelect unto you the decrees, canons, and all other officers of the said church of the sacred and undivided Trinity at Gloucester, by the commandment and authority of our dread lovereign the king, thereby he straitly be diligently observed by you, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of the same our Lord the king, and upon the fifth day of the month of July.

NICHOLAUS WIGORN.
GEORGIUS CICESTR.
RICARDUS COX.

THE END.

